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The Susquehannah Company Papers

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I.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY: 1755—1762.

Although the Susquehannah Company voted in May, 1755, to send settlers to Wyoming immediately, to build a fortification, a grist mill, and a saw mill;[1] and although the Company did succeed in sending a surveyor to the region in June and July of that year,[2] nothing was done in the affair until the breaking of the French power in the west let loose a general westward movement. The complete gap in the minutes of the Company from 1755 to 1761 bears silent testimony to the first, but not the last, occasion on which the affairs of the enterprise were suspended during war.

While Lyman, Fitch, and other leaders of the Company were fighting at Lake George, Pennsylvania was wrestling with a problem of frontier defense which was difficult enough without complications from Connecticut. Yet in their desperate attempts to solve their chief frontier problem in this period—the hostility of the Delawares—the proprietary officials found opportunity to lay the foundations of a further defense against the plans of the New England people. This was in some degree due to the fact that the Indian hostilities in 1755 on the Pennsylvania borders had been partly caused by the Connecticut pretensions. But the new defense against the Susquehannah Company was principally laid upon the sure basis of the renewed friendliness of Sir William Johnson toward the proprietors. Although efforts of the latter at subduing the Delaware hostilities had caused strong feelings of antipathy on the part of Johnson, the later negotiations for peace brought him and the proprietors into cordial relationship. This unexpected result was in turn chiefly due to the efforts of the Quakers, acting through their so-called Friendly Association, to wrest control of Indian affairs in Pennsylvania from the hands of royal as well as proprietary officials. For these reasons the Indian negotiations in Pennsylvania in the years 1755-1762 must be observed in some detail.

1. Vol. I, no. 136.
2. *Ibid.*, no. 137.

In Volwiler's *George Croghan and the Westward Movement* it is made clear that the failure of the Quaker Assembly to meet the aggressiveness of the French in the Ohio region with a similar aggressiveness was largely the cause of the defection of the western Delawares and Shawnee, and, consequently, of their brethren on the Susquehanna.[3] Braddock's defeat in July, 1755, the defenseless nature of the Pennsylvania frontier, the pacifist policies of the Quakers in control of the legislature, the encroachments of thousands of squatters on the Indians' lands, large purchases of lands from the Indians, the abuses of the Indian trade, the friction produced between the Delawares and their overlords the Six Nations—all these factors contributed to the causes of the Delaware irruptions in the winter of 1755-1756.[4] It seems most probable that the influence of the French over the Indians following

3. Volwiler, A. T., *George Croghan and the Westward Movement*, pp. 55-113; on December 18, 1757, Croghan wrote: "I am shure the Conduct of the Assembly before the warr was a great mains of Driving the several Western Indians out of the British Interest". *P. A.*, III, 319-20; P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXIV, 74.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 76-77. A typical view of the proprietary attitude toward the cause of the war may be seen in Robert Hunter Morris' affidavit November 21, 1758, H. S. P., Penn MSS., Indian Affairs, III, 66, and also in the proprietors' "Observations", no. 5, *post*. The Quaker view of the causes of the war is best presented in Charles Thomson's *Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians, etc.*, which seeks to ground the Indian complaints upon their dissatisfaction with proprietary land purchases, particularly the Walking Purchase of 1737 and the Albany purchase of 1754. The attitude of Sir William Johnson is given in two somewhat contrasting accounts to the Board of Trade: September 10, 1756 and August 1, 1762; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 733-37; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 837-51; no. 113, *post;* see also *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 88-89. The Indians' opinions are so contradictory and so varying that it is quite impossible to do more than note their inconsistency—at one time it was the French influence, at another time it was the Connecticut settlers, the frauds in land and trade against them, etc. See, for instance, the speech of Ackowanothio to Conrad Weiser, *P. A.*, III, 548-50; somewhat more dependence may be put in the accounts of the Indian captives, *ibid.*, pp. 45-46, 56-57; see also *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 61-62. The Delawares, it will be noted, made no charges of fraud in land purchases until after the hostilities, and then not until Teedyuscung at the conference with Sir William Johnson and with Robert Hunter Morris at Easton in July, 1756, had admitted the French influence as "the first and principal cause"; *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 318, 320, 327, 333, 336; see the conflicting explanations of the Six Nations in *ibid.*, 536-41 and *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 260, 264. Also see Johnson's letter to Governor Bernard of New Jersey, July 19, 1758, on the Indians' account of the causes of the war; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 873-75. The attitude of the Assembly and the popular party in general, including the Quakers, was to fix the responsibility on the proprietors; Thomas

Braddock's defeat was the greatest cause of the sudden onslaught.[5] But to these factors it is proper to add the restiveness occasioned among the Delawares by the rumors of the Susquehannah Company purchase made of their overlords, the Six Nations.[6]

While the pacifist policies of the Quaker assembly of Pennsylvania had allowed the French to gain an easy influence over the western Indians in the period 1747-1754,[7] their efforts to gain the advantage in Indian affairs in the peace negotiations undoubtedly prolonged the hostilities, made the Indians contemptuous of the government of the province, and put a stumbling-block in the path of the proprietary and royal officials who were endeavoring to conciliate the Indians. Sir William Johnson was early made acquainted with the influence of party differences upon the Indian negotiations in Pennsylvania.[8] From 1756 to 1762, through his deputy George Croghan

Penn to Richard Peters, Peters MSS., IV, 91; *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 730-33, 740, 746.

5. "All our accounts agree in this", wrote Richard Peters, "that the French, since the defeat of General Braddock, have gained over to their interest the Delawares, Shawonese, and many other Indian Nations formerly in our alliance, and on whom, thro' fear and their large promises of Rewards for scalps and assurances of re-instating them in the Possession of the Lands they have sold to the English, they have prevailed to take up Arms against us"; *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 768, 781; *cf.* also Walton, J. S., *Conrad Weiser and the Indian Policy of Pennsylvania*, 320 *ff.*; also *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 672-73, 682-83; and H. S. P., Penn MSS., Indian Affairs, III, 67.

6. No. 4, *post.*

7. Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 55-82; Root, W. T., *Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government*, 293-300. In 1750 Peters had written that the bad state of Indian relations within the colony would probably bring on an Indian war; H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., V.

8. Daniel Claus to Johnson, April 5, 1756; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 439; Goldsbrow Banyar to Johnson, April 30, 1756; *ibid.*, II, 458; see Johnson's letter to Denny, September 25, 1757; *ibid.*, II, 742; and to Abercromby, April 28, 1758, wherein he repeats what he had formerly written to Loudoun: "There are in Pennsylvania some Busy Intriguing Spirits who are for pushing that government into a wide scene of Indian management. I might guess at their motives, but I shall not take up your time with the Detail at present"; *ibid.*, II, 824-30; on the same day Johnson wrote Abercromby again: "I am well informed the Quakers have a very considerable private fund of their own for treating with the Indians, that they hold private and separate meetings with them, and are pushing a system of their own, which none but themselves know the bottom of"; this Johnson considered "flagrantly illegal" and thought it might render ineffectual what the governor and council were planning. See Abercromby's reply, June 21, 1758, *ibid.*, II, 849-50.

and finally through his own personal negotiations, he felt his Indian policies blocked and thwarted at almost every turn by the Quakers.[9] In general the proprietary faction in Pennsylvania tried to work in harmony with the royal officials, no doubt partly because it was to their interest, as they realized, to stand well with the home government, and also because of the Penns' close connection with Lord Halifax and other influential persons.[10] The Quakers, no doubt, were motivated by their scruples concerning warfare, but this alone cannot explain their aggressive manoeuvers to control Indian affairs in Pennsylvania. That they could use the Indian complaints to bring discredit upon the proprietors and to enhance their own prestige, they no doubt believed. In this they were generally supported by the assembly.[11] But it must also be noted that some of those most assiduous at flattering the Indians were wealthy merchants who were engaged to no inconsiderable extent in the Indian trade.[12] The liberality

9. See for instance, Croghan's report to Johnson on the treaty of 1757. At the treaty at Easton in October, 1758, Israel Pemberton went so far as to impeach Croghan's character and even to deny his authority. He and other Quakers accused Croghan of being "a rascal and a villain", and Israel Pemberton said that "Sir William himself had no authority or right to be here, nor anything to do with it, and if he (Johnson) was here he would tell him so", and added, "you support Croghan in what he does"; H. S. P., MS. Diary of Benjamin Chew at Easton. This diary gives a vivid account of the manner in which the Quakers held private meetings with the Indians while the formal conference was going on. See also *Several Conferences between Some of the Principle People Amongst the Quakers in Pennsylvania and the Deputies from the Six Indian Nations*, etc. (1756).

10. Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 126-28.

11. *Ibid.*, 127.

12. Israel Pemberton, who stands out from the rest of the Quakers because of his volatile characteristics, was a merchant of Philadelphia, as were James and Henry Drinker, James Kenny, Richard Wistar, and John Hughes; see commissioners' accounts, *P. A.*, III, 263-64; H. S. P., Norris Papers. Croghan to Johnson, January 13, 1761; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 301, 303; Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 151-52. Johnson wrote Abercromby December 29, 1757, as follows: "If Lord Loudoun does not interpose his authority and those people (whom I suppose to be chiefly Quakers) are suffered to take such Liberties, and make such Divisions Amongst the Indians, it will be very prejudiciall to His Majestys Indian Interest, and entirely interfere with My management . . . You will see by a Paragraph of Mr. Peters' Letter to Mr. Croghan . . . that the Quakers are now carrying on a considerable trade at Shamokin or Wyoming, and determined to carry on a very great one next spring"; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 769-71. One of the most extraordinary documents concerning the Quakers in this period is the speech sent by them to the Six Nations: "If you in-

with which the Quakers lavished their gifts upon the Indians leads one to conclude that a lucrative trade was expected to result from the control of the Indians by the Friendly Association.

Even with the Delaware war-whoop within hearing of nearly every frontier cabin, the Quaker assembly brought the hostility of both frontiersmen and proprietary officials upon their heads by their dilatoriness in providing defense.[13] Richard Peters was well-nigh distracted over the state of the province, and threats of violence against the Quakers came from the frontier region.[14] Even when the legislature finally acted, its provisions for defense were made in such a manner as to tie the hands of the proprietary governor.[15] Yet, by desperate effort, Morris was able to throw up a line of forts and blockhouses at the mountain passes and rivers from Delaware on the northeast to the Maryland line on the southwest. The declaration of war was issued in April and was opposed strenuously by the Quakers.[16]

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cline to carry on a war against any nation, we have everything fitt to kill men with in Plenty, such as Guns, Swords, Hatchets, Powder, Lead, Cloathing, and provisions, which we are ready to furnish you with . . . If you shou'd determine to strike the English, you must kill the soldiers only, and not us, for we have no hand in the war, nor will we concern ourselves in it, but supply you with everything in Plenty, as we have enough, & if you shou'd determine to strike the French, we will likewise furnish you plentifully with everything for that purpose"; P. R. O., C. O. 5:49; Abercromby sent this message to Loudoun, who in turn transmitted it to William Pitt. Kimball, G. S., ed., *Correspondence of William Pitt*, I, 189-90. See, in this connection, the cartoon reproduced in Adams, *Provincial Society*, showing the Quakers of Pennsylvania in the guise of a sheep, being told that they will profit no matter how the war turns out.

13. The defeat of Braddock seemed to be the signal for the release of the horrors of Indian warfare on the Pennsylvania frontier; Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 100; *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 645-46, 671-77, 680, 703-06, 766-78; VII, 144, 164, 214, *passim;* Root, *op. cit.*, 304 *ff.*

14. "This Province", wrote Daniel Claus to Johnson, April 5, 1756, "at present is in a most deplorable Situation. The Governor's party and the Quakers, . . . are continually in dispute with one another, and nothing but Confusion reigns here . . . Mr. Peters is sometimes most distracted and dreads its Ruin if things go on as they do"; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 439; In Reading, wrote Edward Biddle, "the people exclaim against the Quakers, & some are scarce restrained from burning the Houses of those few who are in this town"; *Pa. C. R.*, VI, 705.

15. *Pa. Statutes at Large*, V, 201-12; *P. A.*, II, 508, 526, 531; Root, *op. cit.*, 308.

16. *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 78, 88-103, 144; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 402, 440, 446; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 59.

While the Pennsylvania assembly was making its initial step toward throwing the blame for the Delawares' hostility upon the proprietors,[17] Sir William Johnson was taking steps to find out the causes and to bring the Delawares once more into peaceable relations with the English.[18] Johnson induced the Six Nations to send a deputation to the Delawares asking them to come to a meeting at Onondaga; this was done, and the Delawares agreed to come.[19] But, just as Johnson was becoming hopeful that he might stop the Indian hostilities, Pennsylvania issued its declaration of war against the Delawares.[20] "Sir William Johnson is very angry with this government", wrote Peters just before the proclamation of hostilities against the Delawares.[21] Johnson had cause to be, and did not fail to express his indignation. "What will the Delawares & Shawanese think of such Opposition & Contradiction in our Conduct?" he wrote General Shirley. "How shall I behave at the approaching meeting at Onondaga, not only to those Indians, but to the Six Nations? These Hostile Measures which Mr. Morris has entered into, is throwing all our Schemes into Confusion, & must naturally give the Six Nations such Impressions & the French such advantages to work on against us, that I tremble for the Consequences. I think without consulting your Excellency, without the concurrence of the other neighboring Provinces, without my receiving previous notice of it, this is a very unadvised & unaccountable proceeding of Governor Morris".[22] Moreover, as Johnson reported to the Board of Trade, Morris had recently

17. *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 678, 710, 711, 724-28; see also *A Treaty held with the Ohio Indians at Carlisle in October*, 1753.

18. In December, 1755, Johnson held two conferences with Indians of the Six Nations wherein he urged the Six Nations to stop the Delaware hostilities; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 394, 414-15; *P. A.*, II, 535; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 44-74; see also *An Account of Conferences . . . between Major General Sir William Johnson and the Chief Sachems & Warriors of Mohawks, etc., . . . in the years 1755 and 1756*, wherein is a summary relating chiefly to the war with the Delawares. See also Johnson's letter to the Board of Trade, June 18, 1757; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 433-35.

19. Canaghquiesa, one of the messengers sent by the Six Nations to the Delawares, said: "Those Indians were so much convinced by the arguments which we made use of that they repented what they had done & solemnly promised that they would not again hurt the Hair of the Head of any Englishman"; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 109; see also *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 452-54, 465.

20. *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 88.

21. Peters to Weiser, April 5, 1756; H. S. P., Peters MSS., IV, 52.

22. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 447, 452-54, 455, 465, 467-71.

sent a war belt to the Six Nations, asking that they join them against the Delawares, and at the same time the Quakers were allowed to send a peace belt by the same messenger. Even the Indians, wrote Johnson, "Could not conceal their surprise that one Province should produce such contradictions".[23]

Despite these stumbling-blocks, which were so unexpectedly thrown in his way, Johnson met the Indians at Onondaga in June and July, 1756.[24] Here Teedyuscung "confessed that some of his people had been deceived & deluded by the French and the Delawares who live near to Fort Duquesne to join them in their late Hostilities" "He expressed sorrow & repentance for what had passed, and asked pardon with all the marks of a sincere contrition. In the most solemn manner he renewed the Covenant Chain. Both he and the Shawanese King accepted the War Belt, sung and danced to the War Song, with extraordinary fervor", wrote Johnson to the Board of Trade.[25] This diplomatic victory came appropriately at the time when Johnson received the patents of his baronetcy and of his appointment as Indian Superintendent of the Northern Department.[26] In announcing this appointment, Johnson presented a war belt to the Indians; "a Seneca Chief laid hold of it, sung the war song, and danced; the Shawanese King did so next, and then the Delaware King with remarkable warmth".[27] The war dance continued until morning. Johnson's victory appears all the more remarkable when it is considered that it was done in the face of the Pennsylvania declaration of hostilities against the Delawares.

The proprietary agents responded to the opportunity, but their hands were tied by the Quaker assembly, who controlled the purse out of which the necessary Indian presents had to come, and by the Friendly Association, whose extra-legal manoeuvres to gain control of the Indians made the aims of the proprietary officials well-nigh hopeless.[28] Treaties were held in 1756, 1757, 1758, 1761, and

23. Johnson to the Board of Trade, May 28, 1756; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 88-89.
24. The minutes of this conference are in *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 130-60.
25. July 17, 1756; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 88-89.
26. *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 155-60.
27. *Loc. cit.*, Johnson wrote to Abercromby July 12, 1756, that the Delaware King had sung "the warr Song (which is a sacred Engagement among the Indians) with Singular Zeal and Warmth"; *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 193-94.
28. Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 126-29.

1762, of which those in 1758 and 1762 were by far the most important, and in each of these the Quakers blocked and almost nullified the efforts of the proprietary officials.[29]

Teedyuscung made charges against the proprietors of forgery and fraud in connection with their land purchases, particularly the Walking Purchase of 1737 and the Albany purchase of 1754. There can hardly be any doubt of the fact that Teedyuscung's charges were suggested to him by the Quakers, who ingratiated themselves with him and with his Indians by their extravagant gifts.[30] As a result of this struggle between the proprietary group and the Quakers by which each group heaped flattery upon Teedyuscung's head, the King of the Delawares gained an exaggerated idea of his importance and brought on serious friction between the Delawares and the Indians associated with them and the Six Nations.[31] The con-

29. See *Minutes of Conferences held with the Indians at Easton in the Months of July and November, 1756; Minutes of Conferences held with the Indians at Harris's Ferry, and at Lancaster, in March, April, and May, 1757; Minutes of Conferences held with the Indians at Easton in the Months of July and August, 1757; Minutes of Conferences held at Easton, in October, 1757; Minutes of Conferences held at Easton in August, 1761; Minutes of Conferences held at Lancaster in August 1762* The minutes of these conferences are more easily accessible in *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 199-204; 305-308, 313, 476-506; 649-713; VIII, 175-223; 630-70.

30. Denny to Thomas Penn; *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 354; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 684-85. Teedyuscung himself told Johnson the charges had been put in his mouth by the Quakers; "I can never agree", wrote Weiser, "that the Indians came to complain about their lands or some of it being fraudulently got from them, but they were pressed for reasons why they struck us, and gave that for one of their reasons, but I am satisfied, that it was put into their mouth some time before"; *P. A.*, III, 86; see Johnson's report, 1762, to the Board of Trade; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 847, and the depositions of Samuel Dupui, John Neal, James Hillman, John Biddle, William Craig, and Henry Montour; P. R. O., C. O. 5:1276.

31. See Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 133-36 for an account of the tactics used by the proprietary agents and by the Quakers to gain the affections of Teedyuscung; Croghan's Journal, May 24—July 21, 1757; H. S. P., Penn MSS., Indian Affairs, III, 12; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 287-322; see especially the depositions of William Peters and Jacob Duché; *P. A.*, III, 250, 263, 274, 319; *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 731; and the MS. Diary of Benjamin Chew at Easton, 1758, H. S. P.; of the dangers of this flattery to Teedyuscung, Johnson wrote Abercromby: "The party spirit which has & continues so signally to display itself in Pennsylvania hath supported this man's consequence . . . He has been courted by both sides & all their negotiations seem to have centered with him only". This, Johnson thought, would "give umbrage to the other Indians & build our Fabric upon too narrow & precarious a Foundation; besides, if I am not mistaken, the Quakers have fixt their hold so firmly on Teedyuscung, that he will do nothing without their

trast between the Teedyuscung of July, 1756, when he danced the war dance so zealously before Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations, and the Teedyuscung of the year 1757-1762, when he was the object of flattery from the leading men of the province, is striking. Teedyuscung's vanity and insolence knew no bounds, and when he claimed to represent all of the Indians from the sunrise to the sunset, Johnson wrote: "The Indian Manner of speaking is indeed sometimes strongly figurative, but this is a rant beyond what I have ever met with".[32] This added to the difficulties, for it aggravated the Six Nations, who were determined to humble Teedyuscung.

Early in the period of these negotiations, Johnson reported to the Board of Trade that he thought the Penns ought to yield a part of the deed of 1754 and fix new boundaries between their colony and the Indians.[33] The senior proprietor, Thomas Penn, was called before the Board of Trade on the receipt of Johnson's letter late in November, and in a short time presented a formal statement of "Observations" denying flatly that their land purchases were a ground of disaffection among the Susquehanna Indians and the Six Nations.[34] One strong argument used by the proprietor was that no such charges had been made by the Indians at the treaty held by Johnson at Onondaga, nor by them at the treaty at Easton in July, 1756. The original draft of the "Observations" contained a thinly-veiled thrust at Johnson for "Private treatys held for the purchase of particular valuable Tracts of low land,

concurrence, and whilst they interfere in Indians affairs, the Governor of Pennsylvania has found and will find insurmountable Impediments to his Negotiations"; April 28, 1758, *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 824-30; 830-34.

32. *Loc. cit.*; "the man seems to be inebriated with the notice that has been taken of him at Philadelphia", added Johnson. Peters and Duché, at the treaty at Easton in 1757, after the Quakers had given the Indians many new shirts and a great deal of silver and other trinkets, perceived "a very remarkable distinction made by Indians between Quakers and Gentlemen of the Governor's Council . . . For when we us'd to meet Indians anywhere in the streets . . . they would generally accost us with this question in their broken English —Are you a Quaker? And if we answer'd no, they wou'd frown & look very stern & illnatur'd upon us, and say we were bad man—bad man—Governors Man. But if we answer'd in the affirmative (as we did some times to try them) . . . they would smile & carress us, & call us Brothers, and say we were good men—Quaker good men—Governors men bad men—good for nothing"; *P. A.*, III, 274-76.

33. September 10, 1756; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 127-30; see also *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 410-12.

34. No. 5, *post*.

near the rivers" which were "much more likely to give uneasiness to them, than general purchases publicly made". This covert charge was omitted from the final draft, perhaps because it was at Halifax's hands that Johnson had received his recent patronage and Penn himself stood well with the powerful lord. The Penns asserted their willingness to waive that part of the treaty pertaining to the northwestern lands, which was said to cause disaffection among the Delaware Indians on the Ohio.[35] Johnson's anger at this "unprovoked challenge" on the part of the proprietors quickly showed itself in a letter to the Board of Trade in September, 1757. He reiterated his belief that the Albany purchase had caused disaffection among the Indians, and, with a prepared statement by Croghan, endeavored to prove "beyond dispute—what Sir William formerly only gave as his opinion".[26]

The Penns, nevertheless, on hearing the charges preferred against them by Teedyuscung, moved at once to have the whole matter heard before Sir William Johnson. Denny had informed Penn that "some base and wicked people have dared to tell the Indians that we have not only been guilty of injustice towards these Indians, but of forgery to bring that about".[37] Penn had already "agreed with my Lord Halifax" to make satisfaction with the Six Nations and to yield that part of the purchase west of the Allegheny Mountains, and now he asked that, for the advantage of the public both in England and America, orders be sent to Sir William Johnson to examine into both affairs.[38] Penn's desire to have Johnson examine the matter was not one of inclination, but of policy: first, the treaty would be "in an indifferent Place . . . fairly and equally made"; secondly, Johnson would discover that the Quakers had put the charges in the Delawares' mouths; and finally, it would quickly settle the whole matter to have the King's superintendent report favorably, whereas any treaty in Pennsylvania would be a mere repetition of all that had gone before.

35. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 559-60; September 11, 1756; Pound, *Johnson of the Mohawks*, 225, 228.

36. September 10, 1757; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 435-39; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 329-33. Croghan prepared the "authentick Records and Papers"; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 439-42. See also Johnson to Pownall, September 8, 1757; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 736-38.

37. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 684-85.

38. Thomas Penn's letter to Richard Peters, February 12, 1757; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 431-32; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 221-22; see no. 61, *post*.

Early in March, 1758, the Board of Trade sent Johnson the proprietors' recommendations concerning the Delawares' grievances and desired, in case he approved, to summon those Indians and the Six Nations to settle all matters in dispute.[39] Johnson, however, did not see fit to exercise this discretionary power himself, but appointed Croghan to carry on the negotiations in Pennsylvania.[40] In 1758, at an important if arduous treaty at Easton, the Delawares were brought to peace with the English, and the Penns executed a deed of release of the lands west of the Alleghenies. The treaty thus negotiated had an important effect upon the decline of French power in the Ohio region.[41]

Although the Penns had suggested to Halifax that the Indian complaints be tried before Sir William Johnson, they were pleased that the treaty at Easton in 1758 had obviated, as they thought, the necessity for such a hearing. "He might", wrote Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, "have made some unfavorable propositions which are now avoided. I know he is a Schemer and has made large Indian Purchases low down on Delaware, which no doubt render his Interest and ours incompatible".[42] Weiser, Hamilton, and other proprietary officials had felt, even before the Delaware outbreak, that Johnson was inimical to the land interest of the proprietors, and in 1759 they still remembered Johnson's warm reply to their "Observations". In 1761 when Teedyuscung refused to go before Johnson with his complaints against the proprietors, Thomas Penn was very well pleased. "I think he is too inconsiderable a Person", he wrote, "& too much attached to the Province he is of to have the Affairs of other Provinces

39. Board of Trade to Johnson, March 10, 1757, *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 221-22.

40. Johnson's instructions to Croghan are in *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 434-36; see Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 121 *ff.*

41. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, II, 896; III, 3-5, 10-11; *Minutes of Conferences Held at Easton in October, 1758;* the deed of release is is P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXVIII, 42; H. S. P., Peters MSS., V, 65; Bouquet wrote to William Allen, November 25, 1758, that this treaty struck the blow "which has knocked the French in the head"; H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., IX, 53; Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 139-40; see Alvord, *Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, I, 121.

42. February 10, 1759; Penn wrote Peters as late as June 13, 1761: "I must desire again you will not go to Sir William Johnson unless Teedyuscung desires it and insists on it and then bring him down to Easton and let him know you have received such orders from us leaving it to me to give my reasons for it here"; H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 45-46.

entrusted to him; this Man is a Trader, and a Purchaser of Land also, both which render him more unfit".[43]

Likewise, if the Easton treaty was pleasing to nearly every one else, it left Israel Pemberton and his Quaker followers "ugly and dissatisfied".[44] They, too, had induced Teedyuscung on various occasions to oppose any efforts to have the matter referred to Sir William Johnson for settlement, and when the final settlement came, their endeavors in this respect were flagrant affronts to Johnson's authority.[45]

In 1759 the king in council, acting on a petition presented by Benjamin Franklin, ordered Johnson to investigate the charges that had been made by the Delawares.[46] The investigation did not take place until June, 1762, at Easton, where Johnson came face to face with the difficult Indian situation that had so long hampered his activities.

The Quakers, to use the words of Thomas Penn, had had the "unparalleled insolence" to endeavor at the last moment to prevent Teedyuscung from coming down.[47] Failing in this, they repaired to the scene encouraged by their former successes over Teedyuscung and the proprietary agents. Johnson however, knew what to expect: late in May he wrote Amherst as follows: "The behavior of the Pennsylvanians hath throughout the War been of a very extraordinary nature in many cases as the loss of a proportionable assistance from so rich & populous a Province must be felt by the rest, such nonresisting principles are ill calculated from a Country which has been I may say the Seat of War. The £5000 they have voted for presents

43. Nos. 34 and 83, *post.*

44. H. S. P., MS. Diary of Benjamin Chew, Easton, 1758.

45. *P. A.*, III, 576-78, 666-68; Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, H. S. P., Peters MSS., IV., 100. "Your Lordships will see", wrote Johnson to the Board of Trade after the Easton treaty in 1758, "that Teedyuscung hath refused my mediation and made choice of the Quakers for his advocates and agents"; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 279.

46. *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 447-48, 449-53, 458. The order was issued August 29, 1759, but not sent until December 13.

47. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 194-95, 199; 639, 686-89, 724-25, 745-46, 759-60; *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 432-34, 436-37; *P. A.*, IV, 44, 74-75, 77, 78; see especially *P. A.*, IV, 80, 81, 82 and *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 759-60, for the message sent by the Quakers to Teedyuscung to prevent his coming to the treaty; this message was transmitted by Johnson to the Board of Trade; P. R. O., C. O. 5:1276. "It happened most fortunate for us that the letter sent by order of the Association to persuade Teedyuscung not to come down was intercepted. This will show the ministers that those people will interfere in all transactions between His Majesty and the Indians", wrote Thomas Penn to James Hamilton; no. 123, *post.*

to Indians is a handsome sum & from my Experience of the Quakers proceedings seems to be with some other view than for obtaining the delivery up of Captives, & cannot but greatly influence the Indians in their favour at the Ensuing Meeting when they find they receive no presents from anybody else. I have a Letter now by me from Mr. Peters of that Government wrote two years ago wherein he informs me 'That the Indians said with a Sneer on a like former occasion Governor Pemberton gives us everything, but Governor Denny has it not in his power to comply with any of our Demands' ".[48]

Nevertheless he was surprized that any body of private individuals should take it upon themselves to obstruct his Majesty's orders to such an extent. The Quakers, to be sure, had received Halifax's statement that their activities were regarded as an outrageous invasion of the royal prerogative.[49] But, instead of being abashed, their ardor to gain control of the Indians seems to have grown apace.

At the treaty many obstacles were thrown in Johnson's path. The old devices were employed, and the old insistence upon a clerk for Teedyuscung was made. So obstructive were the tactics of the Quakers that at one time Johnson declared his intention of stopping the treaty, if opposition to the royal orders did not cease. It was not true, as afterwards rumored, that Johnson drew his sword on Israel Pemberton: his method was more effective. Apparently by sheer personal dignity and decorum, backed by royal authority, and despite all the Quakers could do, he gained an almost complete retraction of charges from Teedyuscung and turned one of the most difficult conferences of his career into a triumphant success.[50] "Every gentleman here", wrote George Croghan shortly after the treaty, "observes that those troublesome people never got such a check before. They now seem pritty quiet & tis easy to see by their conduct that their pride is humbled. Mr. West told me last night that they begin to differ in judgment amongst themselves and throwing the blame on each other and dread much the consequences that may attend your report home".[51] The Quakers might well have dreaded Johnson's report home.

48. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 744.
49. *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 634-35.
50. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 760-91, 799-811, 812-18, 861-63; Croghan wrote Johnson on July 3 that the most violent of the Quakers confess "your Moderation & say by that alone you gott all advantidge of them". *Ibid.*, III, 822-23.

To the Board of Trade Johnson wrote fully about the treaty.[52] It was, he reported, a success; Teedyuscung had retracted all of his charges except that concerning the fairness of the Walking Purchase, but for the sake of peace was willing to waive even that. Johnson himself was convinced of the fairness of the Walking Purchase, but in view of Teedyuscung's retraction, he suggested that the proprietors give the Indians a present.[53] Johnson then gave a full account of the interference of the Quakers. Not only did he inform the Board of Trade of the attempt made by them to prevent Teedyuscung from coming to the treaty, but he reported that Teedyuscung himself had told him after the treaty "that he never should have troubled the Proprietors about these Lands had he not been instigated to do so by the Quakers".[54] Johnson was convinced that the Board of Trade was not only acquainted with the proceedings of the Quakers in Indian affairs, but also highly disapproved of them; nevertheless he could not refrain from adding that "if Provincial Commissioners or any others continue to interfere in Indian affairs by calling Meetings and distributing the public money in presents amongst them, as they have done, it will be impossible for me or any other Superintendent of Indian affairs to preserve that weight with them necessary for his Majestys interest".

The Penns were overjoyed with this signal success. Not only was Teedyuscung satisfied, the Quakers humbled, and Sir William Johnson brought from probable animosity to close alliance with the Penn interests, but the whole prodecure had laid a basis for the joint action of Johnson and the proprietors against the Susquehannah Company's attempt. "My opinion with regard to Sir William Johnson is quite changed", wrote Thomas Penn. Thenceforth, through all the changes of the Connecticut affair, the Penns were to find Johnson one of their chief supports, and Johnson, in turn, was to find the Penns a powerful influence for his own personal and material advancement. Johnson, Croghan, and Thomas Penn found themselves working in cordial agreement in matters concerning the Indians and

51. July 10, 1762; *ibid.*, III, 826-27.
52. *Ibid.*, III, 837-51.
53. *Ibid.*, III, 843; see the affidavit of Nicholas Scull, which, among others, Johnson transmitted with his report; *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 399-400.
54. *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 847; *supra*, note 30; *P. A.*, III, 86, 107-20.

the Connecticut enterprise. The activity of the Quakers was largely responsible for this wholly unexpected result.

Little dependence can be placed upon the public remarks of Teedyuscung concerning the causes of the Delaware outbreak; he was not only prompted by the Quakers to make many of those remarks, but his own drunken nature and tremendous egoism made him quite contradictory and vacillating in the positions he took. But in 1756, in a private conversation, he revealed to Conrad Weiser the fact that the Connecticut purchase had been one of the chief causes for the war. Weiser secured the same information from other sources, and it may be accepted as having some degree of authenticity. Thomas Penn, commenting on the information contained in Weiser's conversation about the New England people, concluded that "this, together with the French offers of setting them free from their Servitude was sufficient to induce them to take up the Hatchet against the Six Nations & their allies". The surveyors from the Susquehannah Company reached Wyoming Valley just prior to the news of Braddock's defeat. It may well be that the news of this disastrous battle, coupled with the appearance of land prospectors who made no effort to pacify the Delawares, as they had purchased from the Six Nations, tipped the scales in favor of the French and western Indians. The Connecticut surveyors had told Teedyuscung that they held the land from the Six Nations, and thus afforded the Delawares an opportunity to vent their feelings against the English settlers and at the same time settle an old score with the Six Nations.[55] It appears puzzling at first to know why the Penns did not make use of the information contained in Weiser's report of this conversation, particularly as they seemed, later, so anxious to have Teedyuscung make complaints against the Connecticut people. But at the time Weiser took notes of this conversation, it was no doubt thought by the Penns and others that the

55. No. 8; *post;* Vol. I, no. 137; see the speech of Acknowanothio to Conrad Weiser in 1758, in which the aged Ohio Indian said that when Braddock landed, the French told the Indians that he and the Virginians were coming to take their lands away from them; and that these words had much influence among the Indians of western Pennsylvania: "These Shawanese brought over the Delawares to their measures; they, the Delawares, were drove from their lands, it being sold by the Mohocks, &c. to the New England people, and just then some of those Delawares came to Wyomock, much incensed against the English, and were easily brought over to the French and Shawanese"; *P. A.*, III, 548-50.

Susquehannah Company had come to an end. The leaders of that Company may have thought so themselves, only to come to a different conclusion when the close of the war brought new prospects for fresh lands and a new impetus to land-grabbing.

Nevertheless, the negotiations with Teedyuscung had afforded an opportunity to encourage him to make complaints against the Susquehannah Company.[56] In 1761 and in 1762 at the treaty with Sir William Johnson at Easton, Teedyuscung entered formal complaints against the intended settlement by the Connecticut people.[57] In his report to the Board of Trade on the Easton treaty in 1762, Johnson made the recommendation which brought the Susquehannah Company affair into the realm of imperial problems.[58] He suggested that the Board of Trade take the matter into consideration and procure orders for its settlement. This suggestion the Board of Trade immediately acted upon and by June 1763 had secured an Order in Council to have Pennsylvania and Connecticut settle the matter by a joint commission.[59]

56. Nos. 9, 28, 29, and 30, *post.*
57. See notes, 65, 74, and 78, *post.*
58. No. 113, *post.*
59. No. 189, *post.*

II.

Opposition of the Indians to the Susquehannah Company: 1760–1763.

It was Richard Peters who put his finger upon the wider implications of the difficulties between Connecticut and Pennsylvania in this period. It was, he wrote Sir William Johnson, "not a provincial cause and . . . not between subject and subject, but between Indian and Englishman".[60] It was this fact which made it such an unpropitious time for the Susquehannah and Delaware Companies to begin operations again. For, with the fall of the French power in the west, England found herself more than ever in the position of patron and defender of the natives.[61] When we consider the Indians' reaction to the operations of the Company, and the resultant attitude of the British government, we have the underlying explanations of the movement in the years 1760-1767.

News of the first Connecticut settlement on the Delaware, at a place called Cushietunk, came to Philadelphia late in the summer of 1760.[61] Immediately on learning of the settlements there, Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania dispatched Lewis Gordon and three local officials of Northampton County to report upon the intrusion.[62] This committee, clad in the habiliments of farmers and in the guise of men seeking land, went to Cushietunk and sought to discover the intentions of the settlers located there.[63] They discovered that the people from Connecticut had settled under a "grant" from Connecticut and two Indian purchases, had surveyed three townships, had erected log houses, a sawmill, a gristmill, and that in the following spring they expected their numbers to be augmented by a considerable emigration from Connecticut. When the committee endeavored to warn the settlers off, they replied that they held the lands under Connecticut and under the Indian purchases, and that they would remain there until the matter was settled by "the Highest

60. No. 67, *post.*
61. No. 17, *post.*
62. Nos. 18 and 19, *post.*
63. Nos. 20, 21, and 22, *post.*

Authority".[64] Thus the investigating committee succeeded in obtaining the desired information but failed in its purpose of ejecting the settlers.

Teedyuscung, on hearing of the settlement at Cushietunk, gave some measure of comfort to Thomas Penn and the proprietary officials who believed that the Connecticut purchases constituted "one very great cause" of the Delaware war. He went to Philadelphia and in emphatic terms protested against the settlement at Cushietunk, saying that it would certainly bring on another war, and that, if the settlers did not leave peaceably, the Indians would turn them off. Twice he made the same complaint in the fall of 1760, and the news that a few straggling Indians in Northampton County were friendly with the Connecticut people and even lived with them, made him apparently the more determined.[65]

Despite the urgency of Teedyuscung's complaints, it was not until February, 1761, that Governor Hamilton complied so far as to write a protest to Governor Fitch. The delay, no doubt, was due to the lateness of the season when the news of the Connecticut settlement came; there was no danger of an increased settlement until spring. Consequently, in February, 1761, Hamilton, Peters, and the council turned their attention in earnest to the problem. Though none of them, especially Peters and Hamilton, entertained any illusions concerning the help they might expect from Governor Fitch, Hamilton again wrote him a long letter recalling the protests that had been made in 1754. Both Hamilton and Peters expected far more help from Sir William Johnson than they did from Fitch, and consequently wrote him urgent letters seeking his aid, which they knew had been willingly given in 1754 and 1755 against the disturbing attempts made by the Connecticut people. Simultaneously a proclamation, the first of many, was issued by Hamilton enjoining upon the Connecticut people a cessation of their project. Meanwhile, in England, the Penns were setting in motion their plans to secure the aid of the crown in putting a stop to the settlement.[66]

Thomas Penn lost no time in placing before Lord Halifax the report of Lewis Gordon and, what the noble lord probably received with more attention, the formal

64. Nos. 23 and 24, *post.*
65. Nos. 8, 9, and 18, *post.*
66. Nos. 13, 25, 38, 39, 40, 41, and 43, *post.*

complaints that had been made by Teedyuscung against the settlement at Cushietunk. He asked Halifax to secure, if possible, orders at once to be dispatched to Governor Fitch to prevent the intended emigration in the spring of 1761. Halifax did not think that he, as president of the Board of Trade, could properly issue such orders on such a private application. He thought, however, that as the lands involved were lands desired by the Indians, orders might be sent to Sir William Johnson to examine the matter. He advised Penn to see Lord Granville, president of the Privy Council, with whom Penn was closely connected, about the desirability of securing such orders. Penn not only made a private application to his friend Lord Granville, but also laid the matter before William Pitt. The latter agreed with Halifax that nothing could be done on such application, but Granville was more attentive to Penn's request than either Pitt or Halifax. Upon his suggestion, Penn caused to be drawn up a "State of the Case" to be laid before the attorney general and the solicitor general. By the end of 1760 he had entered caveats at all of the offices against any application from the Connecticut people for a charter to the lands they had settled.[67]

The course taken by Penn, Peters thought, was a wise precaution, and he urged that not a moment be lost in following it, as "Early in the spring those deluded people will come over like Blackbirds and settle all before them". In the statement of the case prepared by Henry Wilmot, William Alexander, and Thomas Penn, the Penns endeavored to make the government of Connecticut a party to the dispute: "The Governor of Pennsylvania", they argued, "complained of this matter to the Governor of Connecticut who disowned the government's giving any sanction to it. The war broke out, which put an end to any further prosecution of this claim. But now the Government of Connecticut have adopted it". The Indians' complaints against the settlement and the likelihood of an Indian war as a result of the Connecticut scheme were also stressed, a wise emphasis in view of the state of the official and public mind in England toward the protection of the native rights. This statement of the case, finished late in January, was submitted to Attorney General Charles Pratt, afterwards Lord Camden, and to Solicitor General Charles Yorke for their opinions upon the validity

67. Nos. 18, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 36, *post*.

of the Connecticut claim. To this question both royal officials replied in substantial agreement with an opinion given by the attorney general at the time the Pennsylvania charter was granted in 1681;[68] they strongly supported the right of the Penns to the territory involved and denied the right of Connecticut to it, though both gave widely differing reasons. Both officials urged the Penns to petition the king in council as the proper authority for settling intercolonial disputes. Thus, with Granville and Halifax, as well as others in high office, as their friends, and with the legal opinions of two high royal officials favoring them, the Penns were fortified legally and officially far better than were their wild lands in Pennsylvania. "As to their gaining a charter here", wrote Thomas Penn confidently, "that can never be done. They have no Friends, and if they had all you imagine, they could be of no use to them".[69] If the dispute had been fought out on the grounds chosen by the Penns, there could have been little doubt of the outcome. But the legal and official field constituted only one of the battlegrounds, and, from the standpoint of final results, not the most important. What was going on on the frontiers of Pennsylvania was of far more lasting consequence.

Meanwhile, in Connecticut the Susquehannah Company was preparing to follow the lead of the Delaware Company by establishing a colony on the Susquehanna river. A meeting was held in February, 1761, where the question of the advisability of sending settlers to the lands, of coöperating with the Delaware Company, and of sending an agent to England to solicit a charter, was considered, but nothing was definitely done. At a meeting in April these points were again taken up and a vote passed to join with the Delaware Company in applying to the crown for a charter, both companies to be under a single jurisdiction, but to hold their lands separately. This last provision was probably due to the fact that the Indian deeds of the Delaware Company were even more open to question than that of the Susquehannah Company;

68. A part of the opinion of Attorney General Sir William Jones on the validity of the grant to William Penn is quoted in Fisher, S. G., *The Making of Pennsylvania*, 260-61, as follows: "The tract of land desired by Mr. Penn seems to be undisposed of by his Majesty, except the imaginary lines of New England patents, which are bounded westerly by the main ocean, should give them a real though impractical right to all those vast territories".

69. Nos. 35, 36, 46, 50, and 56, *post*.

also the Connecticut legislature had in 1755 yielded its claim to the lands bought of the Indians by the Susquehannah Company, but it had not done so with regard to the lands so bought by the Delaware Company.

Eliphalet Dyer, who now was without doubt the leading figure in the movement, was at this meeting appointed an agent to go to London to solicit the charter for the companies. He was to receive a salary of £150 sterling and all "proper expenses"; for this purpose 200 additional shares were authorized to be sold at £8 per share. A committee, made up chiefly of the leading lawyers of the colony, was appointed to collect materials and make preparations for Dyer's embassy to London. Though nothing appears in the minutes of this meeting to indicate that a vote to settle the lands at Susquehannah was considered, it appears that such a vote was probably passed.[70] The vote to send settlers to the lands, passed in May, 1755, likewise is missing from the official minutes of the Company, although such a vote is known to have been passed. These omissions were undoubtedly due to the fact that the leaders realized that their enterprise involved a large element of risk and that it was well not to be too explicit in stating their plans, especially where the royal government was likely to be concerned; this cautious attitude will appear more clearly in connection with the emigration of the settlers in the spring of 1763.[71]

Governor Fitch, in the meantime, was showing more hesitance in replying to Governor Hamilton's letter of February, 1761, than he had shown in 1754. As lieutenant-governor in the latter year, he had immediately given his adverse opinion of the enterprise in very positive terms. But now he delayed his answer three months, and then the burden of it was a disclaimer of any responsibility on the part of the government. And as for preventing the settlement, Fitch said that the government of Connecticut could only advise its inhabitants about what they did under another jurisdiction. Both of the arguments used by Fitch were legally correct: as to the first—denying responsibility for the government of Connecticut—he was confirmed by an opinion rendered by the former attorney of the Penns, Ferdinand J. Paris, concerning the act passed by the Connecticut legislature in May, 1755; as to the second—considering the emigrants as carrying on

70. No. 59, *post.*
71. Nos. 43, 53, 59, and 117, *post.*

their operations solely under the jurisdiction of the Penns—he was confirmed, in substance, by a representation of the Board of Trade in 1770. But it is also manifest that by his delay in answering Hamilton's letter and by his willingness to buttress his position of neutrality by these arguments, Fitch wished to evade any positive expression of opinion or any overt action that might offend a considerable number of people. He was quite aware that most of the strength of the Susquehannah Company lay in the eastern part of Connecticut, where his own voting strength was weakest. Hamilton was aware that Fitch was merely being adroit in assuming an official position in the matter: he easily read between the lines and summed up the letter as "a meer piece of artful Evasion".[72] But in truth, as we shall see later, there was little that any governor of Connecticut could do in stopping the enterprise.

Because they did not expect much coöperation from the government of Connecticut anyway, Peters and Hamilton did not wait for a reply from Fitch to undertake once more to stop the settlement. Late in April, Hamilton dispatched James Hyndshaw to Cushietunk to investigate the situation of the Connecticut people. From his lengthy report Hamilton learned that settlers were encreasing; that in the house of one of the leaders the beds were "lying as thick on the Floors as they commonly do in an Hospital"; that a large blockhouse had been built and was to be equipped with swivel guns; and that, although Teedyuscung and the Susquehanna Delawares were disgruntled at the settlement, some of the Delawares living near Cushietunk were allied with the Connecticut people. Thus, while the Penns were fortifying their position with the opinions of the legal officers of the crown, the Connecticut people were preparing to fortify themselves with blockhouses and swivel guns. In the settlement of the frontier, the latter type of defense has almost always proved more effective.

The Penns, however, did not rely solely on such defense, and in the spring of 1761, Thomas Penn, growing irritable at the importance of Sir William Johnson in Indian affairs, urged that Hamilton secure the aid of Sir Jeffery Amherst, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. This Hamilton did early in May, 1761, just before he received Fitch's reply to his letter of February. Richard Peters made a special journey

72. Nos. 60 and 64, *post.*

to New York to carry Hamilton's letter to Amherst, and, after some little difficulty in obtaining an audience with the general, who had, as Penn remarked, "taken state" upon himself in a rather remarkable degree for his circumstances, presented to him the letter soliciting aid. Hamilton rested his plea principally upon the complaint made by Teedyuscung against the Connecticut people; the proprietors, Hamilton said, had been at much expense to pacify the Delawares, and now the attempts of the Connecticut people were about to render useless all of this expense and effort. At the same time Hamilton renewed his request to Sir William Johnson for aid. General Amherst wrote Governor Fitch and Governor Hamilton at once, and while, as General Gage did a few years later, Amherst refused to interfere in what he regarded as a land dispute between two provinces, over which he had no jurisdiction, he nevertheless warned Fitch against laying the foundations for a new Indian war. But even Amherst's letter Peters did not depend upon to secure the desired result: "With any other people [it] would have a proper Effect", he wrote to Sir William Johnson, "but with these I imagine that bare writing will not be regarded". Peters anticipated that Governor Fitch would merely reply to Amherst what he had said to Hamilton, and in this assumption he was correct.[73]

The year 1761 did not witness any efforts by the Connecticut people to establish settlements in Pennsylvania other than the one already at Cushietunk. It saw, however, the laying of the foundation of Indian complaints against the Connecticut people which in the next few years was to prove the outstanding obstacle of the Company. Early in April, 1761, Teedyuscung renewed the complaint that he had made the preceding autumn against the Connecticut settlers. After Hamilton had acquainted him with what had been done in the affair, Teedyuscung asked what should be done by the Indians in case the Connecticut people insisted on settling in spite of the several warnings that had been given them. Hamilton at first advised Teedyuscung not to suffer them to settle but to inform the government of Pennsylvania of any of their movements; but on reconsidering this advice, he was of the opinion that the Indians might look upon it as an encouragement to use force against the whites, and, knowing the eagerness with which the Indians would

73. Nos. 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 75, and 76, *post.*

seize upon such an excuse, he allowed his feelings of humanity to prevail over his desire to eject the Connecticut people, and told Teedyuscung that he had merely meant that the Delawares should, in case the Connecticut people came, hold council and peaceably advise them to go away, but not to use force. Thus Pratt, Penn, and Hamilton all agreed on the desirability of meeting the problem with legal methods and without force. Teedyuscung's complaints were supported at the Easton treaty in August, 1761, by the Six Nations, who complained of the New Englanders settled at Cushietunk, and denied that they had sold the land to them; here also Teedyuscung renewed his complaint.[74]

These objections by the Indians were gladly received by the proprietors, who hoped to use them as the basis of a petition to the crown against the Connecticut people. They likewise formed the basis of a second proclamation issued by Governor Hamilton in September, 1761, directed not merely to the settlers at Cushietunk, but to all persons settled on lands not yet purchased of the Indians. Indeed, so aroused had the Indians become over the small settlement at Cushietunk that this may be the explanation for the fact that no settlement was attempted at Wyoming in 1761; certain it is that at the opening of the year 1762, as a result of the steady complaints of the Indians and of the letters of Hamilton and Amherst based on these complaints, the leaders of the Company found it expedient to pass a vote to "prepare the minds of the Indians" for a settlement at Wyoming. The manner in which this was to be done—by employing one hundred picked men at the expense of the Company—does not indicate that preparing the minds of the Indians necessarily meant peaceable persuasion. But if force in this respect was contemplated, as the vote indicates, it was not adopted.[75]

Instead, Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, probably by reason of his experience with the Indians gained through missionary endeavor, was named as the principal member of the committee to see that the Indians' fears were quieted. Woodbridge secured an Indian sachem whom he had probably known at Oghwagha to carry a speech to the Six Nations for this purpose. Typical of what was after all a commonplace in the annals of Indian relations, this speech demanded that the Indians confirm the deed.

74. Nos. 46, 54, 55, 57, 78, 79, and 81, *post.*
75. Nos. 81, 82, 83, 85, and 86, *post.*

Otherwise, said Woodbridge through the mouth of the Oghwagha sachem, "the great God will punish you . . . He knows what you have done. You must not get offended if I settle 100 families on the lands next spring". After sending this message to the Indians, the Company at a meeting in May, 1762, voted to make a settlement immediately, giving as a gratuity ten square miles of land to one hundred picked men who should make the settlement. This gratuity was only for those who would be selected by the committee, to effect the settlement within four months, and to maintain it for five years. It was, in substance, a land bonus for enlistment in the service of the Company; more than twenty years later the Company had recourse to the same sort of policy. In both cases it was a determined effort at forcible possession; in both cases, likewise, the settlers that were attracted by such an offer were of a hardened, rough, and even desperate type. They constituted, of course, an armed force.[76]

But this determined face which the Susquehannah Company put on, instead of quieting the minds of the Indians, rather increased their protests to Sir William Johnson and to Governor Hamilton. At a private conference at Johnson Hall in the spring of 1762 the Six Nations complained to Johnson against the speech which the Reverend Timothy Woodbridge had sent them; Johnson wrote to Cadwallader Colden, George Croghan, and Amherst that the Six Nations were "vastly uneasy at the late behavior of the Connecticut people". At the treaty at Easton, in June, 1762, where Johnson secured a settlement of the difficulties between the Delawares and Pennsylvania, Teedyuscung, much to the delight of Thomas Penn who all along had been suggesting that Teedyuscung be induced to do such a thing, asked Johnson and Hamilton to prevent the New Englanders from coming to Wyoming. Both promised to write to Amherst, Monckton, and Fitch. So real were the dangers of an Indian war attendant upon such a settlement that Johnson told Hamilton at this treaty that he would not feel safe in his own house if the Connecticut people carried out their attempt. At the close of this treaty, Johnson reported fully to the Board of Trade the dangers of an Indian uprising that might be produced by such a settlement.[77]

76. Nos. 89, 90, 93, and 98, *post.*
77. Nos. 94, 95, 96, 97, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, and 123, *post.*

At the Lancaster treaty in August, 1762, Hamilton brought this subject before the Delawares and Indians of the Six Nations. So sensitive were they both on the matter that it appeared for a time as if serious difficulty might develop between the Six Nations and the Delawares, just on the heels of the successful termination of a long and expensive effort to pacify them. Due largely to the adroit management of Croghan, the Quakers, who were present and quick to seize the opportunity of a breach between the Six Nations and Delawares, were "most horridly disappointed" in seeing the whole matter referred to the Onondaga council.[78]

Returning from this meeting at Lancaster, Teedyuscung and the delegates from the Six Nations arrived at Wyoming in time to meet a considerable body of Connecticut men, one hundred and fifty according to Teedyuscung, who had "all sorts of Tools as well for Building as Husbandry". This was the armed body of men which had been sent out as a result of the meeting of the Company in May, 1762. Upon their arrival, they had found only a few Indians at Wyoming, but these "were very angry, and had met them with their Guns & Tomahawks". The Connecticut force had cut a road through from the Delaware to the Susquehanna early in September. Teedyuscung, in making his formal complaint of the matter to Governor Hamilton, said that these settlers had told him they purchased the lands of the Six Nations, and had even promised to reqard him if he would assist them in their surveying.

Daniel Brodhead, having been sent to Wyoming by Hamilton to investigate the matter, found that Teedyuscung was telling substantially the truth. Near Wyoming he found a body of nearly seventy armed men, who had opened the road to the Susquehanna and were then engaged in cutting about fifteen tons of hay. They told Brodhead that Governor Fitch favored them, that he and his two sons were engaged in the affair, that they had arranged to meet the Six Nations at Albany the ensuing March, and that they would come in the spring with a force of one thousand men and two pieces of artillery. The Indians at Wyoming informed Brodhead that they had forced the Connecticut people to leave, and said that had they not left, the Indians would have killed them. Some indication of the type of settler which the committee of the Susquehannah Company had selected may be gathered

78. Nos. 118, 119, 120, and 128, *post.*

from the fact that one of them stole a horse belonging to Teedyuscung, for which the Susquehannah Company deprived him of any share in the gratuity lands.[79]

It appeared as if the more determined Johnson, Hamilton, and Peters were to support the protests of the Indians, the more determined the Susquehannah Company became in their efforts to carry out their plans; and this, of course, only added to the complaints of the Indians. Nearly a year after Fitch had told Amherst he would do so, he laid the matter before the Connecticut legislature, giving the substance if not the precise wording of the votes passed by the Company in May concerning the settlement to be made. The result was a proclamation, passed reluctantly, according to Ezra Stiles, after many of the members had gone home and after amendments to it had been made. The proclamation was regarded, as indeed it was, more as a warning against the settlement and as an exculpation of the government from any responsibility, than as an absolute prohibition. But even so, it "gave great offense" to the Company, probably causing as much irritation to its leaders as it brought pleasure to James Hamilton and Thomas Penn. The answer of the Company to this stand taken by the government was a meeting held in July, called at the request of one hundred and seventy proprietors especially on account of Fitch's proclamation. At this meeting the vote of May 19, 1762 was reconsidered, and the expedition of one hundred men, with a gratuity of ten square miles of land, was defiantly doubled to two hundred men, with a similar increase in the gratuity lands. Eliphalet Dyer, Eleazar Fitch, and Joseph Chew were appointed a committee to visit Sir William Johnson immediately, in order, "if possible [to] gain his friendship & Interest".[80]

Johnson, unlike Hamilton and Penn, was not "extremely pleased" over Fitch's proclamation; as late as August 1 he expressed the opinion that it would not have a restraining effect upon the Connecticut people. Within a few

79. Nos. 127, 135, 137, and 246, *post.* Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 401-402' says that in June, 1763, sixteen "pioneers" had gone out to settle' but had retired to Cushietunk when the Indians protested against their settlement, and that there they joined 93 men who set out from Windham for Wyoming in August, thus making 109 in all whom Teedyuscung met (a misprint in Harvey gives the total number as 119). The names of some of these "settlers", as Harvey refers to them, are given in Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 403.

80. Nos. 67, 102, 107, 111, 112, 114, 117, 172, *post.*

days he was visited by Dyer and Chew, the latter probably having been chosen for this purpose more on account of his friendship for Sir William Johnson than for his friendliness to the Company. Though a member, he was only a half-hearted supporter of the project; he was soon to find that Johnson could easily convert him to the opposition, although, on account of his friendship with Dyer and with Benjamin Franklin, the Company still sought to use him to gain the support of the latter's influence. Johnson, of course, had never entertained a favorable opinion of the enterprise, and he had only recently returned from the treaty at Easton, which had brought him into cordial relationship with the proprietors. It was not, therefore, a propitious moment for Dyer to offer Johnson a share in the Company in order to secure his interest. As was to be expected, Johnson refused the offer and wrote Amherst and Hamilton that the Connecticut people were determined to go ahead with the settlement. Shortly after his return to New London, Chew wrote Johnson that "those rash people" had actually set out for Wyoming, and concluded with the wish that "this mad & imprudent step might not be attended with fatal consequences". Concerning this visit to Sir William Johnson, Chew wrote Jared Ingersoll some time later, that he thought he should reveal in himself a great want of capacity if, after talking with Johnson, he even entertained a thought of the likelihood of the Susquehannah Company's obtaining a charter by virtue of the Indian purchase, and, he added, "you know what pretentions our West Sea charter can give us".[81]

The armed force which had been sent to Wyoming late in the summer of 1762 had met the Indian delegates of the Six Nations returning from the treaty at Lancaster, and John Smith, one of the important committeemen of the Company, had apparently made an informal arrangement with them for a meeting to be held at Albany March 22, 1763. This agreement was confirmed by the Susquehannah Company in its meeting November 16, 1762, and a committee consisting of Eliphalet Dyer, Timothy Woodbridge, and John Henry Lydius, was appointed to meet the Indians at Albany, to procure a recognition of the purchase of 1754, and to make such "reasonable" presents as necessary to obtain quiet possession.[82]

81. Nos. 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 187, *post.*
82. Nos. 127 and 136, *post.*

Early in March, 1763, Dyer and Woodbridge appeared at Johnson Hall, with quantities of pork and beef, again asking Johnson to aid them, and saying that they had an agreement with the Indians for a meeting at Albany the 22nd of that month. They desired to know whether the Indians expected to attend, thus giving evidence of the doubt in their minds. Johnson declined their overtures, assured them he was convinced the Indians would not meet them at Albany, and immediately wrote letters to Fitch, Amherst, Peters, and Hamilton giving full accounts of their approaches and of the dangers of their interference in Indian affairs. At any rate the efforts of the leaders to secure a ratification of the purchase from the Six Nations failed, due partly, thought Ezra Stiles, to proprietary influence, partly to the "declared neutrality" of Sir William Johnson, and "perhaps more" to the fact that the conference was not regularly appointed according to the customs of the Six Nations. Johnson, of course, was in no sense "neutral" in this matter, and though he probably had nothing to do with the failure of the Indians to meet the Susquehannah Company agents, he soon showed a willingness to assist them in nullifying the deed.[83]

Dyer and Woodbridge, highly irritated that the Indians had not kept the appointment, and nettled at Sir William Johnson's opposition, soon made good their declaration to Johnson that they would settle the land anyway. The summer before twenty square miles of land had been promised to two hundred picked settlers. Now a meeting was held immediately after the agents' return from Albany, and it was voted to lay out eight additional townships near the gratuity townships. The charge of laying out the townships was given to Woodbridge and two assistants. A governing committee, which was to have charge of regulating the settlement in regard to surveying, personal conduct, and Indian relations, was appointed; of this committee the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge was "Chief or President". The intention of the Company was really to make Woodbridge the effective ruler of the new settlement—a position, however, which he never enjoyed.[84]

News of the activities of the Company's agents at Johnson Hall and of their renewed determination to make a settlement aroused not only the Mohawks and the Six Nations, but also some of their allies, especially the Dela-

83. Nos. 90, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 161, and 172, *post.*
84. No. 155, *post.*

wares on the Susquehanna. The opposition of the last-named, however, seemed to wane strongly after the death of the picturesque Teedyuscung in April, 1763. In April, 1763, there was held a general council of the Six Nations at Onondaga. Johnson did not attend, but during the meeting he wrote Governor Hamilton that the Indians were much alarmed over the proposed Connecticut settlement, and that he thought it very probable they would take the matter into serious consideration at the Council.[85]

In this surmise he was correct, for soon after the meeting, a deputation of Indians "having been dispatched by the whole Confederacy" to go to Governor Fitch, arrived at Johnson Hall, and asked that Sir William Johnson send one of his deputies to accompany them to Hartford to protest against the Susquehannah Company's settlement. Eliphalet Dyer afterwards accused Johnson of hiring a few "Vagabond Mohawks" to make this protest, saying that the whole episode was a scheme concocted by Johnson. But inasmuch as Johnson was not at Onondaga when the Council of the Six Nations determined upon the mission, it does not seem probable that he suggested the idea. That he was very willing to lend aid and encouragement to the Indians once they had decided the matter is undoubtedly true. He may have even written the message which they delivered, and he very gladly sent Guy Johnson, his nephew and a deputy agent, along with the Indians to "prevent any unfair proceedings or imposition". In considering Dyer's accusation, one must also remember that Dyer had very recently been irritated, if not by Johnson's words, at least by his position; and Dyer was not one who knew how to give an unrestrained or unbiassed judgment about Johnson's attitude toward the Susquehannah Company.[86]

The Indians arrived during the sitting of the legislature, late in May, 1763. They were listened to by the members of both houses, before whom, according to Ezra Stiles, they "spake in all the Dignity of Indian oratory". They likewise showed themselves to be true to Indian habits in regard to negotiations concerning land: for although they were deputed to protest against an Indian deed which had not been regularly purchased

85. Nos. 156 and 157, *post;* Teedyuscung's son, Captain Bull, told Hamilton that the lands belonged to the Six Nations and therefore the Delawares could not oppose or remove the whites without particular orders from them; no. 170, *post.*

86. Nos. 164, 167, 197, and 197-A, *post.*

at the Onondaga Council, to register a complaint about the settlement of the Connecticut people on the Susquehanna, and to return without waiting for an answer, they not only were persuaded to wait for an answer, but, so satisfactory did Governor Fitch's reply appear to them, they assured him that when the land was sold, it would be sold to Connecticut people—this despite all of the treaties between the Six Nations and the Pennsylvania proprierors. Governor Fitch assured the Indians that the government of Connecticut was not in any way concerned in the settlement and did not sanction it; that their father the King had taken steps to put a stop to it; and that in response to his commands the leaders of the Company had determined not to prosecute the settlement. The Indians, however much pleased they may have been with Fitch's reply, were soon to learn that the government of Connecticut no more spoke for the Susquehannah Company than did the Indians who signed Lydius' deed act for the Onondaga council of the Six Nations. Indian irresponsibility was soon to be answered by Yankee determination in business enterprise.[87]

One important effect of the visit of the Indians to Hartford was the encouragement which it gave to the opponents of the Susquehannah Company in Connecticut. Some of the leading men of the colony, such as Jared Ingersoll, Joseph Chew, and Thomas Fitch, were passively unfriendly to the Company, and apparently the only reason they did not express open opposition was because of the strength of the Company. This oppositionist group was certainly augmented by the formal protest of the Indians; many people, according to Ezra Stiles, were convinced that the purchase, "if ever made, was a very unfair one". Jared Ingersoll, who all along had given information freely to the Penns and to Hamilton, and who had strongly advised the Company on his return from England against carrying on the project, now openly sold out his interest and refused to have anything more to do with its affairs. Joseph Chew, who had been a half-hearted emissary for the Company to Sir William Johnson in the fall of 1762, and who, despite his firm and increasing opposition to the enterprise, was a good friend to Eliphalet Dyer, now made an effort to persuade Dyer to drop the affair. Those in Connecticut who thought the enterprise would draw the displeasure of the ministry, the conserva-

87. Nos. 176, 177, and 182, *post.*

tive, and the loyalists, steadily increased in numbers. Although Dyer attempted to show again and again that the whole affair was a scheme of Johnson's, and although the *New London Gazette*, probably at the instance of the Susquehannah Company, lent its columns to propaganda designed to prove that the Indians were determined to have a war anyway and were merely using the Susquehannah Company's enterprise as an excuse, it was apparent that the obstacles before the enterprise were steadily increasing, not only within the colony and on the frontier, but in England as well.[88]

The Indian opposition had been expressed in every way except that most dreaded by the frontiersman, and those who wished to employ that method bided their time down the road of the near future. The Indians, said Thomas Penn, merely intended to apply before they struck; and even while they were in Hartford, Pontiac in the west released the pent-up forces of Indian warfare—a war in which even one tribe of the Six Nations joined.

88. Nos. 56, 111, 172, 186, 186-A, 187, 198, 200, 225, and 229, *post*. An account of the Indians' protest occurred in the *New York Gazette*, July 18, 1763, to which was added a note in language very similar to the article in the *New London Gazette* for August 5, 1763: "These were the only causes of uneasiness mentioned by them and consequently all they had a pretense to mention; and this was not an actual injury, but only an incroachment they heard we intended to make upon them. But it is plain that this was a mere pretense—for it was with some entreaty they were prevailed upon to wait for the Governor's answer. They intended their remonstrance should be a declaration of war! About the time these Indian deputies might be supposed to have made their remonstrance, and to be on their return, the Indians began their murderous war, in which the Delawares and other Indian nations were confederates with the Six nations"; *cf.* no. 198-A, *post*, and see Fitch's letter to Egremont, no. 203, note 6, *post*.

III.

Opposition of the Home Government: 1760–1765.

Simultaneously with the efforts of the Susquehannah Company to plant a settlement on their lands, attempts were being made in England, chiefly by Sir William Johnson and the proprietors of Pennsylvania, to set in motion the imperial machinery that would put a stop to the violation of the Indians' rights and prevent an encroachment on the lands of the Penns. Johnson's suggestion to the Board of Trade came after his settlement of the Delaware difficulties in June, 1762. Both Johnson and Thomas Penn informed the Board of Trade at that time that Governor Fitch had issued what was intended as a restraining proclamation, but that neither of them expected it to be wholly effective. On receiving Johnson's report, the Board of Trade immediately recommended that measures be taken to put an end to the disturbance.[89]

In the meantime, Thomas Penn had already been having interviews with important ministers, and it was probably at his suggestion that, on January 27, 1763, Lord Egremont sent a letter to Governor Fitch, enclosed in a letter to General Amherst's, with directions to Amherst to mail the letter to Fitch or not as seemed best. This letter merely advised Fitch to do all he could to prevent the settlement until the matter could be laid before the king in council, although Thomas Penn appeared to think that this letter embraced orders for the removal of the settlers on the Susquehanna.[90]

Egremont's letter reached Amherst just after the Susquehannah Company, on the return of Dyer and Woodbridge from Albany, had voted to lay out eight additional townships on the lands. Amherst promptly forwarded the letter to Fitch, and Fitch in turn communicated the contents of it to the Susquehannah Company. Thereupon a meeting of the Company was held at Hartford on May 18, and it was voted to stop further settlement until the matter could, as Egremont s letter suggested, be laid before the crown. This vote has the appearance of being a shrewdly calculated political gesture to pave the way for

89. No. 144, *post.*
90. Nos. 145, 146, and 147, *post.*

Dyer's mission to England to solicit a charter for the Company: for it was not voted to withdraw those settlers already on the lands; it was merely resolved that there should be no further settlements, at least under the authorization of the Company. Under the votes that had passed before the receipt of Egremont's letter, the Company had sent out a body of settlers early in May, 1763, and probably after Egremont's letter had been made known to the leaders of the Company. Thus, though the Company on the face of their votes complied with the request of the crown, it appeared as if they were nevertheless determined to carry on the settlement in spite of opposition on the part of the Indians and the crown. Indeed, as Harvey points out, the number of settlers who went to Wyoming "about the first of May" was increased by further emigrations during the summer to the extent of about one hundred and fifty men.[91]

On the same day that this vote was agreed to by the Company, Governor Hamilton wrote Johnson that fourteen Connecticut people were already at Wyoming preparing to build houses and were expecting four hundred more emigrants daily. Similar information came from James Burd at Fort Augusta. These facts may throw some light upon Ezra Stiles' statement that it was difficult to say whether Egremont's letter "threw more discouragement upon the affair, or augmented the Eagerness & Resolution of the Company". The Delaware Company passed a similar vote a week after that of the Susquehannah Com-

91. Nos. 148, 154, 158, 159, 160, 161, 169, and 203, *post;* Jared Ingersoll informed Ezra Stiles that 700 men with families were preparing to leave for Wyoming when Egremont's letter arrived; no. 182, *post.* Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 425-26, citing the deposition of Parshal Terry (which will be published in a later volume), says that the settlers set out for Wyoming about the beginning of May, and that Egremont's letter was received "a very few days after the advance party had set out". It is positive that the New England settlers had reached Wyoming about May 15; the journey, even under adverse conditions, could hardly have taken more than ten or twelve days at that season of the year. Fitch did not receive Egremont's letter a few days after May 1, but it was forwarded to him by Amherst on April 10 and reached him April 12; a duplicate reached him May 12; nos. 146, note 5, and 159, *post.* Thus it appears that Fitch knew of Egremont's letter about a month before the settlers reached Wyoming; apparently, then, he had about two full weeks before the settlers left Connecticut in which to warn the leaders of the Company. Fitch did not reply to Amherst's two letters until the latter part of June, and did not reply to Egremont's letter until September; nos. 195 and 203, *post.* An announcement of Egremont's letter to Fitch appeared in the *New York Journal*, May 23, 1763.

pany, but far more explicit; not only was further settlement prohibited until the royal pleasure could be known, but those already on the lands were ordered to be removed; there was a complete cessation of settlement. Thus the settlers at Cushietunk were probably spared the ravages of the Indians that took place in the upper part of Northampton County in the summer and autumn of 1763.[92]

Meantime, the Board of Trade, acting on an order of the committee of the Privy Council, had recommended on April 27, 1763, that each colony should appoint a commissioner to go to Wyoming and proclaim the King's orders that the Connecticut settlers be removed. There was nothing said concerning an arbitration or adjudication of the matter between the two colonies by the crown. This method had been used in a former case between South Carolina and Georgia, though, as the Board of Trade added in a footnote, unsuccessfully. This recommendation was accepted, and on June 15, 1763, an order in council passed the seals designed to protect the rights of the Indians by ordering the removal of the Connecticut people from lands "belonging to Our good Subjects the Six Nations of Indians, and their Allies the Delawares".[93]

Early in September Governor Fitch received the instruction accompanying the order in council; he at once laid the matter before the legislature, and wrote Governor Hamilton that he had complied with its purpose. David Baldwin was appointed by the legislature of Connecticut to represent the colony and to join the Pennsylvania commissioner in proclaiming the king's orders. The commissioner appointed by James Hamilton was James Burd, commander at Fort Augusta. Earlier in the summer Burd had been commissioned with Thomas McKee to order the Connecticut people to remove by virtue of a proclamation which James Hamilton had issued upon the renewed threats by the Indians that if the whites at Wyoming and Cushietunk did not remove at once, they would force them to do so. This commission Burd had not been able to execute on account of the Indian irruptions into

92. Much material concerning the depredations of the Indians in the region below Cushietunk is to be found in H. S. P., Northampton County Papers, Misc. MSS., 1758-1767; see also nos. 170, 171, 172, and 173, *post*.

93. It must be made clear that the action taken by the crown was a result of Sir William Johnson's report, and was not as Harvey and Miss Bailey state, begun on the basis of Pratt's opinion; Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 414; Bailey, *op. cit.*, 207; see also nos. 148, 163, 166, 174, 189, 190, and 203, *post*.

western Pennsylvania and Northampton County in the summer of 1763. Likewise the royal orders were destined never executed; the Indians as Dyer put it some time later, "saved the government the trouble" of driving the settlers off. While Baldwin was on his way to Pennsylvania, and as Burd was awaiting his arrival, a body of Indians on October 15 annihilated the little settlement on Mill Creek in Wyoming [94].

Meanwhile, the Susquehannah Company had been making preparations for sending Eliphalet Dyer to England in the hope of obtaining a charter. In the summer of 1763 Dyer was busily engaged in efforts to obtain a confirming deed and affidavits concerning the first purchase; late in August of that year he embarked for England, arriving after a seven weeks' passage [95].

The political situation in England at the close of the French and Indian War made it a most inopportune

94. Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180, 202, 203, 204, 206, 209, 210, 211' 215, 217, 218, 219, 220, and 221, *post.* Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 419, says that McKee and Burd arrived at Wyoming on June 18, but what they did there has not been ascertained; for the correspondence between Governor Hamilton and Rev. John Elder concerning Major Clayton's expedition, see *ibid.*, I, 427-29. Harvey estimates that 18 or 20 persons were killed in the massacre and several were made captives; *ibid.*, I, 430-33. See *A Brief Narration of the Captivity of Isaac Hollister . . . written by Himself*, (New-London, 1767), of which there are only two known copies, one in the Connecticut Historical Society and the other in the Library of Congress; the pamphlet was reprinted by Egle, W. H., in *The First Indian Massacre in the Valley of Wyoming*, (Harrisburg, 1890).

The last named source is a refutation of the tradition among historians of the Wyoming region that the massacre at Mill Creek in 1763 was partly due to the instigation of Pennsylvanians. This tradition, of course, has not the slightest support in documentary proof, and the reasons against such a probability are so strong that it is not even necessary to raise the question: the people of Pennsylvania were not interested at this period in ejecting the Connecticut people; the proprietary agents had been careful to instruct the Indians against using force with them; the Indians who committed the massacre were from New York (they were Cayugas and Oneidas, according to Egle), a fact rendering it most improbable that they could have been inspired by Pennsylvanians to commit the massacre even if any Pennsylvanians had desired them to do so; and finally, the members of the Susquehannah Company do not appear to have made any such charge, although they were never hesitant about bringing accusations based upon slender foundations against the Penns and the Pennsylvania landholders.

95. Harvey, *op. cit.*, I, 291, says that Dyer succeeded in obtaining a renewal deed from several Indians of the Six Nations. He quotes an excerpt from John Franklin's *Plain Truth* in 1801 (to be printed in a later volume) as follows: "I have also in my possession an affidavit of five Indians, principal sachems of the Mohawk tribe. This affidavit

time for the Susquehannah Company to present its desires to the crown. Not only was the order in council of June 15, 1763, apparently final, but the problems attendant upon the peace with France made it virtually impossible for any ministry to entertain the idea of granting such a request. In the first place, the ministry found it necessary to formulate a new Indian policy, based upon broad ideas of justice to the Indians in their lands and in trade especially. In the second place, the downfall of French power in the West had left England with an imperial problem: it was therefore necessary also to formulate a policy with regard to ultramontane expansion, and the efforts to formulate this new imperialistic policy proved to be quite at odds with the charter claims of the various colonies to western lands. The immense territory to which England fell heir by the treaty of 1763 was capable of supporting several populous colonies, which, as Alvord has pointed out, "might not only augment the imperial strength, but also by the proper control of the sale of land enrich the imperial treasury, if care were taken in the granting of new colonial charters. Those impressed with the imperial idea were of the opinion that the earlier colonial establishments had resulted in a waste of energy and treasure, and they were fully convinced that their charters should not be permitted to act as a bar to new and better considered plans of ultramontane development".[96]

This imperialistic program was popular in colonies which had definite western boundaries, of which Pennsylvania was the outstanding example Benjamin Franklin, who enjoyed great influence with several powerful political factions in England, was the chief colonial spokesman for this imperial point of view. The Penns, therefore, found themselves in agreement with the new ideas of western

was subscribed to and the deponents made solemn oath thereto, at Albany, June 24, 1763". The affidavit of the Indians, after confirming the purchase of 1754, added these words: "Neither do the deponents imagine any difficulty would have arisen about the sale and settlement had it not been stirred up among the Indians by the White people—principally among whom are the Governor of Pennsylvania and Sir William Johnson". This last statement shows, of course, that the affidavit was written for the Indians, may have been secured from them in a manner similar to the negotiation of the purchase of 1754, and, in view of the deputation of Six Nation Indians to Hartford in May, 1763, adds nothing to the validity of the original deed. Nevertheless, it is apparent that Dyer used this affidavit in his negotiations in England; see nos. 226, 227, and 232, *post.*

96. Alvord, *op. cit.*, 109-12, 120-21.

expansion both on account of their limited boundaries and on account of the charter claims of the Connecticut settlers. How, then, could the claims of the Susquehannah Company be recognized without also validating the whole western claim of Connecticut? These considerations, together with the more widely-entertained desire to protect the rights of the Indians, were sufficient to determine the attitude of any of the transient ministries of post-war England toward the ambitious plans of the Susquehannah Company.[97] Beginning with a decisive order in council of December 2, 1761, which had had the effect of putting a full stop to the western operations of such enterprises as the Ohio Company and the Loyal Company, the ministry had shown a determined attitude in their desire to protect the Indians in their land claims. The lead which Pennsylvania had taken among other American colonies at Easton in 1758, in promising that no settlements should be made on the lands of the Indians west of the Allegheny mountains, gave the Penns a powerful influence with the ministry. Moreover, during the summer of 1763, while Dyer was putting things in readiness for his trip to London, Egremont had brought up the problem of the settlement of the new territory gained from France, and in doing so directly raised the question of what new governments, and under what forms, should be established in the new regions. The president of the Board of Trade, Shelburne, now began to study the question of imperial expansion, being particularly interested in the recommendations that had been made for western colonies. In the Proclamation of 1763, pacification of the Indians was the primary object of the ministry and of the Board of Trade, though the question of erecting new colonies was presented by Shelburne as a vital question. With marked unanimity among the ministers—Bute, Halifax, Egremont, Grenville, and others—the protection of the Indians' rights became a determined part of imperial policy with the promulgation of this Proclamation.

There was, however, even at this time some doubt on the part of the Board of Trade as to whether the expansion of the empire in the west should be by the gradual extension of the old colonies or by the erection of new ones; the

97. George Croghan, who went to England in 1764 with letters of introduction to Thomas Penn, Lord Halifax, Lord Hillsborough, John and Thomas Pownall, and others, was asked by Halifax to give his opinion on the project to establish a colony in the Illinois country; Volwiler, *op. cit.*, 166 *ff; Ill. Hist. Colls.*, X, 222, 260.

important thing before the ministry was the safeguarding of the rights of the natives.[98]

One ray of hope may have come to Dyer and his associates through the radical ideas of Shelburne, who professed to believe that the new colonies suggested in 1763 should have such elements of local autonomy as the election of their own governors; but the Grenville ministry would have nothing to do with such ideas, nor is it by any means certain that any of the other factions would have given Dyer and his followers the encouragement to hope that such a colony as they desired could be erected on the banks of the Susquehanna.[99]

Moreover, the first reaction in England to the news of the Pontiac War was that it was merely the result of encroachments on the lands of the Indians. Likewise the news of the Indians' protest against the Susquehannah Company at Hartford in May, 1763, had preceded Dyer to London, and was printed along with other explanations for the Indian outbreak. Thus the attitude of the public mind as well as of the government seemed to make the autumn of 1763 especially inopportune as a time for petitioning for a new charter.[100]

Nevertheless Dyer set out in a spirit of optimism, despite the obstacles thrown in his way by the protests of the Indians, of Sir William Johnson, and of the proprietors of Pennsylvania. He was, said Joseph Chew, who had endeavored in vain to stop him from going to England, "sure of returning with a Charter or Charters for the Greatest Part, if not all, the Lands to the West Seas". Chew warned Dyer that if he undertook the journey to England and the Company's "Golden Dreams Vanish, as they surely will", the blame would be thrown upon his shoulders.[101]

Richard Jackson, to whom Dyer applied, wisely counselled him to refrain from making application at once.

98. Alvord, *op. cit.*, 126, 165, 170, 171, 172.

99. *Ibid.*, 177-78.

100. *Ibid.*, 188, citing the *Gentleman's Magazine*, August, 1763, XXXIII, 413; in the same magazine for September, 1763, is an article suggesting means for establishing and policing an Indian boundary so that no encroachments would be possible; this article is partly reproduced in the *New London Gazette*, December 31, 1763.

101. Nos. 186-A and 198, *post.* In May, 1763, Dyer announced to the Connecticut legislature his intention of going to England for the Susquehannah Company, and asked that body to recommend him to Richard Jackson, which the lower house asked Governor Fitch to do; C. S. L., War, X, 406; *Conn. C. R.*, XII, 299.

And although Dyer wrote Ingersoll, pointedly, that the matter was not looked upon in England "in that despicable manner as by some was pretended would be", a month later he wrote to the companies which he represented a letter of an entirely different tenor. The Indian disorders in 1763, and especially the massacre at Wyoming in October, he said, had rendered "most Inoppertune" the time of his arrival in England. "All I could hear", he wrote, "was to our Utmost disadvantage". Moreover, the technique of political procedure in London was so different from the American way of doing things that Dyer found it an obstacle. "I have been used to driving as much as most any with us", he wrote, "but here there is no such thing". One had to buy a dress sword, a mourning sword, a complete court mourning suit—costing nearly as much as one's passage from America—attend the theatre regularly, meet colonial agents at the coffee houses, be liberal in entertainment, take journeys into the country, and, in short, do a thousand things that seemed in no way related to the primary object of one's mission. To one of Dyer's energetic, driving temperament, it was not an easy matter to have to wait, as he found necessary, six weeks in order to see "the great" privately for a mere six minutes.[102]

Consequently, it is not surprising that he wrote the Companies in the spring of 1764 a long, discouraged letter in which he said that he was determined to present the petition, but he realized that no "free Charter government" could be expected at that time. Nor could there be much hope of getting a grant free of quit rents. As these two objects constituted the main desires of the Companies, Dyer left it to them to decide whether to pursue the affair further or not. Dyer was fully discouraged himself. He had been given cause to expect no more money for his mission: what he had was insufficient to carry him through another winter of waiting for private interviews. So, on July 11, 1764, precisely ten years after Lydius had secured the deed from the Indians at Albany, Dyer laid his petition before the king in council, probably without hope of any favorable eventuality. In it he summarized the history of the purchase, made capital of the fact that Egremont's letter had caused "intire Submission and acquiescence" in the king's desires, sought to show that the Indians had shown "perfect satisfaction and acquiescence" in the purchase, and concluded by asking for a new colony under

102. Nos. 225. 229, 230, and 232, *post*.

such form as the king should think fit to grant. The petition was referred to the committee of the Council and by them referred to the Board of Trade. It was, apparently, never acted upon.[103]

Late in 1764 Dyer returned home, leaving the fortunes of the Company in the hands of John Gardiner, a barrister of apparently doubtful character. He reported the affairs of his agency to the Susquehannah Company at Hartford in January, 1765. Surprisingly enough, the Company proceeded to raise money to carry on the affair in England through the agent whom Dyer had selected. Some difficulty was found in raising money, but the Company made an effort to borrow £200 from private individuals for this purpose. Dyer drew upon himself the odium of many friends of the Company when it was known that he had accepted an appointment as the Comptroller of the Customs for New London; many persons thought that he had neglected the interests of the Company for his own advancement. Richard Jackson, however, exonerated him of any such charges. The failure of the mission, and the blame that resulted for Dyer, came about precisely as Chew had warned Dyer it would.[104]

To summarize: the opposition of the Indians to the settlement had resulted in the opposition of Sir William Johnson to it, and, at Johnson's suggestion, the crown had caused a cessation of emigration by its order in council of June 15, 1763. When the Indians, by their massacre of the settlement on the Susquehanna river, seemed to give confirmation to the rather belated action of the British government, it became more and more difficult for the Board of Trade to entertain any proposal for a new colony under the auspices of the Company. When the charter claims of Connecticut came into conflict with the suggestions for imperial expansion in the shape of new colonies to be carved out of the west by the crown, it became virtually impossible for the ministers of the crown to give sanction to such a movement.

103. Nos. 223, 224, 226, 227, 231, 235, 237, and 264, *post;* the petition of Dyer was referred to the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Plantation Affairs on July 11, and by them referred to the Board of Trade, July 17; *A. P. C.*, IV, 680-81.

104. Nos. 207, 216, 243, 245, 246, 247, and 248, *post;* the *New London Gazette*, October 26, 1764, contained the following: "Col. Eliphalet Dyer (lately returned from London) is appointed Comptroller of the Customs for this Port"; a similar notice appeared in the *Connecticut Courant, October* 29; *Conn. C. R.*, XII, 299, note.

Yet, despite these difficulties, the Company under the energetic leadership of Eliphalet Dyer redoubled its efforts to that end, with apparent failure, but, as we shall see, with the ultimate result of bringing about an indecisive attitude on the part of the home government. It must be noted here that the leaders of the Company did not look upon the order in council of June 15 as anything more than a measure suspending the operations until the matter could be finally determined by the crown. Certainly there is no evidence of a feeling of hostility toward the British government as a result of this order in council; otherwise Dyer would hardly have prosecuted his suit. It is important to note this, since Miss Bailey, in her *Influences Toward Radicalism in Connecticut, 1754-1755*, has given a contrary interpretation in order to support the thesis that much of Connecticut's enthusiasm for the doctrines of the Revolution was conditioned by the supposed thwarting of the Susquehannah Company's desires by the crown. This theory will be considered more at length in a subsequent volume, but it is important to note in passing that the leaders of the Susquehannah Company did not regard the action of the crown as final or as a decision against them; indeed, several years later the Board of Trade confirmed them in their opinion by saying that the matter was to be decided by Pennsylvania alone. The truth is that the crown, except for this one order which was not executed, never issued a final determination of the matter. That was left for the young Republic to do.

Documents
1756 - 1767

Susquehannah Company Papers

[1] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * When I attended the Lords of Trade on the Scheme for granting Land to Soldiers to the Westward of the Allegheny Mountains they read to me Mr Johnson's conference with the Six Nations last Summer, in which the Connecticut Affair is mentioned.[2] This gave me an opportunity of speaking fully to them upon it, and I believe they will recommend it very strongly to Johnson to settle this matter to the satisfaction of the Indians.

I must yield to Conrad Weiser's opinion with regard to the place for Treaty with the Indians but in this Business of Connecticut I think Sr William Johnson will be best able to settle it for them & us. Conrad Weiser begins to grow old and I do not think it strange he should wish to avoid such troublesome Journeys as those to Onondago,[3] especially as he is now in good Circumstances and has Land enough for his Family. I suppose Mr Claus will be the most proper Man to succeed him as Conrad's Son is yet too young.

I hope Mr Morris when he meets Mr Shirley will speak fully to him of Lydius's Character, and make him sensible of the ill consequences that will attend his giving countenance to a man that has behaved so basely to the Indians. I have the satisfaction to find Mr Johnson behaved very well with regard to our Treaty at Albany. I join with you in opinion that it was proper to imploy Mr Johnson, he has acted a very good part and I will write him a Letter of compliment by the next Packet.[4] * * *

[2] Richard Peters to Thomas Penn.[1]

Philadelphia 30th Apr 1756.

Honour'd Sir

* * * It was rumored about Town that the People of Northampton, finding they could not preserve their Lands had sent to the Connecticut People & yt they promis'd to come & fight the Indians & secure the Lands to themselves, but the report dy'd away and Mr Parsons

[1] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IV, 206-207; dated January 10, 1756.

[2] See Vol. I, 294-96.

[3] See Vol. I, no. 32, wherein Weiser declines undertaking a journey to Onondaga.

[4] See no. 3, *post*.

who has been in Town knew nothing of it. S^{r} W^{m} Johnson must have the continuance of the managem^{t} of the Connecticut affair else what has been done will signify nothing. * * *

I am Hon^{d} Sir Your Most obed^{t} humble servant
Richard Peters.

[3] THOMAS PENN TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

Sir:

I have been long debating within myself whether I should give you the trouble of a Letter to return you my thanks as the head of one of the Colonys for the signal Service you did your Country in general and the Colonys in particular, in the Action at Lake George, or whether being, as a private man, an entire stranger to you it would be an improper interruption to a Person whose time is so fully employed for the service of the publick; I have at last determined for the first, and desire you will accept of my best thanks for that as well as for the services you have rendered Pennsylvania in particular, in Indian Affairs, of which the Governor and M^{r} Peters have given me full accounts, and I desire you will be assured I am extreamly sensible of your Friendship therein, and that whenever I can be of Service to you or your Interests I shall always think myself most agreably employed in receiving & executing your Commands. * * *
London June 12th 1756

[4] MEMORANDUM OF CONRAD WEISER'S CONVERSATIONS WITH MOSES TETAMY AND OTHERS.[1]

As I came along, this Morning, from Nicholas Opplingers, Joseph Deedemy kept me Company, for the most part, and sometimes J^{n} Pompshire: We began to discourse about the present Indian War. I asked them several Questions and so did they me; among other things I told them that, for my part, I did not understand Deedjoskon clearly, in his Speech, about the cause of the War:[2]

[2] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., VIII, 83.
[3] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IV, 317.
[4] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, II, 106; this memorandum was written at Fort Allen. For the proceedings of the treaty to which it relates, see *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 313-38.

[2] Teedyuscung delivered his speech about the causes of the war on November 16; see *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 332-33; *cf.* Shepherd, *History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania*, 104-107; and Thomson, Charles, *An Enquiry into the Causes of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians from the British Interest*, 99-102; also see no. 5, *post*.

now and then he blamed the English, in general; then the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and then the Indians for being too credulous and foolish to believe the French; sometimes said the French's Success, Wealth and Power prevailed upon you all, and so on.

Joseph Deedemy told me that everything was agreed upon, in the Indian Counsel, what should have been said; That their King Deedjoskon had everything in his Heart what to say before he came to Easton, and, there, his Memory was refreshed; but being too often, overcome with strong Liquor, he spoke confuse; tho' nothing that was wrong or false, in itself; only, not in such Order, as he ought to have done, & one Passage he never mentioned at all which drawes the Delaware Indians's Heart from the English, and their Indian Ally.

Query. What is that? Answer. Deedjoskin should have given an account of the Differences that have arisen, sometime ago, Between the Delaware-Menesing Indians, and the Minquos, and should have told the Governour of Pennsylvania how the latter have cheated the former, out of a great Deal of Land on the River Delaware, & sold it to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. That the Minquos had abused the Delwares, some years before, greatly, in Philadelphia as if the Delawares & Menesink Indians were their Dogs & that Canassatego then Speaker among the Minquos, ordered them away, from their own Land, and said, he would give them Lands, on Sasquehannah River, and instantly ordered them to settle there; which the Delaware, & some of the Minisink Indians did in order to prevent Mischief. That then Canassatego sold that Land to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.[3] They, the Delaware & Minisink Indians made no reply against it, thinking themselves safe enough on Sasquehannah; but about three years ago a Company of *New England* Men came down Sasquehannah and took openly Draughts, of all the good Spots of Land, and perhaps of all. When the Indians asked, why they did so? They boldly answered that, so many hundred Family's from New England, would come & settle there. *This is our Land says the Indians settled on it.* No,' answer the others, the Land is none of yours; it belongs to the Minquos. You are only their Tenants, Slaves, Dogs, (as it sounds in an Indian Ear) That, thereupon, the Delawares sent a large Body

[3] For the speech of Canassatego to the Delawares about their lands, see *Pa. C. R.*, IV, 579.

of their People, as their Deputation, to the Mohawks Country, to protest, against the New England People or any other white, to settle there, and to complain of the Mohawks Proceeding, and to tell them plain; if they, the Mohawks, could not prevent the New England People from settling, on Sasquehannah, they, the Delawares would go over to Ohio, to the French, in Hopes to receive better Usage, from them. That the Mohawks then denied everything, and said the New England People stole there and had no Leave of them, for any Lands on Sasquehannah, and never would sell them any; and that the New-England People, nor any white, should never settle there. That the Deputation went Home again and they, the Delaware and Menesink Indians, being so far satisfied, but that they soon, were informed, by some of the Minquos themselves, that, that Land had actually been sold to the New-England People, and that the Mohawks had received large Consideration for them; and that the Mohawks had deceived the Deputies of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, who were about buying it, and the Minquos, all had promised the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania that they should have the Preferance if ever it should be sold. Query. What Did Your People say then? Answer. They were terrible angry, and suspected that they would be cut off, and by that Alarm, rosen perhaps by ill designed People, our Indians gathered at Tiaogon to see what would be the Consequence; either they would joyn the French, or maintain their Lands, but that a great many went over to the French from Time to Time and came back with Messages 'till the War broke out.

I said I wished, that this story had been told at the Treaty? Answer. Deedjoskin was afraid of the Minquo Indians, that were there, least they might misrepresent the Story, when they come home. The Minquo Indians (said Deedemy again) have from the Beginning, cheated our Nation and got our Forefathers to call them Uncles, by Deceit & Art, and, at last, said they conquered our Forefathers. Query Why is it not so? Answer. No, the Minquos stood in need of our Forefathers assistance, and got some of their cunning Man, to come down, to our Forefathers, with the News, that a certain Nation from the West, was preparing to come & cut our Forefathers off, and some others came, of the same sort, as Deputies, with howling and Lamentation, songs over our Death (who were to be killed) and so our Fathers entered into a

League with them, and rather fought *their* Battles, than the Mohawks should have fought ours.

Both these Indians were desirous or rather insisted upon, that I should use my Endeavours, with the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, to lay out a large Tract of Land on Sasquehannah, and secure it to their Posterity, that none of them could sell, and no Body buy it. That the Delawares would, for the most Part, if not all, come & live on it and be reconciled to the People & Government of Pennsylvania for ever. I promised to do it. Deedjoskin told me much the same Story as before mentioned before We parted, with very little Differences, and desired of me as to obtaining Lands for them.
Indorsed: No. 7. Conrad Weysers Conversation with Titamy Pumpshire and Teedyuscung November 26th. 1756.

[5] Observations of the Proprietors of Pennsylvania on the Letter from Sir William Johnson to the Board of Trade.[1]

* * * The Proprietors of Pennsylvania have considered the extract of Sir William Johnson's Letter sent to them by the right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations[2] and are much concerned to see in it such Jealousy, of their Conduct, and that of their Deputy and Agents, suggested, without the least cause given for it, as they can challenge Sir William Johnson, and all the world, to shew any one instance of their Conduct, that has given dissatisfaction to the Six Nations, and which, those Nations will readily acknowledge, in any free conference. The Proprietors, and Province, of Pennsylvania having been so much regarded, by those Indians, as to be made choice of, by them, to settle the differences that had long subsisted, between them and the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, at the Town of Lancaster, in June and July 1744; which Treaty lyes before the Board, and is printed.

They cannot conceive, that the last Purchase, made, of Land, to the Westward of Sasquehannah could possibly be the cause of the hostilitys committed by the Indians living on that River as it did not include any of the Land, on which they were settled, or any near them; which will,

[5] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, II, 108; dated December 11, 1756.

[2] For Sir William Johnson's letter to the Board of Trade, dated September 10, 1756, see *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 733-37. See also nos. 27 and 37, *post.*

at once, appear from the bounds of that purchase, laid down on the last Map, published by Evans; the Course of the North Boundary of that Purchase having been agreed to, that the West Branch of Sasquehannah might be reserved, to the Indians, beyond the bend in that river; and the Land sold is at a vast distance, from their principal Settlements, which are at Wyomen, and on the Eastern Branch.

This is beyond any possibility of doubt, confirmed, by the Conferences publickly held, between some of the Chiefs and Agents of the Six Nations, as also, the Delaware King, appointed by them, all living on Sasquehannah, and Mr. Morris, late Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania; in which they have never made any complaint of, or objection to, that Sale of Land, nor, in the Treaty with Sir William Johnson in February 1756 wherein Mr Hawly gives the reason why the Delawares have committed Hostilitys, does he once mention that Treaty.[3]

This suggestion of Sir William Johnson, appears to be the more extraordinary, from his having consented to a Treaty with the Six Nations, proposed by Hendrick the Mohawk Chief, in the Spring 1755, on their being greatly dissatisfied with a purchase, intended to be privately made, by the People of Connecticut; to sign which they had gone from House to House, and persuaded some Indians to put their names to it, and which Treaty was to be held at Mount Johnson for the Sale of Land on both Branches of the river Sasquehanna, to the Northern Boundary of Pennsylvania; which proposal was communicated to the Lieutenant Governor of New York, who laid it before his Council, and the consent of the Governor and Council, to that intended purchase, provided it did not run, Northward, above the Latitude of 42 Degrees, was sent by Col. Johnson, to the Agents of the Proprietors of Pennsilvania, but no further steps were taken, to bring on this Treaty,[4] as Hendrick, and several other Indian Chiefs went to the Army, and were, soon after, killed, in the Action at Lake George.

The Proprietors[5] of Pennsylvania cannot avoid observing that Private Treatys held for the purchase of particular valuable Tracts of low land, near the rivers, on which the Indians generally seat themselves, are much more likely to give uneasiness to them, than general

[3] For the minutes of the conference here referred to, see *N. Y. C. D.*, VII, 44-74.

purchases publickly made, especially if the first happens to be near them, and the other very distant, they have been informed that a purchase has been brought about for the Benefit of some People in the Government of New York, of Land, one Mile only, on each side, and about fifty Miles in length on the River Sasquehannah on purpose to take in such Land, and in case all the Indians living near such a purchase, are not really well satisfied, it cannot but be the cause of great uneasiness, as these are the places which they generally settle. [5]

In answer to another suggestion of Sir William Johnson's that "the raising Forces and building Forts, on Sasquehannah, by order of the Government of Pennsylvania, tho' it hath plausible pretences, is at the bottom, bad policy, and really intended to secure Lands, which it would be more for the Interest of the Community to give up." They beg leave to say that this insinuation is without any sort of foundation, as it never would have been attempted, had not the Chiefs of the Indians living on Sasquehannah & Delaware River, on their own motion, intirely desired they should be built at Shamokin & near* Wyomen, for their own Security, as well as of that of the Settlers, in Pennsylvania, and promised, at the same time, to bring their Familys and Friends, to settle about and between them, and also urged the Government of Pennsylvania to declare War against the Ohio Indians.

The Proprietors have, always, taken every method in their power, to prevent the Settlement of Land, unpurchased of the Indians, and can shew their Orders, Proclamations of their Governors, Reports of Magistrates, who have removed such Settlers, in the manner prescribed by the Laws of England against forceable Entrys, who have burnt their Houses, and destroyed their Settlements, as also, the acknowledgements of the Indians, of their Care in this respect & they assure their Lordships, there is not the least intention, of granting any of the Lands, which are not purchased; and, of course, not any about the above mentioned places, which, certainly, are not purchased. Their Governor has a standing Instruction, never to permit any such Land to be settled, and therefore, must make such Grants, at his own peril.

*That near Wyomen the Governor finding it only desired by a few Indians living near that place has not agreed to build.

[4] See Vol. I, nos. 118, 120, 122, and 124.

[5] This paragraph is crossed out in the original, and in the margin is the following notation: "Left out".

They never had any dispute, with the Indians, unless with some of the Delawares, whose Ancestors had sold their Land, to the first Proprietor of Pennsylvania, and afterwards, had presents made them, by the present Proprietors, for Confirmations, which they readily Signed, as if they were the real Owners of the Land; but having, still, been troublesome to some of the outsettlers, on that River, by asserting a Right to the Land, but not committing any Outrages, the Proprietors laid the Case before the Six Nations, at a Treaty held in Philadelphia in July 1742, which lyes before their Lordships and is printed, and, after they had examined into every Circumstance, they fully approved of the conduct of the Proprietors, and severely censured those Indians, ordering them to go and live at Wyomen or Shamokin, under their Eye, and never to meddle in Land Affairs to which they had no right, having been conquer'd, by the Six Nations.

Some of these Delawares went to live on the River Ohio, and its Branches, were kindly used by the Government of Pennsylvania, and maintained, for some time before the defeat of General Braddock, when they were persuaded, by the French, to assist them, on promise of being enabled to regain their freedom from the subjection they had been brought under, by the Six Nations.

The Proprietors believe those Indians, and some of the Six Nations, may not be thoroughly satisfied with the purchase of the Land on the River Ohio, as they think it a very good hunting Country, and that the Indians would have been better pleased, had the Boundary, Westward, been the *Alleghany Hills*, as they themselves proposed at the Treaty of Albany in 1754, a Copy of which Mr Penn presented to the Board.

The Proprietors will ever make it their constant Rule, to act such a part, as shall be of greatest use to the Publick, tho' it may be prejudicial to their private Interest, but they are very certain, his Majesty's Ministers, and particularly, their Lordships, will never suffer any partial considerations to have an effect upon them, to the Prejudice of the Proprietors; they think it at this time, very improper to make distant Settlements, tho' the Indians were to give their free consent, but as they, on the contrary are not well satisfied with the Sale of those Lands, on the Ohio, the Proprietors are willing to wave that part of the Treaty, provided it be agreed that, if ever hereafter, the Descendants of those Indians, shall incline to sell those

Lands, they shall be sold only to them; and they will give directions to their Governor to appoint proper Persons, to meet the Chiefs of the Six Nations, at Onondago, Sir William Johnsons, or any other place, the Indians shall agree upon, to confer freely, and settle this matter in a manner the most conducive to preserve a good understanding between the English and the Indians, without, on the one hand, being obliged to give up everything they ask, which would make Treatys with them of no use, but to subject us to their contempt; and on the other, give them full satisfaction, with regard to their hunting Grounds. They will only add, in answer to the last Paragraph, that they hope private property will ever be as much regarded, and as unwillingly given up by the Crown as Land in Provinces under his Majestys immediate Government, and where the Lands are granted by virtue of his Commission.

The Proprietors now lay before their Lordships the Conferences held this summer abovementioned, and are ready as soon as they can be Copied to lay also Copys of every other Conference that has been held between their Governors & Agents and the several Nations of Indians, having nothing so much at heart as to remove the Least Jealousy of their Conduct, and approve themselves worthy of the Station they hold in Pennsylvania.
London December 11th 1756.

[6] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * I have just time to acknowledge your Letter of the 7th of May by way of Ireland with Duplicates of the 26th of March, 5th of April and 16th of the same Month with a printed Copy of the Militia Bill and a Copy of the intended Report from the Committee of Council appointed to examine Indian Deeds. This came to hand the 1st of this Month, and the 6th arrived your Letters of the 26th of March, and 16th of April but that of the 5th of April in which you mention Instructions is not with them, either forgot, or secreted with this last received I have the Affidavit of Persons employed in the Walk, Sir William Johnsons Commissions, & Instructions to George Croghan, Lord Loudouns Letter to Mr Denny, Major Burd's Intelligence of French and Indians, proposition about the Money Bill, intended Message from the Gover-

[6] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., IV, 100; Penn Letter Book, V, 161-62; dated May 9, 1757.

nor to the Assembly, Copy of the Indian Trade Bill, account of the Governor's amendments to the Militia Bill and two News Papers, containing Speeches, Messages &ca. I have also a Letter from Mr Logan who informs me it is proposed to allot some Land for the Indians to settle upon and that it shall be secured to them, this you know I much approve of and have proposed it in my last Letter, but take care at the same time that my Lord Loudoun gets the Sale of Land to the People of Connecticut taken up and the bargain declared void. I shall now, as it is the last Day of the Packet, not have time to write you fully, but as to some part of your Letters shall give you my observations on them. * * *

[7] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, May 14, 1757.[1]

* * * I am very easy about any Steps Lord Loudoun may take with the Indians, as his opinions is not to determine the right of complaints, one thing I think he may do which is to oblige the Connecticut People to deliver up their Deed, which is now confessedly, and was really, a very principal cause of the uneasiness of the Indians & with great justice. I cannot give you any orders with regard to Lord Loudoun, what he will do in a Military way, and with the Money of the Crown he may, but you are to do nothing on our part by his order, you will give him an honest & fair account of every thing, and never fear his power will operate against common justice here, he has no command over our property and will recommend things to the Lords of Trade who will confer with us, and hear us upon any thing that he may write to them, if the Indians should make charges you must make defences, and if there is any great difficulties refer it home, and not involve us in great inconveniences, in compliment to his Lordship. Let me know by all conveyances without any loss of time if any extraordinary demands should be made by him, & in your Treatys with Indians draw from them as much as you can acknowledgements of the kindness of my Father & of us & our Government towards them, you will comply with Lord Loudon's requests on our part in any common matters, but we shall not consent to be determined in any matter of consequence, by his orders, they are to be given to the Army but not to us or his Majesty's Subjects in general. * * *

[7] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., IV, 91; Penn Letter Book, V, 112.

[8] Thomas Penn to William Logan.[1]

* * * The uneasiness the Indians have been under has been with the Six Nations, as it appears by a Conversation between Titamy Pumpshire and Teedyiscung with Conrad Weiser lately sent me,[2] where they complain & with great justice at being removed from Delaware and ordered to settle at Wyomen, and other Places on Sasquehannah, where they were to remain, and now find some of the Six Nations have sold those very Lands to the People of New England, who have treated them very ill and threatned to drive them off, this together with the French Offers of setting them free from their Servitude was sufficient to induce them to take up the Hatchet against the Six Nations & their Allies. * * *

The appointment of George Croghan to be Deputy Agent shews Sir William Johnson's weakness for I think he cannot make himself considerable but by supporting the Interest of the Delaware & other Sasquehannah Indians which must be done at the expence of that of the Six Nations and of course lessen Sir W^{m} Johnson's and perhaps the English Interest with them instead of which we should advance our Interest with both by reconciling them on a just and reasonable plan fixing the tributary Indians on Lands where they may remain undisturbed and assisting the Six Nations to get up the Deed from the People of Connecticut which they so dishonestly procured this I think might be effected and the Indians at the same time declare the treatment they have met with from our Government and the regard they have for it. * * *

[9] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * M^{r} Peters writes me you were to go up with the Governor next Day to meet the Indians. I hope care will be taken to put them in mind of the Treatys and Conferences that have been held with them on, and to the Westward of Sasquehannah, in which they made not the least Complaint of any injustice being done them, but offered to join us; some of these were held by M^{r} Croghan, and one by M^{r} Franklin with M^{r} Norris and M^{r} Peters, which will be the strongest proof against the insinuation of these People, and their adherents, that injustice done them, by us, occasioned the War; it is very plain Chingas

[8] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, V, 140-43; dated June 21, 1757.
[2] See no. 4, *ante*.
[9] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, V, 156-57.

himself offered to take up the Hatchet; the Purchase made of those vile straglers of the Six Nations, by the People of Connecticut, and their treatment of the Indians at Wyomen might probably be one very great Cause as I cannot blame those poor People for joining any Power that would secure to them Land for their future Support about which I have fully wrote to M^r^ Peters, and we much desire to have a reasonable end of the Differences between us and that they may have a very large Tract about Wyomen, or as much higher as they will agree to go, secured to them, so that no alienation can be made while any of them subsist by the Six Nations or any other Persons, M^r^ Logan, who I have just received a Letter from, talks of a Subscription for Lands for them, we desire none of their Money, and scorn their insinuation by the offer, we are as ready to agree to it, as it is possible for any Persons to be, and in what it is proper for us to do, shall shew the most generous and ready compliance, with any proposals made to us.

Last Night I had Letters by the Packet, by which M^r^ Franklin I hear is come, so that we shall soon receive some proposals from him but as the Boards will soon adjourn I believe very Little will be done his Summer; We have been so much abused that in justice to ourselves we cannot accommodate the matters in Dispute privately but there must be publick hearings even tho' they should be well disposed which I am certain cannot be the Case.

I shall be very happy in finding you alter your intentions with regard to your Voyage and in seeing you here, where, and in every other Place we may meet in, you may be assured of all the marks of a sincere regard from Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend

T P

London July 7^th^ 1757

[10] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * I hope you have taken care to examine into the Complaint the Indians made about settling the Lands of Wyomen, and I much admire they were not told at the Treaty[2] that any settlements made there was not by the authority of the Government, pray inform me by first oppertunity what has been done to this purpose, the

[10] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., IV, 113; Penn Letter Book, V, 189-90; dated September 5, 1757.

[2] For the minutes of the treaty at Lancaster in May, see *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 505-51.

Land on Juniatta was purchased of the Six nations, so that there was no pretence to charge us with fraud on that account. There is one article in the Governors Letter, which I think very invidious, where he says that if our free Gift had been paid, he could have sent Coll Armstrong on a second expedition; if it had been paid it would have been put into the hands of the Comm^{rs} with other money, and perhaps they might not have approved of the expedition, but if it had been paid before, it would have been applyed to pay the arrearages of the provincial Troops, unless it was appropriated, as Mr Hockley tells me it is, to french Neutrals. If the Assembly had granted a sum of money, on unexceptionable Terms, the expedition might with greater probability have been carryed on; I hope to hear that Mr Hockley has by this time paid some more money to the Comm^{rs} unless all that is received, should be applyed to the Indian service, he has scuffled very well for us, and we are contented with the remittance he has made us this year, tho not much, in proportion to what we have had. * * *

[11] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * I must defer saying any thing about the impropriety of the Draft of Land, that is wanted to be reserved for the Indians, as your account of it is very uncertain. I hope it is confined to the Forks, and that they do not want Liberty to dispose of any part of it, tho' Doct^{r} Fothergill talks of Ten Thousand Acres which they would part with. Can it be the Rich Lands of Wyomen that the Speaker & Faction want to get of them. I suppose when Duncan comes up I shall find the Draft in the Box. I have not any Papers by the Garland, but Copys of the two verbal Messages inclosed in M^{r} Hockley's Letter; the Last Paper I have of that sort is Governor Denny's Speech of the 16th of August. I have never seen the Maps by Bolton, but much wonder the Governor should have enter'd into Conversation with the Speaker about it 'til he had advised with his Council or you in particular as our principal Agent. I much wonder they should agree not to take notice of the Draft which would explain the Agreement, this Land they proposed to be allotted to them, before they knew we intended to release the Land west of the Allegany Mountains, on this consideration they may be brought it is very probable to lessen the

[11] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., IV, 122; Penn Letter Book, V, 219-20; dated November 14, 1757.

quantity, but nothing can be agreed to 'til we know exactly what they will be contented with and agree to the Terms, we shall no doubt give you and Conrad Weiser orders to do it, and to tell the Indians we do not want any intervention or Mr Norris's or the Assembly's, and will not on any Terms treat with them, as the Assembly's Agents, we will do what is kind towards them but expect they do not so far injure us as to think it necessary to have any assistance, the Agreement will be immediately made publick and recorded, which will be a full security to them, I cannot account for the assurance of the Assembly, as well as their folly, to think they have power with the Governor to grant away, our Lands given us by the Royal Patent whatever is allotted to them be by the consent of the Six Nations, who certainly will not be fond of granting them so large a Tract, and tho' we would willingly grant them a Tract, very considerable, it is not our Business to persuade the Six Nations to consent for so extensive a settlement for them. Conrad Weyser will be able to do great Service in this, by conferring with the heads of the Six Nations, and by putting proper People on conferring with the Delawares, and laying before them the oblgations they and other Indians are under to us for releasing our Purchase of Land on the Ohio, which is their finest hunting Country. I think they should be fully informed of the Connecticut Deed, and Sir William Johnson should use his endeavours to take it up, or at least in some Publick Treaty examine into the Affair, that it may appear on Record, as also the Indians should be informed that it was those People, not ours that wanted to settle at Wyomen, as they spoke in one of their late Treatys of settlements being made or going to be made there.

The Speaker and his Friends that are not for defence expect the Indians settled on this proposed Tract, should defend them, and I believe would be very glad no more Settlements should be made, as they would generally be made by People of other persuasions, by which their influence would be lessened—I see the Tract which we shall have to settle will not be very large; as for Settlements to Soldiers that is at an end, the Land proposed is given up and Fort du Quesne not attacked, nor the proposal accepted, either by our Assembly, or the Lords of Trade, nothing must be done in Assembly without our express orders, when the think is agreed to we will either recommend it or send a Bill to the House for the purpose,

your advice we shall certainly follow, on Receipt of the Draft from the Assembly, you maybe certain I will not be hurried by Mr Franklin into any such Agreement 'til I have taken sufficient time to be informed from Pennsilvania. * * *

[12] Thomas Penn to William Logan.[1]

* * * I am concerned the Council had any reason to believe it would be very difficult to settle this difference at the late Treaty,[2] had the disposition of the governing People there, been for a reasonable Settlement, it is possible they might have got over the appeal to Sir William Johnson, as I think I desired it might be with Teedyuscung's free consent, but I fear the Council soon saw he was under influence from almost the first of such People as wanted to make a Market of his dissatisfaction. It was with regard to the accusation of forging the Deed. I desired to have the hearing out of the Province, as to the other it could no doubt be as well settled by a Governor that would act as Governor, or by Commissioners appointed by us. I have not yet heard of any application that is to be made to the Crown, whenever it is, no doubt the King will refer it to Sir William Johnson, to examine the Indians, and make a Report, but least this intention shall be laid aside I believe we shall send over a Power to hear, and finally settle this Business, which you so very well understand.

The Six Nations must be applyed to for their consent to settle the Land on Sasquehannah or it cannot be done, and I am perfectly in opinion with you that we may, if proper measures are persued, stil attach these People, to our Interest, and in some measure reconcile them, and the Six Nations, by assisting, if it should be necessary, their proposals for a settlement.

I observe what you say with respect to the dissatisfaction our Purchase of the Six Nations in 1754 gave to the Indians inhabiting the Western parts of the Province, I remember great care was taken in fixing the place for running the Line on Sasquehannah, as well as in the course of the Line, in order to leave out all the Settlements of Indians on Sasquehannah, and I hope when they cooly consider our intended Release of the Land to them, over the Mountains they will not be dissatisfied with that

[12] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, V, 231-32; dated December 9, 1757.
[2] For the minutes of the treaty held at Easton in August, 1757, see *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 649-714.

purchase; you will know and it should be represented to them, that so great numbers of People come into the Province, in time of Peace, that it would be scarcely possible to settle them within the Bounds of the former Purchases, and when they have once presumed to settle, the great difficulty there is to remove them, so that we must have had some differences with them, if the Purchase has not been made, the difficulty of removing them off unpurchas'd Lands is very great and a very disagreeable task, it has you know subjected M^{r} Peters, and the Officers of the Government, to much clamour, and unjust censure of the Party now pretending to be the Indians Friends, by whom he was liken'd to a furious bigot that propagated his Religion with Fire & Sword. The Lands where the Delaware Indians had settled by the direction of the Six Nations were not included in our Purchase, that indeed clandestinely made by the People of Connecticut did include them, and I think they should be put upon representing the Case to the Earl of Loudoun and try by his means to get the Deed delivered up, this I desire you will consider, when an opportunity offers in Conferences with the Indians.

I admire the People will not recollect, that the Delaware King Chingas was so far from making any complaints about Land, that he readily offer'd to join the People of Pennsilvania, and attack the Enemy, having his Hatchet ready for that purpose, and not withstanding all the endeavours used with Teedyuscung to make that the Cause of the War he declared it was not the Cause; however it is my most sincere desire that all reasonable & proper Enquiry may be made into their claims, and full satisfaction given them, if it shall be found they are entitled to it, without any regard to advancement of our private Interest. As to the Tract of Land wanted to be settled on them, I cannot from the Draft sent me, which is as unintelligible as if drawn by the most ignorant Indian, form any Judgment of the quantity of Land wanted, & yet M^{r} Peters writes me it is an exact Copy of that delivered by Teedyuscung, whenever this shall be treated about they should be put in mind of the purchase made by Connecticut; that the Deed may be taken up, else in a few years they may possibly be disturbed by those People, not that I think they can ever hold the Land, either as entending their Province over the River Delaware, or as Inhabitants of Pennsilvania, but it is our Duty to apprize them of this difficulty and to join with them in removing

it, that none of their People may hereafter think we connive at their proceedings, if they should only go among them and make pretensions to the Land. * * *

[13] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * I shall write to Conrad Weyser next Week. We cannot account for your saying that you thought it not proper at the Treaty[2] to say anything *on the Connecticut Affair*, as you would not allow the Indians had any cause of Complaint, for if they had Cause of Complaint it was just and necessary it should be taken notice of, and settled in the best manner, else there never can be any good Agreement between the Indians and our Government, this I think it was our Duty, and I am sure it was our Interest to get settled. * * *

[14] Expenses Attending the Albany Purchase of 1754.[1]

The Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania their Account with Richard Peters. Dr

Albany Indian Purchase.

1758				
Novemr 14th	To Sundries left unpaid which shou'd have been inserted in the General Account of Indian Purchase made at Albany	£11	9	0
1755				
January 13th	To Cash paid for Copy of Publick Treaty, besides one charged in a former Account sent to the Proprietaries	2	10	0
Do	To 2 Copies of Private Treaty & Copies of Indian Deeds	1	10	0
		15	9	0

Charges on Account of Connecticut Deed.

1755				
Feby 15	To Cash paid Lewis Gordon for Expences & trouble going to Cushetunk to prevent Settlement of Connecticut People on the West side of Delaware in those parts in November 1755	10	0	0

[13] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., V, 21; Penn Letter Book, V, 292; dated February 10, 1758.

[2] See *Pa. C. R.*, VII, 649-714.

[14] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, III, 59.

To Cash paid Richard Tea who went with him on the same account	10	6	10
To Cash paid Expences of Hendricks Journey to Philada viz^{t} Daniel Clause as per Acc^{t} & Rec^{t}	10	3	0
Paid James Ennis Express to Mr Weiser with an Acc^{t} of said Indians Arrival, he being 30 Miles from home	5	0	0
Paid the Indians in Council 100p^{s} of 8/8	37	10	0
Paid Hendrick 50p^{s} of 8/8	18	15	0
Paid Brandt and four more of the most considerable Indians	18	15	0
Paid Daniel Clause for 1000 black Wampum and half a pound of Vermillion, & ¼ y^{d} of stroud for Brandts Wife	2	11	9
Paid D. Clause for a Bridle and saddle	2	1	9
Paid D^{o} towards defraying the Expences of the Indians on their return to the Mohock Country	32	0	0
Paid Thomas Lacy for Bread	4	18	0
Paid William Smith for Rum	2	5	2
Paid Mess^{rs} Nickell for Beer	3	4	0
Paid Mary Walker for meat	5	8	3
Paid Edward Kelly for Sundry disbursements	11	16	3
To Cash paid for a Horse for Hendrick	8	2	0
Paid for a Saddle and Briddle for d^{o}	2	1	9
Paid for mending Indian Saddles	0	18	9
Paid for Portmanteau for M^{r} Clause	1	0	0
Paid for Hay Oats &ca for Indian Horses	7	4	0
Paid for a Suit of Cloaths for Brandts Son	4	18	6
Paid for Indian Shirts	7	4	9
Paid Henry Kepple for M^{r} Weiser & M^{r} Clauses expences	7	8	9

	Paid the Constables for attending at the Stadt House whilst the Mohock Indians were in Town	6	16	0
	Paid Kelly's Son towards expences of Journey with the Indians	1	9	6
	Paid John Shickalamy and his Brothers for two Journeys among the Sasquahannah Indians, the first giving them just Notions of the designs of the Connecticut People who were sent to Wioming to buy out those Indians, and the second to procure from them a proper Message to the Six Nations	24	10	6
1755 May	To Cash paid Scarroyady & Davison the Interpreter for Services done in the Connecticut Deed	18	16	6
	To Cash paid for Davisons Passage	0	11	10½

N. B. Scarroyady going in December last to the Six Nations with Messages from the Governments of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. The Governor by advice of Council informed him of the designs of the Connecticut People and that a Deed was lying at Lydius's which the Indians were corrupted to Sign by that false Man, of which he was desired to inform the Six Nations and lay the whole matter, on behalf of this Government, before the Council at Onondago. The Governor likewise sent by him a Message which he had received from Shickcalamy who had the care of the Wioming Lands delivered to him by the Six Nations in Council at Albany, complaining of some New England Men coming there and declaring they wou'd settle those Lands forcibly, and both he, and the Interpreter Davision, were promised to be satisfied for their Trouble.

On their Return Scarroyady declared that he had faithfully performed his Engagements, and that the deed woud be invalidated in open Council, and a Message sent by the Six Nations to the Government of Connecticut

to complain and Remonstrate against the fraudulent practices of the Inhabitants of that Province.

	To Cash paid William Parsons for Journey to Justice Broadheads and for two Messengers sent up by him to watch the motions of the Connecticut People	5	0	0
	To Cash paid a Messenger to the Court at Easton with Mr Francis's Opinion & Letters to the Justices	3	0	0
		303	17	10½
	Sums expended in Presents to Indians at Different times as they came to Philadelphia and of Sums paid on Account of Mr Claus.			
1754				
Decemr 24	To Cash paid Scarroyady's Expences	9	0	0
	To Cash paid Davison the Interpreter	3	0	0
	To Cash paid Jagreas Expences	3	3	0

Errors Excepted. Philadelphia 7th September 1758. This is settled between the Receiver General & me.

Richard Peters.

[15] Extract from the Diary of Richard Peters.[1]
Thursday 12th 8ber 1758.

Wrote over fair Minutes,[2] shewd them to Govr Bernard. Went to publick Conference at 11. No Indians there at first, Governors waited some time. G. Denny asked where the Quaker Council house was or the Lutheran Church, may be the Indians might be there. After Indian Chiefs had seated themselves Teedyuscung came into the Pisquitonon drunk. Teddy had a Bottle of Rum wh a Straw Cork wch he put under the Table & wch C. Read overset yt the Rum might run out. Demanded Message from Ohio Indians Teedyuscung said Govr had hid it on his Breast insisted upon it. I told him it was in the Bundle

[15] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., Diary No. 15; for the minutes of the treaty held at Easton, see *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 175-223.
[2] *Cf. ibid.*, 181-83.

brought to be read but Six Nations were to speak. He called out in Indian & English that he was y^e^ head man & swore in English prodigiously. What signified said he what the Six Nations do. It must be me y^t^ will make peace and war & many things to the same purpose. Teedy interrupted Indians [ ] went out & came in again w^h^ a large Belt insisted on His Message.

Isaac Norris acquainted the Gov^r^ y^t^ he was represented to the Indians as one concerned w^th^ the Connecticut People in the Purchase of the Wyomink Lands & y^t^ as this woud render [ ] intercourse in that Settlemt he desired it might be examined & challenged every one present to say what they knew ab^t^ it.

Gov^r^ Denny said it was proper the Six Nations shoud begin their Speeches, an other time might serve for that Exam^n^.

See Minutes of Conference.

The Speeches were not interpreted into Delaware Language as Teedyuscung was drunk & it was late.

Isaac Norris after the Conferences moved y^t^ the Charge ag^t^ him might be examined & calld on Moses Tattamy who answered that Teedyuscung was too drunk to have the matter examined now.[3] * * *

[16] Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Pennsylvania Council Appointed to Enquire into Indian Complaints.[1]

* * * Accordingly we find the Delawares, acquiescing and satisfied with their Uncles Judgment and Determination of their Differences with the Proprietaries about the said Land, did, in Obedience thereto, settle on the River Sasquehannah at Wyomink, Shamokin and other Places thereabouts, taking with them several Jersey

[3] The speech of Isaac Norris is referred to as follows in Thomson's *Causes, etc.*, 176-78, in an "Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated December 10, 1758: "After the *Indians* had finished their Speeches, just as the Council was going to break up, Mr. *Norris*, Speaker of the Assembly, arose, and craved the Ear of the Governors, letting them know that he understood Reports were propagated among the *Indians* to his Prejudice, and that tended to raise Uneasiness among them, and set them against the People of the Province. He then called upon *Moses Tetamy*, a noted *Indian*, to declare whether he had heard any Person spreading a Report among the *Indians*, that he was concerned in the Purchase of Lands at or near *Wyoming*. *Tetamy* observed, that Teedyuscung was too drunk to enter upon that Matter now. Mr. *Norris* then said, that as that was the Case, and as he was obliged to go Home Tomorrow, and could not attend another Meeting, he took this Opportunity, in the Presence of both the Governors, and

and Minisink Indians;[2] and continued ever since (till their late Ravages upon our Borders) to live in Harmony with the Six Nations and a kind and friendly Intercourse and good Agreement with the People of this Province; carrying on a considerable Trade with them and thereby supplying themselves with all the Necessaries and Conveniences of Life, without ever complaining or expressing any Dissatisfaction about the said Land. And we find by the Council Minutes that in the Year 1754, when some

of all the Gentlemen present, to declare that he was neither directly nor indirectly engaged in the Purchase of any Lands at or near *Wyoming;* and that whoever asserted the contrary erred against Truth; and that he desired *Moses Tetamy* would inform the *Indians* of this.

This Speech was levelled against *G. Croghan,* who had been spreading some false Reports among the *Indians,* and endeavouring to set *Teedyuscung* against the People of the Province. As *Mr. Norris* had no Opportunity of canvassing the Matter publickly, in order to know what *Croghan* had said, he next Morning sent for Teedyuscung, who being asked what had passed between him and *George Croghan* respecting the Wyoming Lands, declared,

That in the Beginning of this Week, *G. Croghan* came to him and told him, that *Isaac Norris* and a Quaker who lived in *Philadelphia,* had been concerned with the *New England* People in purchasing the Lands at *Wyoming,* and that they had paid the Money for the said Lands; that though they endeavoured to make the *Indians* easy and satisfied about it, yet whenever the *Indian* Claim to these Lands was mentioned, they could not bear it, and were very uneasy about it; that the said *G. Croghan* desired him (*Teedyuscung*) to say nothing about this Affair to any Body at this Treaty, and that if he did not, it was in the Power of him the said *George,* who acted by Virtue of a Commission from Sir *W. Johnson,* to set that Affair right, and to settle the *Indians* on the said Lands, notwithstanding what these Purchasers could do. And *Teedyuscung* declared, that if this should prove true, neither he, nor any other *Indians,* would settle on these Lands, but would resent the Injury.

This was interpreted by *Moses Tetamy,* in the Presence of *Amos Strickland, James Wharton, James Child,* and *Abel James,* who subscribed their Names as Evidences. And Mr. *Norris,* in order to satisfy *Teedyuscung* that the whole was a groundless Falsehood, wrote and signed and delivered to *Teedyuscung* a solemn Declaration, that neither he, nor any one for him, to his Knowledge, was either directly, or indirectly, concerned in the Purchase of any Lands at or near *Wyoming.*

This done, he sent for *G. Croghan,* and read to him what *Teedyuscung* had charged him with; which *Croghan* positively denied, and appealed to another *Indian* who was present at the Conversation: The other *Indian* being called upon, confirmed every Word that *Teedyuscung* had said. *Croghan* still persisted in denying it, and told a plausible story which he said was the Subject of their Conversation, as he could shew from his Diary. Mr. *Norris* told him, it was possible the *Indians* might have misunderstood him, and desired him to produce his Diary; but *Croghan* refused that, and said he would shew it to the Governors at a convenient Time, and that it should be read in public before the Conference broke up. On this one of the *Indians*

of the People of Connecticut, setting up a Claim to the Wyomink Lands sent some Persons to the Sasquehannah to view the Country, who were imprudent enough to make Draughts of the Lands and Rivers in the Presence of the Indians and to make some Attempts to corrupt our Back Inhabitants, and engage them to purchase from them and to join with them in settling the Wyomink Lands, Governor Hamilton, coming to the Knowledge of these Pretensions and Designs of the New England People, and being apprehensive of the bad Consequences that might attend these new Claims and the imprudent Conduct of these People, sent Mr Weiser and his Son to Shamokin and Wyomink to these Indians, with friendly Messages to be delivered at their Towns on Sasquehannah, to enquire after their Health and to acquaint them, that something had been insinuated to him, as if they had Cause of Complaint against some of our Inhabitants; and if they had to impart their Grievance to him, assuring them Justice should be done to their Satisfaction. [3]

This Message was taken very kindly by these Indians, and they, in Consequence thereof, in April 1755, came to Philadelphia to make their Acknowledgments for that Favour, as they esteemed it; And tho so fair an Opportunity was given them to have signified to the Governor, their Dissatisfaction about the said Land purchased by the Proprietaries in 1686, or any other Cause of Uneasiness, if any they had entertained or conceived against the Proprietaries, or People of this Government; yet they made not the least Mention of any, but, on the contrary, did, by their Speaker the said Teedyuscung, then give this Government the most solemn and full Assurances of their warmest affections and most earnest Desire of renewing, establishing and continuing to the End of Time that Covenant of Friendship, which the old Proprietor William Penn had so happily settled with their Ancestors and those of their Uncles the Six Nations. * * *

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observed, that it would be easy for him to go Home and write down what he pleased, and afterwards pretend he had done it before; that the best Way was to shew it now, and then it might have some Credit paid to it. This he was pressed to do, in Vindication of himself, and to avoid Suspicion. But he persisted in refusing, for a Reason, I suppose, you will think too obvious to mention, and went away in a Passion.

It is evident from the Countenance and Favour *Croghan* meets with that he does not act of himself, in these his Endeavours to embroil Affairs among the *Indians*"

[16] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, III, 30; dated November 24, 1757 and January 26, 1758.

[17] Richard Peters to Lewis Gordon.[1]

Philadelphia, Septem[r] 15th, 1760.

Sir:

Mr. Jones is so kind as to inform the Governor that he has rec[d] several Accounts of a number of persons having presumed to make Settlements at or near a place called Cashietan within this Province on Lands not purchased from the Indians.

As this might disturb the Indians and bring on a renewal of Hostilities, and as these Lands are absolutely granted to the Proprietarys by his Majesty, I have it in charge from the Governor that you do forthwith desire two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace to accompany you to the place where these Settlements are said to be made and there inform yourself of what is doing, and take down the names of all persons that you shall find there, together with everything done by them that you may upon Oath or otherwise give just and full Information in order to have the Laws put in the most speedy execution against them, and that all proper steps may be taken to prevent the renewal of an Indian War, as well as an Invasion of the Proprietary Lands.[2]

You will at the same time publish the Iniquity and extreme bad consequences that may arise from such unjust proceedings and acquaint every body that you are expressly sent on this Errand by the Government, and that in consequence of your Enquiry, if the Information be found to be true, effectual measures will be taken to punish all such Violators of the Peace of this Government, as nothing can be a greater Violation of Peace, good order and the just rights of the Proprietaries and the Indians, than such a proceeding.

I am, Sir, Your most humble Servant,

Richard Peters.

The expence of this Journey will be repaid you, but be not more expensive than is necessary.[3]

[18] Memorandum of a Conference with Teedyuscung.[1]

A Copy of the Secretary's Minutes of A Conference with Teedyuscung the Eighteenth day of September 1760.[2]

[2] *Cf. Pa. C. R.*, IV, 597; Shepherd, *op. cit.*, 104-107.

[3] See Vol. I, no. 50; also *cf.* nos. 60 and 67.

[17] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 81; *P. A.*, III, 754.

[2] Observe that Lewis Gordon was sent on a similar mission in 1755, as is evidenced by his expense account; see no. 14, *ante*.

[3] The original in P. S. L. is indorsed: "By Order of the Governor".

Present The Gov[r]
Richard Peters, Esq[r]
Brother,

I am ready to set out but have heard yesterday some bad news which obliges me once more to wait on you.

Yesterday I was told that some of the New England people are gone on the West side of Sasquahannah with intent to settle the Lands at Wyomink. If this should be the case then all the pains that have been taken by this Government and me will be to no purpose. It is the Indians Land and they will not suffer it to be settled, I therefore desire the Governor will send a smart Letter to the Government where those intruding people came from to forbid this proceeding, and tell their Governor plainly that if they do not go away the Indians will turn them off he added with a great deal of Warmth; these people canot pretend Ignorance after this notice and if they shall then continue on the Lands it will be their own fault if any thing happens; and repeated his Entreaties to the Governor to take every measure in his power to prevent the Settlement of those Lands for it will certainly bring on another Indian War.

The Governor informed Teedyuscung that he had the other day received some information of this matter, and that as the Justices of the peace were holding a Court at Easton, he had ordered the Sheriff and some of the said Justices to go to the place where it is said these New England Men are settling and if they find any people settling to let them know they are sent by this Government to warn them off [3] and shew them the bad Consequences that woud ensue on such an Encroachment on Lands belonging to the Indians and the Proprietaries and forthwith to report what they find doing that proper measures may be taken to prevent it.

Teedyuscung further desired that he might be made acquainted with whatever is doing of this sort, for if the Governor can't, the Indians will put a Stop to it; and he was answered that he should certainly be informed of it.

[19] Timothy Horsfield to Lewis Gordon. [1]

Beth[m], Sep[r] 20[th], 1760.

S[r]:

I Rece[d] your Favour of yesterday by Mr. Klots & note the Contents. I have been to y[e] Indian Town to Enquire

[18] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 82; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 500.

for Indians; and found y^e^ most part of y^m^ y^t^ could be of any servis in your Intended Journey was gone a Hunting & could not learn y^t^ any of y^m^ had Ever been at y^e^ parts of the Country you are going, so y^t^ no help is to be Expected from y^t^ quarter. As to myself, it is not the Business I have to do y^t^ should hinder me, & to follow my own Inclination I should realy like to go, but as I am of Late years very weakly, very apt to get cold & often much Indisposed, I do not think I could undergo the fatigues of such a Journey, must therefore pray to be Excused. Mr. Edmonds, y^e^ Bearer of this, urges to go, so y^t^ I've not time to answer all y^e^ particulars of your Letter. I have Communicated to him y^t^ part Concerning Provisions, which he will verbaly answer. I am very willing to give you any assistance that Lays in my power, so pray give a Line per Mr. Edmonds.

Pray Excuse hast, from Sir, Your H'ble Serv^t^,

Tim. Horsfield.

P. S. In discorsing w^th^ Mr. Klots yesterday, and telling him y^t^ most of y^e^ Indians was gone a Hunting, he signified y^t^ if Indians could not be procured, he did not incline to go.

[20] Lewis Gordon to Richard Peters.[1]

Easton 21st September 1760

Sir

Upon the Receipt of Your Letter of the 15 Instant by Mr Jones,[2] I communicated the contents of it to Mr. Horsfield and Mr Klotz only;[3] being apprehensive lest more general Publication of the Matter might be prejudicial to the Plan I conceived most eligible to pursue.

It occured to me that if any of the People should happen to be down towards the Minisinks where they sometimes come to purchase some Necessaries, the Noise of our Journey being spread abroad in the Country, might reach Cushitunck before we got thither, which would in my opinion greatly disconcert us. For the people being once apprized of our coming (they to be sure) would not permit us to enter their settlements much less acquaint us with their Names or any thing else they could conceal.

[2] The title of the original reads: "A Conference between Teedyuscung and the Governor".

[3] See no. 15, *ante*.

[19] [1] *P. A.*, III, 755; *cf.* no. 20, *post*.

[20] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 84; *P. A.*, III, 756-57.

[2] No. 17, *ante*.

[3] These communications have not been found.

It was this Consideration therefore made me conclude it most proper for us to go or appear there in our real Character but to assume that and the dress of farmers going in quest of Lands to settle upon; by which we might more easily introduce ourselves amongst them, learn all that was necessary and then if we should think it prudent we might discover ourselves to them, tell them our real Errand & take our leave. Mr. Horsfield and Mr Klotz approved the Scheme. Mr Klotz agreed positively to go Mr Horsfield spoke sometimes doubtfully & mentioned Business being the one Thing that should detain him & again he said he could accomodate every thing so as to go. So that upon the whole I expected nothing less.

As we could not procure Necessaries for such a Journey here I wrote Mr Horsfield to have every Thing in readiness by Monday (to morrow) for then if the weather permitted & he & Mr Klotz ready we would set off. But to my great Surprize he sent me the inclosed by Mr Edmunds excusing himself.[4] I can't tell why but Mr Edmunds discourages me mightily from attempting this Journey at this Season— Says that one of their Indians informed that the way (high up) is so encumbered with laurel Cedar & Spruce Swamps that there is no penetrating them and are also so dark that the Path cannot be seen; and that therefore People are obliged to embark in Canoes when they get about 60 miles from hence. How this Matter is I cant tell, but let the difficulty be what it will as soon as I can prevail on two Justices to go with me, I will attempt it and please God perform the Journey. The present heavy Rains must have raised the Creeks which had we been ready to go would have impeded us, and as I still have two Justices to engage I hardly think we can get ready till after Election. There's none so fit (I think) as Mr. A. Dupui[5] neither do I expect that any of the others will undertake it. The present Sherif will also go if it be thought necessary. The Expence will come to something as we must take every necessary with us with Servants and Horses; but I shall endeavour to make it as moderate as possible. I beg you will be pleased to send me your advise how I shall further Conduct myself in this matter and I will observe it punctually I am Sir

Your most obedt & most humble Servant

Lewis Gordon.

I would not have Mr Horsfield know I sent his Letter.

[4] No. 19, *ante*.

[21] William Allen to ————————.[1]

Sir

You will herewith receive my Warrant to arrest and bring before me a Number of Persons who have unlawfully enter'd upon and taken Possession of a large Tract of Land in your County near Cushietunk without any Warrant or aid from the Proprietors of this Province &c. I expect that as soon as[2] this gets to your hands you will engage 20 or 25 resolute and discreet Persons to aid and assist you[3] and proceed with all possible secrecy and dispatch to the Habitations of the offenders and use your best Endeavours to apprehend as many of the persons mention'd in the Warrant as you can find, and bring them without Loss of Time before me that they may be dealt with as the Law directs. I have only to recommend to you which I do in the strongest Terms great Prudence and Circumspection in the discharge of your Duty, and that you restrain your Company from Violating the Laws, or using any other Force than what is absolutely necessary to support your Authority, protect your Persons, & prevent the Rescue of the Prisoners you may take. The Law will justify you in breaking open Doors to make an arrest provided you first declare what your Business is who you are and demand that the Doors be opened to you. I firmly rely that you will carry this Matter thro with Spirit and Prudence I am

Indorsed: Chief Justices Letter with his warrant to apprehend Connecticut Trespassers 1760.

[22] Lewis Gordon to Richard Peters.[1]

Easton October 2d 1760

Sir

I received Your Favour of the 27th Ult° per Mr Hart concerning our Messuage to Cushietunck; for which I am much obliged to you.[2] Had it not been in the heighth of

[5] Aaron Dupui had been one of those included in the deed to the Susquehannah Company July 11, 1754; but see Vol. I, p. 169, where his name is on the records of the Company as being improperly placed in the deed.

[21] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 95; *P. A.*, III, 754-55; probably issued the latter part of September, 1760.

[2] In the original the following words at this point are lined through: "as you possibly can after".

[3] In the original the following words at this point are lined through: "in the Execution of this Precept".

[22] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 85; *P. A.*, III, 757-58.

Seed Time and the Election at Hand we should have been on our Journey; the former impeded the Justices & the latter the Sherif. I cannot well avoid taking Mr Klotz with us, because before the Receipt of your last we had a meeting wherein he agreed positively to go, and because I have not yet received an answer from Mr Dupui, who perhaps can't go, and then it will be very necessary to have one from these parts with us. Mr Moore and I have appointed next tuesday to set off, and I have given Mr Klotz Notice accordingly; I pray you therefore to dispatch M[r] Moore as soon as may be that we meet with no farther delays. I think it but Justice to M[r] Moore to add that he has made for these two years past a diligent honest and punctual officer. Being much in hast I conclude and am Sir Your most obedt & most humble Servant

Lewis Gordon.

[23] Report of Lewis Gordon and Others to James Hamilton.[1]

To the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania &c.

We Aaron Dupui Lewis Klotz John Moor and Lewis Gordon, beg leave to Report to Your Honour

That in obedience to your Honours Command We having joined Company at the House of M[r] Dupui, Set out from thence on Wednesday the Eighth Instant on our Journey to Cushietunck, where we arrived on Saturday the eleventh following, and collected the following Intelligence viz[t] That the Government of Connecticut by Virtue of their Original Charter from the Crown about six or Seven years ago granted unto a great number of persons not less than eight or nine hundred who are called Proprietors[2] a large Tract of Land in the province of Pennsylvania extending on the River Delaware thirty Miles horrizontal Measure, beginning nearly opposite to one Peter Kuykendahls in New Jersey and so running Northwards the Said Extent and Westwards to a Mountain

[2] Not found; see nos. 17 and 20, *ante*. Dupui, Moor, Klotz, and Gordon were the ones who went; see no. 23, *post*.

[23] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 65; also Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 7; P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 89. This report was read in the Pennsylvania Council February 17, 1761; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 563-67; it was transmitted to the proprietors, and Thomas Penn laid a copy of it before William Pitt; see no. 34, *post*. See also *P. A.*, III, 760.

[2] "Of" is lined through here.

lying something more than half way between Cushietunck and Susquehanah; in which Tract the Lands at Cushietunck are Included: With full Power to the said Proprietors to Purchase the said Tract from the Indians.[3] That in Consequence of the said Grant the said Proprietors did empower and appoint two of their own number namely Eldrickens and Whitney to purchase the same or part thereof from the Delaware Indians; the Names of some of them follow viz: Maykeos, Mastohop, Allamesick, Westcrank, Christias, Michtauk, Weselawah, Nolotoch, Poot (the King) Callacool, Lawichcomen, Maudlin, Colcutalab, Makeshakamas, Quatalock, Tongel, Metuxing, Monkychess Mechuckings, which said Purchase was made about Six years ago.[4] That afterwards a Second Purchase was made for the Said Proprietors by John Curtius[5] and ———— Peabody Surveyor (who are also of the Number of Proprietors) from the Said Indians; either as a farther Purchase in extent, or in confirmation of the former. That the Said Proprietors have selected a certain Number of themselves whom they have appointed to be a Committee to manage and transact all Business relating to the said Lands; who have Accordingly laid out and surveyed the same; and at Cushietunck have erected three Townships, each of which is to extend in length on Delaware Ten Miles, and in breadth Eight Miles. In the Middle Township a large Town is laid out, Consisting of eighty and odd Lotts, Two Hundred Acres in each Lot, to each of which a Water Lot of ten Acres appertains. On the Low-lands are built three logg Houses one sawmill, one Gristmill almost finished, and about thirty Cabbins for working people. Their number at present is about Twenty men, besides Women and Children. About Twenty more are gone home for want of Provisions, but they are in full expectation to be joined by one Hundred Families at least in the Spring. That it is strongly affirmed that every individual Member of the upper House and chief part of the lower House of Assembly of Connecticut are interested and concerned in the said purchase; the Governor has not yet thought proper to suffer his name to be made use of, but his son whose name is Fitch is one of the Proprietors. That the Lands are sold for 8 or 10 Dollars in hand for 200 Acres,

[3] *Cf.*, Vol. I, no. 134, especially note 1, wherein it is shown that the word "grant" was purposely avoided and that the action of the Connecticut legislature did not amount to a specific grant.

[4] *Cf.*, Vol. I, nos. 97, 129, and 151.

[5] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 89, has John Curtiss.

twelve whereof to be cleared & Improved, and a house Built in three years, otherwise to be forfeited. That a large sum of Money hath been raised and sent home in Order to Solicit a Confirmation of this Grant to the Said Proprietors or to get the Ancient Charter renewed, which is said to be forfeited. And the better to affect the same, Affidavits (particularly the Affidavit of one Thomas Nottingham who speaks the Delaware Tongue well, and Negociated this Bargain with the Indians and hath been of singular Service to us in collecting these Accounts, having since Quarrelled with the Connecticut People) have been transmitted to England of the Said Proprietors purchaseing the said Tract of Land bona fide, from the Indians, and of this Nottingham's being present when the Purchase Money was paid.[6] That the Soil of the Said Lands is said to be good in General; of the three Townships the upper and lower are said to be very good, the middle Township where they are Settled being but indifferent. But the Deficiency of the Land is abundantly compensated by the goodness of Timber, especially the White pine, hard Maple or Sugar Tree Beech wild Cherry and Black Birch the finest and plentifullest in the world That a Right hath sold here for £40. A Right is Supposed to contain 5,000 Acres.

Here follow the Names of some of the Committee who are also proprietors viz.

Fitch—son to the present Gov^{r} of Connecticut
Isaac Tracey
Gebish Fitch[7]
John Curtius
Elisha Tracey—Clerk
Benijah Parks
———— Peabody—Surveyor
Moses Thomas
Benajah Geers
Hezekiah Huntington Esq^{r} late Governor[8]
Stephen Kinney
Robert Kinsman
John Burchard

Here follow the names of some of the Settlers, ———— Stanton, ———— Trim, Daniel Skinner, Timothy Skinner,[9]

[6] See Vol. I, no. 151.
[7] Jabez Fitch.
[8] Hezekiah Huntington was never governor of Connecticut.
[9] H. S. P., Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 7, omits Daniel and Timothy Skinner.

Simon Corkins, who hath been a Justice and a Lieutenant in Connecticut (a busy fellow and a Ringleader) ———— Holly, John Smith, John Corkins, Jedediah Willis, Jedediah Willis Jun^{r}, James Adams, Benjamin Ashley, Nathan Chapman, Doctor Payne, ———— Kellick That having given these people previous Notice that we had something of Importance to deliver to them, about a dozen of them assembled in one of their Houses, where M^{r} Gordon addressed them to this purpose. That the Governor of Pennsylvania being informed that some people from Connecticut had presumed to Settle themselves on Lands at Cushietunk within his Province, but without his knowledge or permission, and as yet not purchased from the Indians; had sent us (declaring who we were) to enquire if the said Information was true, and if we found any persons there to warn them off Immediately; which M^{r} Gordon (after claiming as well those Lands at Cushietunk as the large Tract by the said Government of Connecticut laid out and Surveyed on Susquehannah, as the undoubted right and Property of the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania) Accordingly did. To this it was Answered that they claimed under the Connecticut Government and the Indian Purchase and that they would hold their Lands untill it was decided by the Highest Authority in whom the true Title was Vested. Dated the fifteenth day of October Anno Domini 1760.

Aaron Dupui
Lewis Klotz
John Moor
Lewis Gordon

[24] Deposition of James Hamilton.[1]

By the honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor Commander in Chief of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware and of the Province of Pennsylvania &c.

To all to whom it may concern Greeting.

On the Twenty fourth Day of October in the year One thousand seven hundred and sixty Lewis Gordon Esq^{r}. Prothonotary and Clerk of the Peace of the County of Northampton in the said Province came personally before me the said James Hamilton and made Oath on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God That the foregoing

[24] [1] H. S. P., Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 7; Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 65; P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXX, 92; *P. A.*, III, 760.

Instrument of Writing is a just and true Copy of the Original Report made by Aaron Depui and Lewis Klotz Esqrs. Justices of the Peace of the said County of Northampton John Moor Esq[r] High Sheriff of the said County & him this Deponent to me respecting the Settlement and Claims of Sundry Persons from the Colony of Connecticut now residing on the Lands at Cushitunk in the said Province of Pennsylvania, and that the said Report contains a faithful and true account of the Proceedings of them the said Aaron Dupui Lewis Klotz John Moor and him this Deponent in Execution of the Powers to them by me for that purpose given; and that all the several Matters and Things therein contained relating to their Warning the said Settlers to remove off from the said Lands, the intelligence they received there and what they themselves saw & heard is just and true as is therein set forth.

Lewis Gordon

In Testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the said Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex to be hereunto affixed at Newcastle the Day and Year above written

James Hamilton

[25] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Conference with Teedyuscung on the 13th day of November, 1760.

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor. Richard Peters, Esquire.

* * * Teedyuscung enquired earnestly of the Governor what he had done about the settlement of the New England People that he had informed him of the last time he was in Town.[2] The Governor acquainted him that the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County were returned from Cushatunk, and had made their report[3] to him that they found about Twenty Families from Connecticut there, who said they had good Deeds from some Jersey Delaware Indians for those Lands, and would settle them, but he would not suffer it, and take the best measures in his power to have them removed. Teedyuscung replied, that the Indians were very uneasy and would certainly turn them away if he would not; as

[25] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 507-508.
[2] See no. 18, *ante*.
[3] No. 23, *ante*.

to Deeds from Jersey Indians, that must be a pretence; those Indians would not give deeds.

[26] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * We have no desire to give a preference to the New England People, and will grant over our Kittatinny Hills on no other than the common Terms. We desire no Tracts may be appropriated, but what are Surveyed after purchased, as that must necessarily cause a dispute what was the intended Boundary, but before the purchase is made we are not at Liberty to Survey. Where any spots are known near the Town or near the places mentioned in the restraining Instruction they should be Surveyed to our use which you should give orders for and after that is done grant after applications, as it is no doubt better for us to grant them than to have them taken up on old Rights.

In answering this very particular Letter on the Connecticut affair, and that of settling the Country, with your former on the same subjects, I could not avoid repetitions of the same matter in several parts of this Letter. * * *

[27] Extract From the Minutes of the Board of Trade.[1]

Wednesday, December 1st
Earl of Halifax
Mr Oswald Mr Jenyns
Mr Hamilton

Their Lordships took into further Consideration that part of Sir William Johnson's Letter mention'd in the preceding Minutes[2] which relates to the Complaint of the six confederate Nations of Indians concerning the Lands purchased by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania at Albany in 1754, and Mr. Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries attending without as desired, he was call'd in, and their Lordships had some Conversation with him upon this Affair, wherein he express'd his Desire to take any Measures that might tend to give Satisfaction to y^e^ Indians and promote His Majesty's Service, and having mov'd their Lordships for an Extract of so much of Sir William Johnson's Letter as relates to this Subject, in order that he might

[26] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, 1II, 334; This paragragh through error was separated from the lettter dated June 10, 1754, from Thomas Penn no Richard Peters; Vol. I, no. 54, *q. v.*

[27] [1] H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, Vol. 64.

[2] See no. 5, *ante*, note 2; Sir William Johnson's letter was discussed in the minutes of the Board of November 23.

consider thereof and give his Thoughts more fully upon it,[3] he withdrew and their Lordships ordered an Extract of the Letter to be made & delivered to him.

Dunk Halifax

[28] THOMAS PENN TO LORD HALIFAX.[1]

Lord Hallifax

My Lord

I am confined by an indisposition in the Country or should certainly have waited upon your Lordship with this extraordinary piece of intelligence which I just now received from Philadelphia, and which I confess much alarms me, now in the first place, it is an intrusion on the property of my Family, but as it is one on the Indians Rights,[2] and in a Place by the late Treatys they have declared they must keep for their own use, I send you enclosed a Copy of an Affidavit of the Facts sworn before Gov^r^ Hamilton[3] and I am sure I need not say much to convince your Lordship of the absolute necessity of putting an immediate stop to the progress of these mad people, unless his Majesty's Subjects are to be left exposed a prey to the just resentments of the Indians and all the endeavours used by the Commanders of the King's Forces, the Governors of his Provinces and the King's Agents to the Indians, to bring them to a peace rendered useless. I therefore beg your Lordship will cause some orders to be dispatched by the Packet to the Governor of Connecticut to prevent the People of that Country from pursuing this Scheme. I shall have the honour of waiting upon your Lordship the beginning of the Week, in the mean time I remain with great Regard

My^r^ Lord Your most humble and most obedient Servant

T P

Dec^r^ 10 1760

Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief has made a regular Complaint to the Governor of this violent intrusion,[4] which I expect by next Ship and unless an immediate stop is put to the Settlement I fear most fatal consequences from it.

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[3] See no. 37, *post.*

[28] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 340.

[2] Halifax had interested himself much in the defense of the rights of the natives; moreover there was a growing popular feeling on the subject in England. This may have induced Penn to stress the point; see Alvord, *Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, I, 113, 170, 174, 221.

[3] See no. 23, *ante.*

[4] See nos. 18 and 25, *ante.*

[29] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

Mr. Peters,

* * * I am much concerned at the account you give me of the Settlement making by the Connecticut People, and have sent a Copy of the Affidavit with a Letter to my Lord Hallifax,[2] desiring he will procure some orders to be sent by the Packet to put a stop to it. I shall see him Tuesday or Wednesday[3] and will write again to you * * *

Your very affectionate Friend

T P

Stoke Dec^{r} 12th 1760

[30] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * The account M^{r} Peters gives me of the settlement of the Connecticut People greatly alarms me. I have wrote to my Lord Hallifax[2] and enclosed a Copy of the Affidavit he[3] sent me desiring he[4] will send me orders by the Packet. I intend waiting on him Tuesday or Wednesday,[5] and will give you the most timely intelligence what can be done. * * *

Your very affectionate Friend

T P

Stoke Dec^{r} 12th 1760

[31] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

M^{r} Hamilton

Dear Sir

Being told just now that the Packet is not sailed I send this to Plymouth to tell you that as I wrote you the 12th I yesterday waited on Lord Hallifax[2] who told me he did not think any orders from him would be proper to put a stop to the Connecticut settlement. I find he had received some application about three years ago from the Agent, but that nothing was done in the affair, that he thought I should state a Case and get the Attorney Gen-

[29] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 346; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 153.

[2] See nos. 23 and 28, *ante*.

[3] See no. 31, *post*.

[30] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 343.

[2] No. 28, *ante*.

[3] *I. e.*, Peters; the affidavit referred to is no. 23, *ante*.

[4] *I. e.*, Halifax.

[5] See no. 31, *post*.

[31] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 348-49.

[2] See no. 30, *ante*.

eral's opinion on the Right. I represented to him the necessity of putting an immediate stop to the settlement to prevent a War with the Indians, that as to the Right it might be determined independent of this, and in common course, and that I did not make my application so much to him, as being at the head of the Board of Trade, as a Minister, hoping he would confer, and procure some orders to put a stop to it; he told me Governor Pownal[3] who was with him when I came, had brought him a Copy of a Law of Connecticut, or declaration of the Assembly relating to the settlement which he had sent to Mr. Pownal to examine whether any such thing was sent to the Board. The purchase of the Indians had been represented to him as a fair one; but when I told him the Land they wanted to settle was what the Indians at all the late Treatys insisted to reserve for their own Settlements, and that we had agreed to it, he said he thought that should be referred to S^{r} W^{m} Johnson to inquire into, that nothing was done, or would be done soon in the Affair, but 'til he had seen M^{r} Pownal[4] he could not tell me any thing farther.

I sent a Copy of the Report[5] to my Lord Granville[6] yesterday and saw him this morning, he told me that tho' the People of Connecticut had given good assistance, an Indian War would not be entered into for them and advised me to send it to M^{r} Pit with a Letter that he may take the King's pleasure upon it, which I have done this afternoon.

I find the Persons that Interest themselves in this Scheme are the Connecticut Agent,[7] M^{r} Jackson,[8] Governor Pownal, and I am told M^{r} Franklin,[9] which I think very inconsistent with his Character as Agent for Pennsylvania. Some say Secretary Pownal is well inclined to it; and Lord Hallifax, but I can't believe the Latter is at all engaged in such a Scheme.[10]

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[3] Thomas Pownall; see Vol. I, no. 89.

[4] This probably refers to John Pownall, Secretary of the Board of Trade.

[5] No. 23, *ante*.

[6] John Carteret, Lord Granville (1690-1763), was president of the council from June 17, 1751, until his death.

[7] Jared Ingersoll represented Connecticut in London until about the middle of January, 1761; Gipson, *Jared Ingersoll*, 99.

[8] Richard Jackson.

[9] Benjamin Franklin was at this time representing the assembly of Pennsylvania in London.

[10] The agent deputed by Eliphalet Dyer to handle the affairs of the Company in London, John Gardiner, sold a few rights to people in England, but their names included no prominent officials. At the

I wait with impatience to receive Teedyuscung's Complaint (which I hope will be to the King) and an account of what you have done. If no measures are taken before this reaches you, I desire either with the Chief Justices' Warrant, as was done when they made their last attempt, or any other legal power, that the Sheriff may be sent with a strong force to bring down the Intruders, or some of the principal of them, and destroy their habitations. When that is done they may be prosecuted as guilty of forceable Entry or sued on the Act against buying Land of the Natives, and if they think proper to appeal it may be heard here. I make not the least doubt of your immediate attention to this Business, & you may be assured I will do everything in my power to oppose their Scheme here, in which I believe I shall meet with Success.

I am Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend

T P

London Dec^{r} 18th 1760

[32] William Alexander to Thomas Penn.[1]

Sir

Since the Conversation I had with you this Morning about the Intrusion of the Connecticut people into the Province of pennsylvania, I have endeavoured to recollect and digest what I have met with that may be of use to you on that Subject.

Most of the early Grants under the Crown of England for Land on the Continent of North America, were bounded eastward by the Atlantic Ocean, and extended westward towards the South Sea, keeping the Latitude of their breadth, but the most of them are by the words of their patents, constrained to stop in their Course westwards whenever they meet with the Settlement of any other

same time, a distinction must be made between those persons who simply invested in a share in the Company, and those persons who were given money to secure official favor to the enterprise. John Gardiner was given a sum of money by the Company, through Dyer, for distribution among persons likely to be able to secure such favor; consult the letters of William Samuel Johnson in Vol. III; also see the names of Dr. Benjamin Gale, Joseph Chew, and John Gardiner in the index to the same volume.

It is extremely improbable that any of those named by Thomas Penn gave active support to the Company, though it is probable that all of them, save Halifax, found it useful on occasion to show no opposition and even to patronize the affairs of the organization; but *cf.* no. 56, *post.*

[32] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., IX, 154.

[2] *I. e.*, the Mamaroneck River.

Christian Nations. Thus the Massachussets Bay, by its Charter, was to extend westward towards the South Sea, until they meet with the Settlements of any other Christian people; But the Dutch being, at that time, in possession of their Colony of Niew Netherland (now the province of New York) which lay to the westward, and extended across the Latitude of that Charter; the people of Massachussets Bay never thought of extending their Boundary west farther than to that Dutch Colony; and they remain to this Day bounded on the west by what was esteemed the eastern side of it, vizt a Line 20 miles distant from Hudson's River, on the eastern side of it.

The Dutch, by the year 1632, had extended their Colony eastward as far as Connecticut River, and westward beyond Delaware River.

In 1635, some of the Inhabitants of the Massachussets Bay, on hearing a good Report of the Lands on Connecticut River, formed a Body of about an hundred families, and, without any Authority from Government, went and took possession of the Lands about Hartford which were to the southward of, and consequently out of, the Limits of the Charter of the Massachussets Bay. These Adventurers were followed by others, who took possession of the Lands about Weatherfield, Middletown, Newhaven, and further west, as they from time to time could drive out the Dutch by their superior force and numbers of Inhabitants.

In this Scituation, without any Charter or Grant from the Crown of England, did these Emigrants from the Colony of the Massachussets Bay remain, till the year 1662; when, having sent M[r] Winthrop to England in their Behalf, he obtained the Charter by which the Colony of Connecticut at present exists. The Boundaries of this Charter, which is dated in 1662, extends westward to the South Sea, without any proviso or Limitation for its stopping on meeting with the Settlements of any other Christian people, as had been observed in the other Grants of Lands in America.

But I should esteem it of little Importance whether such proviso or Limitation had been inserted in that Charter, or not; for the Crown of England could not give to the people of Connecticut what it was not itself possessed

[3] This seems to indicate that the letter was written to Thomas Penn; William Alexander was in London at the time this letter was written. He left London in July, 1761, for America; see no. 114, *post*, note 3.

of; And the policy of the English Court, fond of extending their Territories in America, induced them to leave the Boundaries of the Colony of Connecticut as open as possible, in order to justify those people to possess themselves of their Encroachments on the Dutch westwards.

166¾ King Charles 2d being then at War with the Dutch, sent out an armed force under General Nichols, and conquered the Dutch Colony of Niew Netherland.

About the same time King Charles made a Grant to his Brother the Duke of York, of part of the Lands thus conquered from the Dutch, extending eastward to Connecticut River, and westward to Delaware River, by the name of the province of New York.

The Duke of York immediately sent over a Governor to rule this new province for him; and four Commissioners were at the same time appointed and sent over to America, to settle the Boundaries and Limits of his Majesty's Colonies in North America. They arrived at New York; and Connecticut being most contiguous to the province they arrived in, the first Object of their Attention in prosecution of their Commission, very naturally was to settle the Boundary between New York & Connecticut.

The Governor of Connecticut (Mr Winthrop, the same Gentleman who had obtained their Charter in England in 1662) and several others of the General Court, were appointed and authorized by the whole power of the Colony of Connecticut to meet his Majesty's Commissioners to settle and adjust the Limits and Boundaries of their Colony. They accordingly met at New York, and proceeded to Business, but the Connecticut people were so far from thinking of laying Claim by vertue of their Charter, to any part of the province of New York, or to any Lands to the westward of it, that they agreed (and glad they were to agree) that the *western Boundary of their Colony* should be a N.N.W. Line from the Mouth of Meriamack River.[2]

This Agreement was made, as may be observed, by the Commissioners of the Crown on one part, and the whole Authority of the Colony of Connecticut on the other part, and therefore must forever exclude the Colony of Connecticut from any Right to any Land to the westward of the Boundary Line so settled and agreed upon; and consequently the Crown of England was intitled to and had an undoubted Right to grant the Lands westward of New York to whom it pleased.

The Crown of England being thus invested with an uncontroverted Right to all the Country westward of New York, granted to your Ancestor,[3] in 1681 the province of pennsylvania, lying westward of the province of New York; the particulars of which Grant I shall not enter into, as I am not possessed of a Copy of it.

I am possessed of authentic Copies of most of the Evidences of the Facts I have mentioned; and whenever they can be of use to you, they shall be at your Service.

I am, Sir, your most humble Servant

Stirling.

New portugal Street
Dec^{r} 18, 1760.

[33] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * In my last[2] I told you I was much alarmed at the account sent me by M^{r} R^{d} Peters of the Connecticut People having settled themselves in our Province. He informed me that he feared it might occasion an Indian War, that Teedyuscung had made a regular Complaint to you which with what Messages passed between you, should be sent to me by the first conveyance, and enclosed me under the Newcastle Seal the Report of Lewis Gordon[3] and others of what passed getween them and the People of Connecticut; but I have not yet received any Indian Complaint, tho' it is of the greatest Importance for me to have it as soon as possible. As soon as I came to Town I waited on Lord Hallifax who told me he had not been able to do anything in the Affair, as he did not think the Board of Trade could regularly send any orders, and thought I should first get the Attorney General's opinion as to the right; and try that. I went from him to my Lord President,[4] who saw it in a stronger light and thought I shou'd send it with a Letter to M^{r} Pit, who he thought wou'd lay it before the King. This I did, but he does not think proper to issue any orders about it, and it must wait 'til I receive Teedyuscung's Complaint, which I will lay before the King in Council, and then I must be heard; In the mean time I desire you will order the Sheriff with a Strong Posse to take some of the most forward and bring them down to Philadelphia from whence they may appeal if they think proper. M^{r} Peters has enclosed me an In-

[33] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 350-51.
[2] See no. 31, *ante*.
[3] No. 23, *ante*.
[4] Lord Granville was president of the council.

vitation from S[r] W[m] Johnson to Teedyuscung to come to him for the settlement of the Affair between the Indians and us, which he had refused, and desired it might be settled by you at the next Treaty, which I am well pleased to hear, and hope it will then be settled. M[r] Aiskell not having made a Duplicate of my last Letter, I write as if I had not wrote it.

I heartily thank you for your last Letter which gives me a very full account of the disposition of the Commiss[rs] for Maryland and I am concerned to find they were unwilling to run the Provincial Lines, as I apprehend they intend to go on to receive all the Money for Land settled by Maryland North of the Line but I shall take Measures to disappoint them as soon as M[r] Wilmot comes to Town, which will be on Sunday next, when I propose also to Petition the King against the Connecticut Settlement.[5]
* * *

Tho Penn

Lond[n] Jan[y] 9[th] 1761

[34] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * On coming to Town I waited on Lord Hallifax[2] who told me he had not done anything in the Connecticut Business, no Orders could be issued by the Board, and that he thought I should state a Case and get the Attorney General's opinion upon it. I endeavoured to persuade him that a Letter might be sent to caution them against stirring up the Indians to War. That he thought belonged to the Secretary of State.[3] From him[4] I applyed to my Lord Granville who advised me to send a Copy of the Report to M[r] Hamilton,[5] with a Letter, to M[r] Pit who says he cannot do anything in it on such an application, and I have not Teedyuscungs Complaint to shew how much they are exasperated at it, which I hope is on its way, as it is in vain to alarm Ministers with the fear of an Indian War, on private Letters, and not give them authentick Complaints made by the Indians. The Report represents the Indian Purchases as very fair ones. You may be assured the Connecticut People have no Abettors here, of any consequence. M[r] Wilmot was going

[5] See no. 36, *post.*

[34] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 354-57; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 153.

[2] See no. 28, *ante.*

[3] William Pitt.

[4] *I. e.*, Halifax.

out of Town for the Holydays when I came to it, but I got him to make a visit to Secretary Pownal[6] who thought their pretence to right a very foolish one, and neither he nor his Lord[7] have any Interest in it. The Connecticut Agent,[8] Mr Jackson the Council, some says Mr Franklin and some Governor Pownal are let into the Secret. There are no steps taken towards applying for a Charter and I have entered a Caveat at all the Offices against it. I have selected all the necessary Papers and on Mr Wilmot's return shall draw up a Petition to the King in Council against them; he thinks they cannot have any sort of right. I have a Copy of their settlement of the Boundary in 1664 and shall Petition to have these People outlawed pursuant to a Clause of their Charter. Lord Sterling[9] is to assist in drawing the Petition.

I am very well pleased to find Mr Gordon[10] will be so useful in Northampton County; is he imployed to receive the Rents of the Lots in Easton? * * *

I am very well pleased to find, the Governor, on considering the Minutes of Council, resolved to remove the Connecticut People. I wait with Impatience for an account of what is done. * * *

I am very well pleased that Teedyuscung has refused Sr Wm Johnson's offer of submitting the Dispute to him, and desired Governor Hamilton will settle it, which I hope he will do at the next Treaty. I cannot, at present, recollect anything necessary to be laid before the Indians, at the next Treaty, but will again consider it. I think you judge right not to grant any Warrants within the Albany Purchase, before the Line is run, as well as to get the Indians to appoint some of their People to be present on running the Line. Pray has Mr Armstrong run out any Manor for us, Mr Logan is informed he has, and that the Indians are much dissatisfied at it. * * *

Your very affectionate Friend

T: P:

Londn Jany 9th 1761.

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[5] No. 23, *ante*.

[6] John Pownall; note that in 1754 Richard Peters had suggested that the Pownalls might be induced to use their position to secure action. This suggestion Thomas Penn put aside with the statement that he was on very good terms with Lord Halifax who would "do business himself"; see Vol. I, no. 113.

[7] Lord Halifax, with whom, in 1748, Pownall was associated as acting secretary of the Board of Trade and also as Halifax's own chief adviser. Pownall became secretary of the Board of Trade under Pitt on June 6, 1753; H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, 61:153.

[35] Richard Peters to Thomas Penn.[1]

* * * I am now to Mention the Connecticut Settlement of Lands at Cushietunk. When I last wrote, the Gov[r] told me y[t] he thought it would be the best and speediest way to turn them off by force. I find on further Consideration that this cant be in his Oppinion effected, and that the common Course of the Law by Indictments must be taken. Early in the Spring those deluded people will come over like Blackbirds and settle all before them, and unless you can get this matter knock'd in the head by a refusal of a Confirmation of the Connecticut Charter with fresh powers, as they expect one of this kind you will be a very great Sufferer. At present all that you can do is to state a Case for the Consideration of the Attorney and Sollicitor Gen[l] which from the Papers formerly sent you, and from the inclos'd Copy of a Resolve of the Council of Jersey,[2] and from the Collections which Lord Sterling must have of the proceedings in New York & Jersey on such like former Attempts and from the Judgm[ts] in the hearings before the Lords of Trade and the privy Council respecting this Construction of the Connecticut Charter you are well able to do.

And as I expect that nothing decisive or sufficiently discouraging can be done on the part of this Province that will prevent this unjust Settlement, I beg you will not lose a moments time in giving proper Cases for Opinions of Lawyers thereupon, and Instructions to the Governor in consequence of those Opinions. * * *

[36] State of the Case for the Pennsylvania Proprietors.[1]

The 23[d] April 14 Ch. 2[d] 1662

King Charles 2[d] by his Letters Patent granted to John Winthrop and divers others the Gov[r] & Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America all that part of his Dominions in New England in America bounded on the East by Naraganset River commonly

[8] Jared Ingersoll; see no. 31, *ante*, note 7.
[9] William Alexander; see no. 32, *ante*, note 3.
[10] Lewis Gordon; see no. 23, *ante*.

[35] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 155; dated January 13, 1761.
[2] See Vol. I, nos. 144, 146, 147, and 148.

[36] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59; Connecticut Claims Papers, 13-14. For the respective opinions of Yorke and Pratt, see nos. 46 and 50, *post*. Copies of all of these

called Naraganset Bay where the said River falleth into the Sea, and on the North by the Line of the Massachusetts Plantation, and on the South by the Sea, and in Longitude as the Line of the Massachusetts Colony running from East to West, that is to say from the said Naraganset Bay on the East to the South Sea on the West, with the Islands thereunto adjoining, together with all firm Lands Havens, Ports, Rivers, Fishings, Mines, &c. within the said Tract, Bounds Lands & Islands aforesaid, to hold to the said Governor & Company their Successors & Assigns for ever, for the use of themselves & their Associates Freemen of the said Colony their Heirs & Assigns, to be held of his Majesty his Heirs & Successors as of his Manor of East Greenwich in Common Soccage yielding a fifth part of all the Oar of Gold & Silver in Lieu of all Services Duties & Demands whatever.

In which Charter there is a Proviso that his Majesty's pleasure was and he did thereby declare to all Christian Kings and States that if any Persons who shou'd be of the said Company or any other by their appointment shou'd Rob, or Spoil by Sea or by Land, or do any hurt or unlawful hostility to any of his Majesty's Subjects, or any of the Subjects of any Prince or State in League with him his Heirs or Successors, upon Complaint of such Injury done to such Prince or State, or their Subjects, his Majesty his Heirs & Successors woud make Proclamation that the persons committing such Robbery or Spoil shou'd within a time to be limitted by such Proclamation make full satisfaction and in a Case of neglect to make satisfaction then it shou'd be Lawful for his Majesty his Heirs & Successors to put such Persons out of his Allegiance, and it shou'd be Lawful for all Princes & others to prosecute with hostilities such Offenders.

documents are also found in Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, 67, along with a copy of the petition of Eliphalet Dyer to the King in Council, July 11, 1764, *q. v.* This statement of the case was prepared by Henry Wilmot, who succeeded Ferdinand J. Paris about the first of January, 1760, as the attorney of the proprietors. On January 12, 1760, Thomas Penn wrote James Hamilton as follows: "Mr. Paris . . . dyed the 16th of Last Month . . . I lost no time in appointing a Successor, and the account you gave me of Mr. Wilmot's Character made me very desirous to make further enquiry after him, which I did of my Lord Mansfield, the Attorney and the Sollicitor General, and they all agreeing that he was the most proper Man of all I had heard of on account of integrity, ability, and diligence, we have put our Affairs into his hands . . . I have the satisfaction to believe we have made a very good choice"; H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 197, 200.

At the time of granting this Charter the Dutch were in possession of their Province of New Netherland, which is now New York, & the Dutch Settlements at that time extended on Hudsons River from New York to Albany, which lyes to the Westward of Connecticut and extends across the whole breadth of their Latitude.

The Dutch Settlements also extended Westward into what is now called Pennsylvania, so far as the same was then settled, but none of the Western Settlements[2] extended so high as to cross the Latitude of Connecticut.

Massachusetts Bay

Most of the early Grants coeval with this of Connecticut are bounded Eastward by the Atlantic Ocean & Westward by the South Sea, keeping the Latitude of their breadth, but then there is a Proviso in such Grants[3] if any of the Premises were possessed or inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State, such Grant shou'd not extend thereto, but as to such Parts so inhabited or possessed shou'd be void.

Soon after this Charter, granted to Connecticut, a War broke out with the Dutch & an Armed force was sent from England to take the Dutch Settlements in North America, and on the 29th Aug. 1664 the Dutch Colony of New Netherland was surrender'd to the English.

12th March 1663

King Charles the 2d granted to the Duke of York all that Tract of Land of which the Dutch was in possession and called New Netherlands, afterwards to be called the Province of New York.

1664 April 26

The King granted a Commission to Col. Richd Nichols Sr Robert Carr, George Cartwright & Samuel Maverick to visit the several Colonies in New England to determine all Complaints and Appeals in all Matters as well Military as Criminal & Civil and to proceed in all things for the settling and securing the sd Country according to the Instructions given or to be given.[4]

In pursuance of this Commission three of the Commissrs settled the Bounds of Connecticut, as by an Instrument signed by them Dated 1st Decr 1664 in the words following

By virtue of his Majestys Commissn we have heard

[2] The following words at this point are lined through: "in Pennsylvania".

[3] The following words at this point are lined through: "that they are to stop in their Course westward".

[4] The following words at this point are lined through: "in pursuance of this Commission".

the difference about the Bounds of the Patents granted to his Royal Highness & his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut & having deliberately considered all the Reasons alledged by M^r^ Allen sen^r^, M^r^ Gold, M^r^ Richards and Captain Winthrop appointed by the Assembly held at Hartford the 13^th^ Oct^r^ 1664 to accompany John Winthrop Esq^r^ Gov^r^ of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut to New York and to agree upon the Bounds of the said Colony, why the said Long Island should be under the Government of Connecticut (which are too long here to be recited) we do declare and order that the Southern Bounds of his Majesty's Colony of Connecticut is the Sea & that Long Island is to be under the Government of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, as is expressed by plain Words in the said Patents respectively and also by virtue of his Majesty's Commission & by consent of both the Governors and the Gentlemen above named.

We also order and declare that the Creek or River called Mamoroneck which is reputed to be about thirteen Miles to the East of West Chester and a Line drawn from the East Point or side where the fresh Water falls into the Salt at high Water Mark, North North West to the Line at the Massachusetts, be the Western bounds of the said Colony of Connecticut and all Plantations lying Westwards of that Creek and Line so drawn to be under his Royal Highness's Government, and all Plantations lying Eastward of that Creek and Line to be under the Government of Connecticut.

This determination was confirmed & agreed to by the Governors & Commiss^rs^ of the general Assembly of Connecticut in this manner

"We the Governors & Commiss^rs^ of the General Assembly of Connecticut Do give our Consent to the Limits and Bounds above mentioned."

This was signed by five Persons amongst whom was John Winthrop the Governor appointed by the Charter to Connecticut who came over to England and was the active Man in obtaining the same.

The Line settled & agreed upon in the above Instrument being soon after found to extend further to the West than the Parties themselves intended, a new Agrem^t^ was made in the year 1683 between the Governor & Council of New York, on the one side, & the Gov^r^ & Commiss^rs^ of Connecticut on the other side, by which a new Line more Easterly was established and this Agreement was in 1700 confirmed by the King in Council.

This Line thus establish'd has been ever since deemed the Western Bounds of the Colony of Connecticut, and you will observe that this Second Line has made the Bounds of Connecticut much smaller than they were by the first Agreement.

3 Novr
4 March 4.
Ch. 1.

King Charles the 1st granted to Massachusetts Bay a Tract of Land in North America [5] of a certain breadth extending in the like manner as Connecticut did, from the Atlantic or Western Sea on the East to the South Sea on the West.

1664

The same Commissrs who had settled the Boundary of Connecticut settled also the Western boundary of Massachusetts Bay, to be 20 Miles on the Eastern side of Hudsons River, which is the same Western boundary that Connecticut now has by the last Agreemt and this has been the establish'd boundary ever since; nor have the people of Massachusetts Bay ever pretended to go further Westward.

4th Mar. 1680
33 Ch. 2.

King Charles the 2d granted to Mr Penn all that Tract of Land in America bounded on the East by Delaware River from 12 Miles distance from Newcastle Town unto the three & fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude if the sd River doth extend so far Northward but if not then by the sd River so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the sd River the Eastern bounds to be determined by a Meridian Line, to be drawn from the head of the sd River unto the sd three and fortieth Degree, the sd Lands to extend Westward five Degrees in Longitude to be computed from the sd Eastern bounds, and to be bounded on the North by the beginning of the three and fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South by a Circle drawn at 12 Miles distance from N: Castle Northwards, & Westwards unto the beginning of the fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and then by a strait Line Westward to the Limits of Longitude [6] abovementioned.

Under this Grant the two Mr Penn's the Sons of the original Grantee, are the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and have a Right to the whole Country West of Delaware River, three Degrees of Latitude and five Degrees of Longitude, which five Degrees of Longitude do not ex-

[5] The following words at this point are lined through: "such a Latitude".

[6] The following word at this point is lined through: "Westward".

tend as far as the South Sea mentioned in the Connecticut Charter.

The practice of the Proprietors claiming under all these early Grants hath universally been to purchase of the[7] Indians, in their General Council, Large Tracts of the Country and never to dispossess them by force, for when the Indians have destroyed the Game in a large Tract of Country they have been willing to sell that Country and retire back where there is a greater plenty of Game.

Under this Grant & these purchases Pennsylvania is now settled, and the Country is actually settled, by the English, into part of the Latitude of Connecticut, and[8] the rest of the Country within that Latitude is not purchased of the Indians but is now inhabited by them.

Thus you will be pleas'd to observe that in the early Grants when the People of England were unacquainted with the Continent of America they made the Grants as extensive as possible, as in those of Connecticut & Massachusetts Bay, extending to the South Sea, but as the Government here became better acquainted with the Geography of the Country their Grants became more Limitted, & precise as in that of Pennsylvania, extending only five degrees of Longitude, which does not extend as far as the South Sea.

But notwithstanding the extent of all these early Grants the Persons claiming under them never thought of extending their Settlem^{ts} further in Longitude than 'til they came to the Settlem^{ts} of some Christian Nation, & there they stopp'd.

You will also be pleas'd to observe that at the time of the Grant to Connecticut extending to the South Sea, New Netherlands in possession of the Dutch cross'd the whole Latitude of Connecticut to the West—All the Country West of New Netherlands in the Latitude of Connecticut was at the time of the Grant to Connecticut, Terra Incognita, not a foot of it settled by any Christian People, and to which the Crown of England does not seem to have had the least colour or pretence of Right, which Right, if in any Nation, seems rather to have been in the Dutch to whom it adjoin'd

And the crown of England seems to have thus understood it, for after the Conquest of New Netherlands the

[7] The following word at this point is lined through: "persons".
[8] The following words at this point are lined through: "the rest of the other part further extending".

Crown granted the Charter of Pennsylvania, which comprehends the whole Latitude of Connecticut for five Degrees West of Delaware River, Therefore this Grant seems to have been made by the Crown in consequence of the Conquest of New Netherlands. [9]

New Netherlands, which was granted to the Duke of York, is now New York to the West of Connecticut, & New Jersey to the West of that, & part of Pennsylvania upon Delaware River, for the Dutch had settled upon the West side of the River Delaware. New York upon the abdication of King James the 2^{d} came to the Crown. New Jersey was granted by King James; when Duke of York, to Proprietaries who have since surrendered the Government to y^{e} Crown but the Right of the Soil remains in them. That part of the Dutch Settlement to the West of the River Delaware was granted to M^{r} Penn's Father by King James 2^{d} when Duke of York.

The Government of Massachusetts Bay, have never, as is before mentioned, thought of extending their Grant further West^{wd} than the aforesaid Line adjoining to New York. The Government of Connecticut never made the least objection to the Charter of Pennsylvania, nor ever thought of extending their Western boundary further than the Line before mentioned, 'til [10] about six years ago when it was pretended that under the Grant to Connecticut extending as far as the South Sea they had a Right to skip over New York & New Jersey, and to take their Latitude from thence to the South Sea, which wou'd take away the whole Country of Pennsilv^{a} granted to M^{r} Penn as far as their Latitude extended which will amount to one third of the whole Province.

About six years ago some Persons came from Connecticut with a pretended Authority from the Government there, and advised the People of Pennsilv^{a} settled in their Latitude to take a Confirmation of their Titles from the Governm^{t} of Connecticut, and intimating that they shou'd bring over a great number of Families the next Spring to settle there.

The Gov^{r} of Pennsylvania complain'd of this Matter to the Governor of Connecticut who disown'd the Govern-

[9] Beginning with the word "Therefore", the last half of this paragraph in the original draft is as follows: "this Grant seems to imply that the Crown did not understand that the same was granted before to Connecticut".

[10] The following words at this point are lined through: "within these four or five years".

ments giving any Sanction to it. The War broke out, which put an end to any further prosecution of this claim.

But now the Government of Connecticut have adopted it and a Purchase has been made of some of the Indians inhabiting this Country within their Latitude and Families have been brought down there from Connecticut to settle it.

This is more alarming to M^r^ Penns for besides the loss of a third part of their Province of Pennsylvania, it is likely to bring on another Indian War, for great part of this Country within the Latitude of Connecticut is allotted to the Delaware Indians for them to inhabit for ever[12] and never to be sold or settled, the history of which is this,

The Delaware Indians were settled in Pennsylv^a^ upon the River Delaware over part of Pennsilv^a^ which is now settled by the English[13] The Six Nations waged War with the Delaware Indians & conquer'd them, after this Conquest M^r^ Penn the Grantee, and the present M^r^ Penns, have purchas'd divers Tracts of Land from the Six Nations and among the rest part of this Land in the Latitude of Connecticut, M^r^ Penns also purchased of the Delaware Indians part of the Country, which the Six Nations did not claim, below the Latitude of Connecticut.

Many years after these Purchases as the Settlem^ts^ encreased and came to turn out the Delaware Indians of what they were possessed, they grew uneasy and complain'd to the Gov^r^ of Pennsylvania that they had no Land to inhabit, the Gov^r^ of Pennsylvania shew'd them the Purchases made by M^r^ Penns of their Ancestors, and us'd every other Argument to satisfy them of the justice of M^r^ Penns proceedings, but this not being satsfactory the whole Matter was referr'd to the determination of the Six Nations, who in the year 1742, met at Philad^a^ by their Deputies, the Deputies from the Delaware Indians being

[11] Note that the proprietors of Pennsylvania, despite the opinion of Ferdinant J. Paris on the action of the Connecticut assembly in 1755 (*q. v.* Vol. I, no. 134) and despite their acquaintance with Jared Ingersoll during his agency for Connecticut in London, seem to have made it a point to make Connecticut a party to the dispute. In the opinion of Paris, the action of the legislature in 1755 "does not Imply, that the Colony set up the right, if they did they wou'd have sold it to the Petitioners, whereas they don't claim it, but are willing a new Charter shall be granted, which is a kind of desertion of the right"; Ingersoll specifically informed the Penns that his Colony was not a party to the affair; see no. 56, *post*, note 5.

[12] For the objection which Richard Peters made to the inclusion of this phrase in the statement of the case, see no. 70, *post*.

[13] The phrase "by the English" is interlined in the handwriting of Henry Wilmot.

also present and, after a full examination of the whole Affair, confirm'd the proceedings of the Proprietaries, and order'd the Delaware Indians to retire further up the Country into this Tract of Land within the Latitude of Connecticut where they were to remain forever.

In the year 1757 Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delaware Indians, as such, and as appearing for several other Indian Nations, concluded a Peace with the Gov^{r} of Pennsylvania and Geo: Croghan Deputy to Sir W^{m} Johnson Superintendent of his Majesty's Indian Affairs for the Northern District, wherein it is stipulated that they shall have a Settlement reserved to them for ever upon these Lands which is within the Western Latitude of Connecticut.

Teedyuscung[14] hath complain'd to the Gov^{r} of Pennsylv^{a} of the proceedings of the People of Connecticut, as being contrary to the faith of Treatys, and in all probability will complain or perhaps has already complain'd to the Six Nations, who consider themselves as interested in securing this Country to the Delaware Indians in consequence of their determination, and moreover many of their Nation reside in this Country, and many of the Six Nations come down occasionally there to hunt.

The Purchase which is before mentioned to have been made by the Connecticut People was not a Purchase in General Council but (if any) a Purchase made of some straggling Indians who were probably made drunk for the purpose.

Thus this pretence of the people of Connecticut is likely to involve this Nation in another Indian War both with the Delaware Indians & the Six Nations.

The Grant to Connecticut was in 1662 near an huudred years ago. Their Western boundary settled in 1664, and contracted in 1683, which is 77 Years ago. The Grant of Pennsylvania was in 1680, now 80 Years ago, wherein this Country in the Latitude of Connecticut was granted to M^{r} Penn and he & his Sons have been yirtually in possession of the Country ever since, as far as an uninhabited Country can be said to be poss^{ed}[15] for tho' they choose upon a Principle of Justice and to preserve Peace with the Indians, to purchase of them before they settle, yet they are under no obligation so to do in virtue of the Grant, and this Claim of Connecticut was never set up 'til the year 1754.

[14] The following words at this point are lined through: "In consequence".

[15] The phrase "as far as an uninhabited Country can said to be possessed" is interlined in the handwriting of Henry Wilmot.

Qu. Whether the People of Connecticut have any colour or pretence under their Charter to set up this Right to this Tract of Land Westward of New Jersey, thro Pennsylvania, as far as the South Sea and what is most adviseable for the Proprietors of Pennsylvania to do in case the Government of Connecticut persist in their Claim?

Indorsed: D^rt^ Case in regard to the Right of Connecticut to part of the Province of Pennsylvania under the Grant to Connecticutt. 27^th^ Janry 1761 two Copys laid before the Attorney & Soll^r^ General.[16]

[37] Notice of a Meeting of the Susquehannah and Delaware Companies.[1]

Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Susquehannah Company, to meet at the Court House in Windham, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the fourth Wednesday of February Inst.[2] at ten of the Clock in the Morning, to transact any Thing they shall think proper, relative to said Company, and the Purchase they have made.

Daniel Edwards,
Samuel Talcott
Thomas Seymour } Committee
Eliph. Dyer
P. Lyman

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors of the First and Second Companies of the Delaware Purchases to meet at the Court House in Windham, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the Fourth Wednesday of February Inst[2] at Ten of the Clock in the Morning to transact any Thing they shall think needful to be done relative to said Companies and the Purchases they have made.[3]

Hez. Huntington,	Isaac Tracy,	
Samuel Talcott,	Ebenezer Backus,	Delaware
Tho. Seymour,	Jabez Fitch,	Committee
John Qurtiss,	Elisha Tracy,	

[16] This further indorsement appears on the document: "N. B. Mr Attorney & Mr Sollicitor General are desired to Give a Joint Opinion on this Case. Wilmot". The opinions, of course, were not given jointly, but separately; see nos. 46 and 50, *post.*

[37] [1] *New-London Summary,* February 6, 13, and 20, 1761.

[2] See no. 43, *post.*

[3] In the *New-London Summary* of December 5, 1760, the following notice appeared, warning a meeting for December 10, for which no minutes have been discovered: "The Proprietors of the first and second Companies of the Delaware Purchase are hereby warned to meet in Proprietors Meetings at the Town-House in, Norwich, on

[37-A] Extract From the Minutes of the Board of Trade.[1]

The Secretary laid before the Board the following Papers received from the Proprietarys of Pennsylvania, viz[t]

Proprietors of Pennsylvania's Observations on Sir William Johnson's Letter to the Board of Trade, inclosing Treaties & sev[l] other Papers relative to Indian Affairs.[2]

Ordered that a Copy of the Paper containing the Proprietors Observations upon Sir William Johnson's Letter be made to be transmitted to him, and that the Draught of a Letter to him in answer to his of the 10th of September, 1756, mentioned in the Minutes of the 23d Novr last, be prepared.

[38] James Hamilton to Thomas Fitch.[1]

Philadelphia, 10[th] Feb[ry] 1761.

Sir:

You may please to remember that in the beginning of the year 1754, I did mysef the Honour to inform Governor Wolcot and you "that some of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut were met going to Wyomink, an Indian Town on the Sasquehannah, near the Center of this province, and in their way gave out that they had made a purchase of those Lands from the Mohock Indians, and had the Authority of their Government to come and settle them, as being included within the Boundaries of the Connecticut Charter".[2]

Sensible of the mischiefs that would arise to the publick from this rash proceeding, I earnestly requested that an immediate Stop might be put to it; And both Mr. Wolcot and you in your Answer were pleased to assure me that your Government knew nothing of it, and that you would use your endeavours to prevent any farther

---

Wednesday the 10th Day of December next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to consult and prosecute all Measures proper for securing and settling their Lands, lately purchased of the Natives at Coshaiton, near Delaware River, and also to raise Money by Tax or otherwise (if needed) for the Purpose aforesaid. Dated at Norwich, November 25, 1760.

Hez. Huntington	Ebenezer Backus	} Committee for said Compy".
Jabez Fitch	Elisha Tracy	
Isaac Tracy	Sam. Huntington	

[37-A] [1] H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, Vol. 65.
[2] See nos. 5 and 27, *ante*.

[38] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 96-99; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 568-70.
[2] See Vol. I, nos. 26 and 27.

progress of what you justly termed so wild a Scheme.[3]

Mr. Morris, who succeeded me that year in the Government of this Province on account of your people, continuing to raise great disturbances in the minds of our Inhabitants and of the Indians by the prosecution of that design, wrote to you a second Letter,[4] wherein he fully sat forth the repeated covenants made by the Six Nations with the proprietaries of this Province, that they would not sell any of the Lands comprized within the Charter of Pennsylvania to any other person or persons, as well as the several Grants made by the Sasquehannah Indians of the Lands lying on that River and its Branches, and many other particulars that passed at Albany in the year 1753 respecting this design, and remonstrated strongly against the execution of it, as he judged it would infallibly bring on an Indian War.

I was in great hopes the matters contained in those Letters when communicated to the persons concerned in that most illegal and chimerical Scheme, would have opened their Eyes and made them desist intirely from any further prosecution of it; But to my great surprise, I have been lately informed that some of your people have begun to revive that project, and are actually making Settlements in the Indian Country near Cushietunck, on the river Delaware, and in the upper parts of Northampton County.

On receipts of this intelligence, I immediately dispatched the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to go thither, with orders to warn the Intruders off, to claim those Lands for our proprietors, and fully apprize them of the mischievous Consequences that must attend their attempting to make Settlements there.[5]

They were scarce set out on their Journey, before Teedyuscung, the Chief of the Delawares, came to me, and in a very earnest and formal manner acquainted me that the Indians had heard of a Settlement being begun by some people from the Eastward on their Lands, and insisted that they should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and sayed that if this was not done the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice, with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand,

[3] *Ibid.*, no. 31.
[4] *Ibid.*, no. 82.
[5] See no. 23, *ante.*

that they might not pretend ignorance;[6] I pacified him for the present by assuring him that every Measure in the power of this Government should be taken to prevent such a settlement, acquainting him that on my being informed of this unexpected invasion of the Indian and proprietary rights, I had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of Northampton County to inquire into it, and would let him know on their return all that had been done.[7]

I am further to acquaint you that those Gentlemen on their return have reported to me that they went to the place and found about twenty Families settled there, by some of whom they were informed that the Government of Connecticut, in virtue of their original Charter from the Crown had about 6 or 7 years ago granted to a great Number of their people (not less than 8 or 900, who are Called proprietaries) of a large [tract] of land within the limits of the province of Pennsylvania, extending on the River Delaware 30 miles (within which the Lands at Cushietunck are included), with full power to the said proprietaries to purchase the said Tract from the Indians, and that in consequence of that Grant, they had purchased it from the Indians, laid it out in Townships, and were about to settle it as fast as they could, expecting 100 Families more from Connecticut to join them in the Spring.

The claim and strong Remonstration made by the Gentlemen Commissioned by me for that purpose, had no effect on your people, who still declared they were resolved to settle and hold those under the said Grant from your Government and their said Indian purchases, till it should be determined against them by the Crown.

Their Claim, under the Connecticut Charter is, I think fully answered in mine and Mr. Morris's former Letters on that subject, to which I beg leave to refer you; And as to their pretended purchases of that Land from the Indians, the Circumstances of that affair, and Lydice's Management in obtaining those Deeds at Albany from Single Indians or parties of Indians, as they happened to come there on other occasions, are too well known to us and to Sir William Johnson and the principal Six Nations Indians, to give us any apprehensions of that part of your people's Claim availing them any thing. And with respect to their pretensions under a purchase from Jersey

[6] See no. 18, *ante*.
[7] *Idem*.

Indians, it is notorious they never had any Right to those Lands.

I cannot perswade myself, Sir, notwithstanding what these Settlers are pleased to say, that they have received any Countenance or Encouragement from your Government in taking possession of Lands which undoubtedly belong to the Proprietaries of this Province by the Royal Charter, wherefore I think it my duty once more to request, that you will be pleased to use your utmost Influence with them to desist from prosecuting their unjust Scheme any further, and to remove immediately with their Families, without running the Risque of being cut off by the Indians, and involving us in a new War with them, which is an Event very much to be dreaded, or putting me to the disagreeable Necessity of using legal Measures to remove them. I am further to request you will please to favour me with your Answer hereto as soon as, with convenience, you can, advising me of any steps you shall think proper to take upon the occasion, in which you will much oblige.

Your most Humble Servt,
James Hamilton

[39] Richard Peters to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Philadelphia, 12th February, 1761.

Sir

* * * The Connecticut People are making their grand push both in England for a new Grant from the King, and in this province for a forceable Entry and Detainer of the Indian Lands, on no other pretence than that their Charter extends to the South Seas, and so like mad Men they will cross New York & New Jersey, and come and kindle an Indian War in the Bowels of this poor Province.

Mr Clause will be necessary as a Witness on this occasion,[2] because he knows all the particulars of the vile management of Lidyus in the Year 1754, and the sentiments and purposes of the Six Nations with respect to that Deed that was signed at Lidyus's House by the Indians, as Lidyus cou'd bribe them or get them Drunk.

The Governor has wrote you at large on this wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims, and I wish either You

[39] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 40-42.

[2] Peters in this letter had urged Sir William Johnson to permit Claus to attend the treaty to be held with the Indians the following summer; see no. 47, *post.*

or General Amherst cou'd fall on some means to have it laid aside, for it will breed a Civil War among our Back Inhabitants, who are sucking in, all over the Frontiers, the Connecticut poison and Spirit, and will actually, in my Opinion, go into Rebellion in the opening of the Spring.

I could heartily wish that the Delaware Complaints were heard and adjusted, for as I am determin'd to quit all Public business, I shou'd be glad, before this be done, to vindicate myself, as well as the Proprietaries, against all aspersions and accusations.

If by mistake any Error has been committed it would give me a pleasure to have it detected and rectified; but I know of none, nor has there been so much as a Secret in Indian Affairs during my management.

May the Almighy preserve your Life, that in case of a general peace, the Colonies may avail themselves of your Influence and Judgment, in the settlement of all matters between the Indian Nations and his Majesties Subjects in every part of North America.

I imagine Instructions shou'd be given by the Onondago Council to their Deputies about this Connecticut mad attempt, Or if it was mentioned to the Six Nations, they wou'd of themselves come to some Resolutions, & transmit them to the Connecticut Government. * * *

[40] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Council held at Philadelphia on Tuesday the 17th February, 1761.

Present:

Benjamin Shoemaker, Richard Peters
Lynford Lardner, Thos. Cadwalader, } Esquires.

The Governor by Letter acquainted the Council that he was too much indisposed to venture out into the cold Air, and desired they would proceed to consider the Matters that they were called for, which would be laid before them by the Secretary, and accordingly, he by order of the Governor, informed the Council that some people from the Colony of Connecticut had made a Settlement in the upper parts of Northampton County towards the Close of the last Summer, and that the Governor as soon as he had received an Account of it, sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of that County to the place where they were settled in order to apprise them of the Consequences of such Settlement, and to warn them off, and that he had

[40] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 563-64.

scarce given these Orders, but Teedyuscung came to complain of it in a formal manner,[2] that the Magistrates had made a report of their proceedings in writing,[3] Copy of which he had sent to Sir William Johnston, and likewise, a Letter to the Governor of Connecticut[4] to desire him to recall such as had settled in this Province, and to prevent others from setling; but as it was not likely that Mr. Fitch could prevail with these disorderly people to forbear carrying into execution so favourable a Scheme, he proposed to make this matter known to the publick by proclamation, and had therefore prepared a draught of one for their Consideration, and after reading the Conferences with Teedyuscung, the Report of the Sheriff & Justices of Northampton County and the Governor's Letter to the Governor of Connecticut, the draught of the Proclamation was considered and approved, and they advised the Governor to publish it forthwith, and insert it at the head of the Pennsylvania Gazette.[5] * * *

[41] James Hamilton to Sir William Johnson.[1]

* * * I am further to acquaint you that we are like to have fresh trouble, and I am afraid the renewal of the Indian War, from a most wicked revival of the Connecticut Claims. These restless Spirits have actually come at the Close of the last Summer, and laid out Townships on the West Side of Delaware River, on lands not purchased of the Indians, and left some of their people to retain the possession during the Winter, intending to join them with vast Numbers in the Spring, and to carry all before them by force. As soon as I was informed that there were some Connecticut people settling over against Cushietunck, in the upper parts of Northampton County, opposite to the Jersey Station point, I sent the Sheriff and some of the Magistrates of that County to enquire into their Pretention and proceedings, and to warn them off, and on their return they made me a Report in writing, of which I inclose you a Copy,[2] that you may see what wild work they are carrying on, and what imminent danger there is of our provoking the Indians to fresh hostilities. Indeed,

[2] No. 18, *ante*.
[3] No. 23, *ante*.
[4] No. 38, *ante*.
[5] At this point follow nos. 23 and 38, *ante;* and nos. 41 and 42, *post*.

[41] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 570-72; read at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Council, February 17, 1761.
[2] No. 23, *ante*.

what can they think of us when they see the blood of our Inhabitants scarce covered but we are quarrelling for Land that belongs to neither of us, but to them.

I had scarce sent my Dispatches to the Sheriff and Magistrates, but Teedyuscung came, in great concern, to inform me of this Settlement, and to insist that the Government those people came from should be desired to recall them, and if they did not, that I should remove them, and if Neither Government would do it, he assured me the Indians would do themselves Justice. [3]

Accordingly, I have wrote a Letter to Governor Fitch [4] to use his utmost influence to recall the people already settled, and to prevent others from coming, and have set before him the bad consequences that may arise, as well from the Indians as from the opposition they will certainly meet with from this Government.

As I expect, nothing Governor Fitch can say or do, or my Letter will avail any thing, I was thinking to write an Account of this unhappy Proceeding to General Amherst, and desire his Interposition with the Colony of Connecticut as it may obstruct the King's Service to have such a flagrant piece of Injustice offered to the Indians, who may, thereupon, be induced to withdraw their friendship from the English interest, and again become our Enemies; but it may, perhaps, be better if you will be so good as to take that task upon you and set it in its true light before the General, and desire him to use his Influence with Governor Fitch to have this dangerous attempt laid aside.

I am under very great concern, least the Six Nations should lay anything to the charge of this Province, and therefore request that you will be pleased to represent this Attempt to them, together with what I am doing to prevent it, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on my part to vindicate their and the proprietary Rights from this mischievous set of Intruders; And if any thing occurs to you that you shall think proper for me to do, I shall be infinitely obliged to you if you will be pleased to communicate it.

I am, with very great respect, Sir, Your most Obed^{t} Hum^{e} Servant,

James Hamilton.

[3] No. 18, *ante*.
[4] No. 38, *ante*.

[42] PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE CONNECTICUT SETTLERS.[1]

By the Honourable
JAMES HAMILTON, Esq^r
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

Pennsylvania ss. WHEREAS divers Persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province; and without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable Proprietaries, or Authority from the Government, have presumed, in a Body, to posses themselves of, and settle upon, a large Tract of Land in this Province, not yet purchased from the *Indians*, near *Cushietunck*, on the River *Delaware*, and in the upper Parts of *Northampton* County; and are endeavouring to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces, to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous Designs; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong Hand: AND WHEREAS the *Delaware* Chief, *Teedyuscung*, hath made a very earnest and formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me, against the said Practices, insisting that the Instruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me; and declared, if this was not done, the *Indians* would come and remove them by Force, and do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted beforehand, that they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. WHEREFORE, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, and to preserve the Peace and Friendship, which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us and the Indians, and prevent the terrible Consequences that must necessarily arise, by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by Force the Intruders on the said Lands; as also to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province, from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders, in their intended Design of making Settlements in the said *Indian* Country, I HAVE judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the

[42] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 61 (broadside); Board of Trade Transcripts, 21[2], no. 31; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 566-67.

Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly requiring and enjoining, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons, already settled or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart, and move away from the same. AND DO hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony, on any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess, any of the said Lands, or any other the Lands within the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the *Indians*, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on Pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law. AND I do hereby also strictly charge, enjoin and require, all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other His Majesty's Liege People within this Province, To exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice and condign Punishment, all Offenders in the Premises.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twentieth Day of* February *in the Year of our* LORD *One Thousand Seven Hundred and sixty-one; and in the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, by the Grace of* GOD *of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland KING, *Defender of the Faith, &c.*

JAMES HAMILTON.

By his Honour's Command,
RICHARD PETERS, *Sec.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PHILADELPHIA:—Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1761.

[43] MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY.[1]

Att a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company Legally Warned & held att Windham Feb^{ry} 25th 1761.
Eliphalet Dyar Esq^{r} moderator, Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk

Voted that Col Jonth Trumble, Col Sam^{ll} Talcott, Maj Jed^{h} Elderkin, M^{r} Tho^{s} Darling, Col Eliph^{t} Dyer, Capt Elisha Shelding, M^{r} John Smith, Capt Uriah Steavens, M^{r} Will^{m} Clark, M^{r} Humphries, be a Comittee to Join With Such Gentlemen as Shall be appointed by the Deleware Company to meet & Enquire Into the expediency of Joining s^{d} Companies In an aplication to his Majesty for Grant &c & prepare Such drafts as they think proper to lay before this Meeting

[43] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

Adjo[d] to nine of the Clock Tomorrow Voted to Send an Agent To the Court of Great Brittain. Feb[ry] 27. Col Eliph[t] Dyer Maj Jed[h] Elderkin & Doct[r] Sam[ll] Gray appointed a Comittee to Settle accounts with the Executors of Capt John Fitch Deceased. Voted that there Shall be Two Persons appointed In Each County to Call all persons that have been Receivers of Money for the Company to account & Settle with them Viz[t]

Thos Seymore
Benjamin Pain } In the County of Hartford

John Whiting
Dan[ll] Lyman } In the County of New haven

Hez[h] Huntington Esq[r]
Doct[r] Elisha Tracy } In the County of New London

Nath[ll] Wales Jun[r] Esq[r]
Sam[ll] Webb } In the County of Windham

Elisha Shelding
Increase Mosely Esq[r] } In the County of Litchfield

and Make a return of Such accounts when Setled and adjusted to the Clerk of this Company

Voted that Jon[th] Trumble Esq[r] Hez[h] Huntinton Esq[r] John Smith Esq[r] Tho[s] Darling Esq[r] & Elisha Shelding Esq[r] be & they are hereby added to the General Commitee. Upon the Representation made by the Rev[rd] M[r] Grindal Rawson to this Meeting that he was Early one of them but failing of his Name being Enrolled with the first voted that on his paying Nine dollars he Shall be and is admitted M[r] Grindal Rawson paid Nine Dollars and is admitted paid to the Clerk. Proposed In this Meeting to Receive In more proprietors the Consideration of Which is referd to the Next Meeting. Voted the Choice of an Agent & matters relative There to be referd to the Adj[d] Meeting which is proposed to be on the 8[th] Day of April next as also the Consideration of this Companys promoting or Sending Setlers on the Susquehannah Land

This meeting is adjourned to Wednesday the 8[th] Day of April next[2] att this place at 10 of the Clock In the forenoon if that day happens to be the publick fast then the next day Test

Sam[ll] Gray Clerk.

[2] No. 53, *post.*

[44] Subscription of Jonathan Trumbull.[1]

I the Subscriber promise to pay Eliph^{t} Dyar Nine Dollars on Demand Witness my hand this 26th day of Febr^{y} A D 1761. Jonth Trumble. For the Susquehanna right.

Indorsed: 1763 Aug^{t} 2nd rec^{d} the Contents—Eliph^{a} Dyer Coll. Trumbles Note for 9 dollars.

[45] Sir William Johnson to Richard Peters.[1]

Fort Johnson, 4th March, 1761.

Sir,

* * * The Connecticut People, or any other Settling on Lands as is said not to be fairly & openly purchased of the Indian Proprietors, is very wrong, & contrary to his Majestys Intentions, and may at this critical Juncture, when all Indians are more or less Jealous of our power & encroachments, be attended with very bad consequences, tho it may not appear in that light to Others. I heartily wish the affair could be soon settled, if General Amhersts interposition cannot effect it. I know of nothing else here can.

I am sir, Sincerely your welwisher, & very Humble Servant,

Wm. Johnson.

Rich^{d} Peters Esq^{r}

[46] Opinion of Charles Pratt.[1]

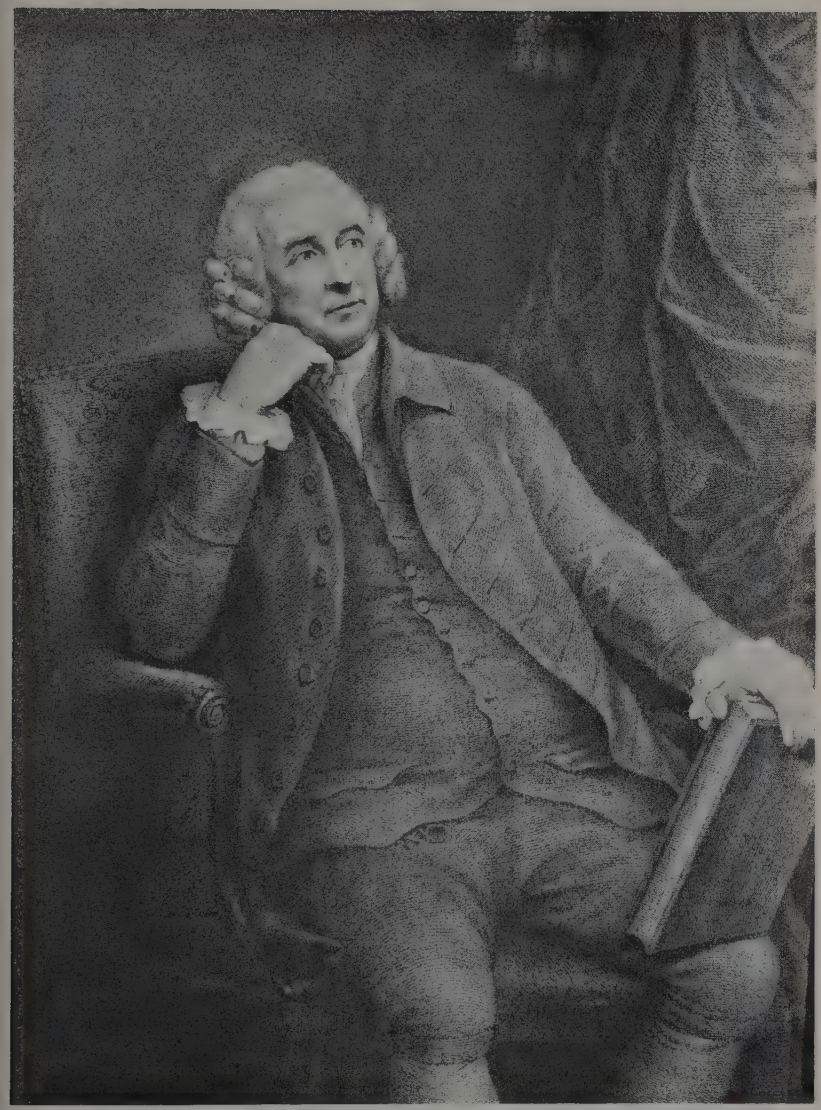
* * * Q. Whether the People of Connecticut have any Colour or Pretence under their Charter to set up this right to this Tract of Land Westward of New Jersey thro' Pennsylvania as far as the South Sea And what is most adviseable for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to do in Case the Governm^{t} of Connecticut persist in their Claim?

If all the Colonies in North America were to remain at this Day bounded in point of Right as they are described in the Original Grants of each I do not believe there is one Settlement in that part of the Globe that has not in some measure either been encroached upon, or else usurped upon its Neighbour So that if the Grants were of themselves the only rule between the Contending Plantations there never could be an End of their Disputes

[44] [1] C. H. S., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers.

[45] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 44; see no. 39, *ante*. Johnson wrote a letter to Hamilton on this same date, but it has not been found; see no. 63, *post*, notes 2 and 3.

[46] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 13-14; Am. Phi. Soc., Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 21-22. Pratt's opinion, in his



CHARLES PRATT, LORD CAMDEN.
From an Engraving by Bartolozzi (1795).

without unsettling large Tracts of Land where the Inhabitants have no better Title to Produce than either Possession or posterior Grants w^c^ in Point of Law wo^d^ be superseded by Prior Charters. Hence I conceive that many other Circumstances must be taken into Consideration besides the Parchment Boundary, For that may at this Day be Extended or Narrowed by Possession Acquiescence or Agreem^t^; by the Situation & Condition of the Territory at the time of the Grant, as well as by various other Matters with respect to the present dispute; the Western Boundary of Connecticut was Barr'd at the time of the Original Grant by the Dutch Settlement & the Crown was deceived when they were prevailed upon to Convay a Territory w^c^ belonged to another State then in Amity with the Crown of England. Besides this Objection the Settlement of the New Boundary under the Kings Commission in 1664 & what is still stronger, the new Line marked out by Agreem^t^ between this Province & New York has now Conclusively precluded Connecticut from advancing one foot beyond these Limits. It was absolutely necessary for the Crown after the Cession of New Netherlands to decide the Clashing rights of the D of York & the Adjoining Colonies, & therefore all that was done by Virtue of the Commission then awarded for that purpose must at

own handwriting, is appended to the statement of the case sent him by Wilmot (no. 36, *ante*). This copy bears the following indorsement: "10th March 1761. Copy of the Attorney General's Opinion sent Mr. Penn. Mar 13th 1761. Duplicate of Case and Opinion Signed by the Attorney Sent Mr. Penn". See also *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 620-21.

Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden (1714-1794), became Attorney-General under Pitt in 1757; on February 15, 1762, he was sworn of the Privy Council as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, his old office of Attorney-General going to Charles Yorke (see no. 50, *post*); during his tenure of this office he achieved almost as much popularity as John Wilkes in his attack on the legality of general warrants (approved in an opinion handed down January 27, 1763 by Attorney-General Yorke). On being raised to the peerage, his maiden speech in the House of Lords was a denunciation of the constitutionality of the Declaratory Act which, following the repeal of the Stamp Act, asserted the absolute supremacy of Parliament. He became Lord Chancellor on July 30, 1766; he was opposed to the American tea duties bill, and absented himself from Cabinet meetings on this account, though he continued to hold office. He retained the Great Seal until his dismissal on January 12, 1770, being succeeded by Charles Yorke. He then supported Chatham in his efforts to restore Wilkes to his place in the House of Commons and to conciliate the American colonies. He was "an indolent dilettante . . . temperate epicure . . . omnivorous reader of romances . . . engaging conversationalist . . . fond of music and the play . . . [his] person, though small, was handsome". *D. N. B.*, XLVI, 285-88.

this day be deemed valid as the Nations have ever since that time submitted to these Determinations, & the Colonies of New York & Jersey Subsist only upon the Authority of those Acts. I am of Opinion therefore that the Province of Connecticut has no right to resume their Antient Boundary by over Leaping the Province of New York, or to Encroach upon the Pennsylvania Grant which was not made till after the Connecticut Boundary had been reduced by New Confines w^ch^ restored the Lands beyond those Settlements Westward to the Crown & Laid them open to a New Grant. The State of the Country in dispute as it is now surrendered in Perpetuity to the Indians [2] is a Material state Reason why the Crown ought to interpose in the Present Case & put a Stop to this Growing mischief: But I doubt this Business cannot be adjusted very soon because M^r^ Penn must apply to the Crown for Relief w^ch^ method of Proceeding will necessarily take up time as the Province of Connecticut must have Notice & be heard: [For I can never advise M^r^ Penn to disposses these Settlers by Force.] [3]

March 7^th^ 1761.

C Pratt.

Indorsed: M^r^ Pratt's opinion on the Case Stated in regard to the Right of Connecticut to part of the Province of Pennsylvania under the Grant to Connecticut.

[47] Sir William Johnson to Daniel Claus. [1]

Castle Cumberland March 10^th^ 1761

Sir

* * * Pensilvania is going to war with the Connecticuts who settle on Land they claim. M^r^ Hamilton also writes that Tedyescung threatens the Ind^s^ will remove the Connecticuts from Chiesatonk [2] I think they call it, if he will not. Peters writes me verry pressingly [3] for you to assist them at a great Meeting they expect to hold with all Nations in Philadelphia next Summer, in y^e^ stead of Conradt Weiser deceased. I wrote him you were otherwise engaged and did not know when you would be recalled. [4] I foresee a great deal of trouble comeing on in that Government, also here on account of Lands. * * *

Your Sincere Welwisher & Humble Servant

W^m^ Johnson

[2] See no. 36, *ante*, note 12, and no. 70, *post*.

[3] The words in brackets are not printed in *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 620-21.

[47] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 352-56.

[2] Cushietunk.

[48] THOMAS PENN TO RICHARD PETERS.[1]

* * * I much want the Indian Complaint, and without it cannot apply to the Crown against the Connecticut Settlement, which I hope is on its way, else I desire it may be sent as soon as possible. * * *

[49] THOMAS PENN TO JAMES HAMILTON.[1]

Mr Hamilton
Dear Sir

I have for sometime past been in Daily expectation of receiving a Letter from the Commissioners and Teedyuscung's Complaint of the Settlement of the People from Connecticut; two or three Days ago we had an account that Captain Falconar was taken, and now I fear they were lost in her; * * *

I have just got the Attorney General's opinion[2] of the Connecticut Settlement which I send you a Copy of, I am promised the Sollicitors next Week,[3] and then we shall consider whether to apply to the King, or wait to hear whether any application will be made by them on an appeal in case you should have taken any of them up; If we make an application here we should desire to present Teedyuscung's Complaint at the same time which I hope the next Ships will bring us. * * *

Dear Sir your very affectionate Friend
Tho. Penn

London March 13th 1761.

[50] OPINION OF CHARLES YORKE, SOLICITOR GENERAL.[1]

* * * Q. Whether the People of Connecticut have any Colour or Pretence under their Charter to set up this Right to this Tract of Land westwd of New Jersey thro Pennsylvania as far as the South Sea? And what is most

[3] No. 39, *ante*.
[4] No. 45, *ante*.

[48] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., Letters from Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, 1752-1772, No. 48; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 157; dated March 13, 1761.

[49] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 53; Penn Letter Book, VII, 4-5.
[2] No. 46, *ante*.
[3] No. 50, *post*.

[50] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Connecticut Claims, V, 13-14; 51-53, 55, 57, 59; Am. Phi. Soc., Connecticut Claims Papers, I, 23-24. The first cited source contains the copy of the state of the case with Yorke's opinion added in his own handwriting. This copy bears the following indorsement: "N. B. Mr Attorney and Mr. Sollicitor General are

adviseable for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania to do, in case the Governm[t] of Connecticut persist in their Claim?

I am of Opinion that the People of Connecticut have no Colour of Right to Claim the Tract of Land in Question. In the first place the Crown had no Right to Grant it at the Date of the Charter the Dutch being at that time in possession of New Netherlands and the Settlement extending up to Albany. Next, even supposing that the Crown might have some Right yet the Settlement of the Western Boundary in 1664 afterwards contracted in 1683 is decisive of this Matter against the Colony of Connecticut, who were parties to it, and the whole was afterwards confirmed by the King in Council. Lastly, the acquiescence in the Grant made to M[r] Penn, above 80 Years ago, and in all the consequential Purchases and Improvem[ts] without any Complaints of Encroachment laid before the Crown is sufficient to quiet the Title of the Penns (if they had no other Argument to Support it). The best Title to Lands in America is Cultivation and Improvem[t] especially after the space of almost a Century. If the People of Connecticut had any Right it was much stronger in 1664 and in 1683 against the Provinces of New York and New Jersey than it can be now against Pennsylvania, and it cannot be imagined that their Western Boundary was fixed and restrained merely in favour of New York and New Jersey with intention to leave it still in their Power

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desired to give a joint Opinion on this Case. Wilmot". And also: "11th April 1761, 2 Copys of this Case sent Mr. Penns without opinions Jany 27th, 1761".

Charles Yorke (1722-1770) was appointed Solicitor-General, November 5, 1756 under the Duke of Devonshire; he succeeded Charles Pratt as Attorney-General January 22, 1762 (see no. 46, *ante*). As Attorney-General he gave an opinion that Wilkes' *North Briton No. 45* was a seditious libel, sanctioning the issuance of general warrants, which Pratt opposed. He approved the repeal of the Stamp Act, but insisted on the passage of the Declaratory Act asserting the supremacy of Parliament over the colonies, which Pratt also opposed on constitutional grounds. He drafted a constitution for the government of Quebec, the substance of which was incorporated in the Quebec Act of 1774. Though he was pledged to the Rockingham group not to accept office, he wavered when Grafton offered him the Great Seal in January, 1770, upon Pratt's dismissal. Though his scruples prevailed over his ambition when he was called into the closet on January 16, he was recalled the next day, and when he left the audience he was Lord Chancellor. He died three days later. He was "fat, coarse-featured, plethoric, and a gourmand; intellectually . . . his father's heir . . . an Italian scholar . . . trifled with the muses". *D. N. B.*, LXIII, 337-40.

whenever they shou'd think fit to claim and plant the Country Westward of those Provinces to the South Sea. Upon the whole I am of opinion that if this Project be followed and persisted in M^r^ Penn ought to apply by Petition to the King in Council complaining of the People of Connecticut and praying an order to Stop their Encroachments. Amongst other Circumstances I think that the State of this Country with the Six Nations and the Delaware Indians will be considered as a Matter of weight; and it is certainly dangerous in point of Policy to suffer the People of particular Colonies to plant out derivately from themselves, not one entire continued Tract of Ground contiguous in all its parts, but different Spots, lying distant from the principal Colony many hundred Leagues, and therefore likely to be ill governed and weakly defended.

C: Yorke
March 30^th^ 1761.

[51] MINUTES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL.[1]

On Monday, 6^th^ April, 1761.

At a Conference with Teedyuscung, and some of y^e^ Wyomink Indians.

PRESENT:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esq^r^ Lieutenant Governor, &ca.
Richard Peters, Esquire.
Teedyuscung,
Quyasycamon, or Audowroff, } Delawares
Chickingquikamon, }
Chagyhycinham, }
Nicholas Tittamy, }
Guttamaack, Mohickon.
Wyoweenhunt, } Opies.
Makawelloang, }
Isaac Stille, Monday Indian Interpreter.

Teedyuscung spoke as follows, with a string:

Brother:

I have for four or five Years, been constantly employed in promoting the good work of Peace, & now somethings look darkish, and unless what makes it look so be removed, it may be hurtful to our old Men, Women, & Children, notwithstanding all that has been done.

Brother:

I never did hide any thing in my heart, and I desire if

[51] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 594-95.

the Governor has any thing in his heart, that he would not hide it. This is the way to keep all things right between us, which cannot be done if we hide from one another anything that is upon our minds.

Brother:

You may remember that when I was here in the Fall of the Year, I informed you that some New England people were settling the Indians Lands, near a place called Cushietunck, and expressed a great deal of uneasiness at it. You told me that you had likewise heard something of it, and had sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of the County, bordering on these Lands, to the place with orders to see what was doing, and to warn any persons off whom they should find settling there, you likewise said that as soon as you should be informed by these people of what they should find doing there you would send a Message to the Government of Connecticut to know if they were abetted by it, and what were their future designs.

Brother:

I have not heard any thing from you since that time, and our People are become so uneasy at this new Settlement that several of them are moved away to other places, and these now present are come on purpose with me to hear what you have to say about this affair.

Brother:

Some of the Opies were coming to settle at Wyomink, but being disturbed at what they hear, they have sent their King that they may hear what you have to say, & know the matter from you before they proceed further.

So many stories were brought to Wyomink, that I myself was almost ready to leave my house, but I thought I would come and see you first, and consult with you about it.

Brother:

The reason why we were so uneasy is this: About three weeks ago, Robert White came to our Town along with Thomas King, one of the Six Nation Indians, and told us that they had been at Cushietunck among these People, and that Sir William Johnson had sent to warn them off if they intended to settle there; If only to trade then he desired they would use the Indians well, and give them no offence, but they made very light of it, and said they would not regard either what Sir William Johnson should say nor the Governor of Pennsylvania, nor the Magistrates, but only what should come from their own Governor.

They said they had bought that Land from some Indians who were at the last Treaty at Easton, and would settle there. They said likewise that in the Spring when there should be plenty of Grass they would come & settle the Lands at Wyomink, and that Thomas King had given them leave to settle the Wyomink Land, and if the Indians who lived there should hinder their Settlement they would fight it out with them, and the strongest should hold the Land. Robert White added that they told him that they should be four thousand Strong in the Spring, and would all come to Wyomink.

Robert White told us further that they kept continual Watch for fear the Indians should shoot them.

Teedyuscung being asked how many Robert White found there, he answered that Robert White told them there were thirty Families. * * *

[52] Deposition of Aaron Dupui.[1]

On the 6th day of April, Anno Domini, 1761, before ye Honoble Jas Hamilton, Esqr Lt Govr of ye Prov. of Pensa, &c., personally appeared Aaron Dupui, of Lower Smithfield, in ye County of Northampton, Esqr., & made Oath on ye Holy Evangelists, yt ye hereto annexed Paper[2] is & contains a true Narrative and Report of ye Proceedings and Transactions of this Depont, & ye other Subscribers thereto, vizt, Lewis Ihlot,[3] John Moor, and Lewis Gordon, (who, as also this Depont, are Justices of ye Peace, & Ye sd John Moor is also ye present Sheriff of & for the sd County,) in a Journey lately taken by them into ye upper parts of Northampton County, near Cushietunck, on ye River Delaware, within the Limits of this Province, in consequence of an Order or Message sent them for ye purpose by the sd Governor Hamilton.

And this Depont further saith, yt since ye publication of ye sd Govr Hamilton's late Proclamn[4] respecting the sd proposed Scheme of settling ye sd Lands near Cushietunck, by this Depont, hath been well informed by several persons of good Credit, (who, as they told this Depont, had it from some of ye people themselves, who come from Connecticut to settle ye sd Lands,) that they, the sd Settlers, had sent one of their Head Men to Connecticut to ye Committee there (consisting of Thirteen Hundred Per-

[52] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 45-46.
[2] No. 23, *ante*.
[3] Lewis Klotz.
[4] No. 42, *ante*.

sons, as this Depon^{t} was inform'd by some of the s^{d} Settlers,) who have y^{e} Direction of that Affair, to acquaint them wth y^{e} s^{d} Proclam^{n}, & to know if y^{e} s^{d} Committee wou'd notwithstanding y^{e} s^{d} Proclam^{n}, give the People Encouragement to proceed in their Design of settling the s^{d} Indian Country, & whether they woul'd send an armed Force to support & protect y^{e} Settlers therein; And y^{t} y^{e} s^{d} Settlers do publickly threaten & give out, y^{t} if they can receive y^{t} Encouragem^{t} & Protection from the s^{d} Comittee, they are resolved to go on to settle & keep y^{e} possession of the s^{d} Lands by Force, or to y^{t} effect.

Taken & Sworn, y^{e} s^{d} 6th April, 1761, Before me.

[53] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att a meeting of the Susquehannah Company at Windham April 9th 1761 Voted that the Agent Chosen by this Company to make aplication for a Grant &c if he also be Chosen to represent the Deleware Company So Called for the Same purpose as to those Lands purchased by them be Instructed to address His majesty in Some proper Method Either by Joint or Several Memorials as he Shall be advised will best answer the design of both that the Susquehannah & Delaware purchases be Incorporated & made into one Civil Government &c tho each Company to hold distinct proprietors according to their respective purchases & to that end that each Company Indeavour to pitch upon one and the Same person for an Agent & that S^{d} Agent both as to his Sallery & Support as Well as every thing Needfull to Expend in order to forward the designs of S^{d} Companys each of Which he is Equally to represent & act for be at the Joint Cost of s^{d} Companys in Such proportion that the Susquehannah Company pay two thirds & the Deleware Company one third thereof and That in order to raise the above voted a Sufficient Stock for the Support of an Agent &c there be 200 more whole shares added & subscription herefor taken in at the rate of £8. for a whole Share and that a Committee be appointed in Each County in this Colony to admit in proprietors & receive there money and the Same as Soon as Collected to Deliver to the Treasurer of S^{d} Company and that the number affixed for Each of s^{d} Counties for admission be viz the County of Hartford Thirty three the

[53] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers; C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 88.

County of Newhaven Thirty Three the County of New London thirty four the County of Fairfield thirty three the County of Windham thirty four the County of Litchfield thirty three and that Majr Elizur Talcutt Daniel Lyman Esqr Mr Isaac Tracy Mr Zachariah Clark Nathll Wales Junr & Elisha Shelding Esqr be a Committee to take in Subscription according to the above vote & their return Make of the Money received to the Treasurer & the names to the Clerk of sd Company by the 20th Day of May Next & that there be and remain 50 whole Shares over & above sd 200 not to be Disposed of by sd Committee but to lye and remain for Special purposes to be disposed of when & to Whom it may be thought most for the benifit of the Company & the disposal of which to be under the advice & direction of the General Committee.

Voted That Eliphalet Dyer Esqr be and he is hereby appointed Agent for this Company with Convenient Speed to repair to the Court of Great Brittain for the purposes above sd with the powers & Athorities to be Signed by the Committee hereafter appointed Voted That the Salary for the Agent be at the rate of £150: Sterling pr Annum & that whatever he shall Expend as agent affores^{d} be at the Cost of the Company & by them advanced & paid; his sd Salary and proper Expences or the Company Charge to Commence at his leaving his own home on his Intended voyage to Great Brittain on the purpose afores^{d} & to Continue till his return also a reasonable allowance for his time Spent in the Service before his embarkation to be made by the General Comtee & to be paid him & that sd Agent be forwarded with all Convenient Speed all above voted.

Voted also that Jonth Trumble Esqr Hezh Huntington Esqr Danl Edwards Esqr Maj Jedh Elderkin George Wyllys Esqr Capt Thos Seymore Thos Darling Esqr & Samll Gray Esqr or any five of them be a Comtee in order to Collect all Such Materials & make all necessary preparations that may In the best manner furnish sd Agent to prosecute sd affair & to Give Letter of Attorney or procuration to the Agent & also that they Give him proper Instructions and that they accomplish the Same if possible within two Months.

The following is acct of Proprieters Taken In by Elisha Sheldin Esqr.

John Orton Sold To Asahel Buck & Certi given
Elisha Swift Sold To Hez[h] Gold
Benj[n] Yale
Isaac Bull
} Whole shares

Hez[h] Orton
Joseph Rennals
Eben[r] Tayler Jun[r]
John Mitchel
} half Shares

Enterd here aug[t] 27[h]. 1761
Proprieters Taken In by M[r] Zachariah Clerk

John Banks Jun[r]
John Cluckstor
David Crawford
Treat Mills
Zach[h] Tomilson Jun[r]
Thadeus Shelton
Beach Tomilson
} half Shares

Eben[r] Lyon Jun[r]
Eliakem Hide
} Whole shares

Enterd here aug[t] 1761
Proprieters Taken In by Maj[r] Elizur Talcott

John Olmstead
Josiah Talcott
John Elsworth
John Loveland
Joseph Andrus
} Whole Shares

Ephraim Hollister Jun[r]
John Kirby
Elisha Hollister
Israel Talcott
Gideon Porter
Benj[n] Ellery
John Goodrich
Ezekiel Grant
} half Shares

Proprieters Taken In by Nath[ll] Wales Ju[r] Esq[r]

George Gordon
Sam[ll] Gordon
Zephaniah Perkins
David Lenard Certif[te] given
Cap[t] John Gardner
Cap[t] Christopher Gardner
Sam[ll] Casey Esq[r]
Joseph Chew·
} Whole shares

Sam[ll] Craft
Silas Lilly
Cap[t] Henry Silsby
Asel Webster Sold To John Pain Certift[e] given } half shares

Enterd here aug[st] 28[th] 1761

Proprieters Taken In by M[r] Isaac Tracy 1761

Dudly Woodbridge
Humphry Avery Esq[r]
Christopher Avery
Christopher Avery Ju[r]
Tho[s] Giles
Will[m] Avery
Latham Avery
Joseph Hurlbutt
Will[m] Avery
Solomon Avery
Sam[ll] Avery
James Avery
Eben[r] Backus Esq[r]
Nicholas Cook Esq Certif[te] given
Zabdiel Rogers
Rev[d] M[r] David Jewet
Jeremiah Hemington
Humphry Avery
Humphry Avery of Winthrops post Certif[es] given } Whole Shares

Prince Alden
James Haughton
George Dolbeare
Azariah Lothroop
Amos Geer
Rev[d] M[r] Jonth Barber
Nathan Gallop
William Gallop
Eben[r] Thomas
Abijah Palmer
Daniel Morgan
Daniel Douglass
Paul Woodbridge
Will[m] Morgan Certificate given
Sam[ll] Guild
Theophilus Rogers
Richard Mather
Maj John Durke } half Shares

Entered here oct 20[th] 1761

Proprietors Taken In By Cap^{t} Sheldon Since his Last Return
Roger Brownson Whole Share, Sam^{ll} Enno Jun^{r} half share R^{d} M^{r} Steph^{n} Johnson Whole share David Johnson of New Jersey Whole share John Mitchil half Share,
Enterd here Jan^{ry} 6th 1762

Account of Sundry Persons Taken In by Tim^{o} Woodbrige Esq^{r} In the year 1755 Viz^{t}

David Pixsley Josiah Jones Jun^{r} Sam^{ll} Brown Sam^{ll} Brown Jun^{r} Elihu Persons John Pixsley Isaac Vandosesum John Williams Amos Kellog	Whole shares
Warham Williams Jonah Fortune	1 share In Comp^{y}

[54] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Conference held at Philad^{a} on the 11th April 1761.
Present:

The Governor, Mr. Peters, and the same Indians as on the 6th Instant.[2]

The Governor acquainted Teedyuscung that he would now give him an Answer to his Speech, and then began as follows:

Brother:

I readily acknowledge the Zeal with which you have for some Years past concurred with this Government in promoting the good work of Peace, and it is owing in a great measure to your endeavours that the same has been brought to an happy conclusion.

Brother:

You will please to observe that the People who are attempting to settle your Lands, and in so doing justly give you so much uneasiness, are none of them of this Province; they come from a distant Government, and set up pretentions for this Land, partly under the Charter

[54] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 598-600.

[2] At the conference on April 6 were the following Delawares: Teedyuscung, Quyasycamon, or Audowroff, Chickingquikamon, Chagyhyckinham, Nicholas Tittamy; two Opies, Wyomeenhunt, and Makawelloang; and Guttamaack, a Mohican.

of Connecticut, the Colony from whence they came, and partly under what they call Indian Purchases; for besides what they told Robert White, that they had purchased that Land from some Indians that were at the last Treaty at Easton, they did assure the Gentlemen whom I sent to warn them off that they had bought it from Delaware Indians, and gave them the very names of the Indians who had signed them Deeds for it, which I shall read to you, that you may enquire into the truth of this matter. Their names are as follows, Vizt: Maykeos, Mastohope Allamesick, Westcrank, Christias, Michtauk, Wiselawah, Nolotoch, Poot (the King), Callacool, Lawichcomen, Maudlin, Colcutalab, Makeshacomas, Quataloch, Tongel, Mituxing, Monkychess, Mechuckings. [3]

Brother:

You may depend upon it that this Government will strictly observe their Treaties with the Indians, and will spare no pains to hinder these people from settling these Lands. In proof of this, I shall faithfully relate to you what I have done in consequence of the last Conference we had together on this Subject. I never did, nor never will hide any thing from you, being fully persuaded that openness on all occasions is the only way to confirm one another in a lasting Friendship.

Brother:

Agreeable to what I lately told you, as soon as it came to my knowledge that people were settling in the Upper parts of Northampton County, beyond the bounds of the Lands purchased by the proprietaries of the Indians, I sent the Sheriff and Magistrates of that County [4] to lay before them the dangerous consequences that might follow from such a proceeding, and to desire they would desist and go away, and I was in hopes my Message would have had a good effect, but when it was reported to me by those Gentlemen that they said they would persist in their Settlement, & that they were supported by the Government of Connecticut in what they did, I immediately sent a Letter to their Governor, [5] informing him of my Message to these Settlers, and of their answer, and did not fail in the strongest Terms I was able to represent to him, that such a Settlement was not only against Law and the rights of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to whom the King

[3] *Cf.* Vol. I, nos. 97, 129, and 151.
[4] No. 23, *ante.*
[5] No. 38, *ante.*

has granted these Lands, but that you and your Indians at Wyomink had formerly complained of this Settlement as a Violation of your Right, the Lands not being purchased from the Indians, and that being done without consent of the Indians, it would endanger the Peace so happily concluded between them and his Majesty's Subjects at Easton; and I did insist that the Governor of Connecticut should send for these people, put a stop to their Settlement, and discountenance all such dangerous proceedings, & if nevertheless they should continue in their unjust attempts, they might depend upon it that in support of the Proprietary and Indian rights, I would oppose them with all my might. To this Letter, I have, as yet, received no answer, which keeps me in the dark, so that I know not what the Intentions of the Government of Connecticut are, nor what measures these people will take.

At the same time I wrote to Governor Fitch, I published a Proclamation [6] strictly forbidding all the Inhabitants of this Province from joining themselves to these Intruders, and giving it in charge to all his Majesty's Subjects to bring any persons who shall be found settling those Lands or encouraging such as did, before the proper Magistrates, in order that they might be dealt with according to Law.

And you may assuredly rely on my carrying this Proclamation into execution and doing every thing in my power to remove these unlawful Intruders, but then, all this will be ineffectual, if, whilst some Indians are complaining against them, others, as they say, are encouraging them and are content to have them settle.

Teedyuscung thanked the Governor, and expressed great satisfaction therewith.

He asked what should be done if they should come to Wyomink in the spring? The Governor gave them for answer that they should not suffer them to settle, and expected to be informed of every thing that they should attempt, either at Wyomink or in any other part of the Country. To which Teedyuscung replied that he looked upon himself as the Governor's Eye and Ear, and that he would give him the earliest intelligence of every thing that should come to his knowledge.

Then Teedyuscung desired that, as the people who came with him were poor and naked, the Governor would order them Cloaths & provisions for their Journey home, and the Governor promised to consult with the Provincial Commissioners, and give him an answer. * * *

[55] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Council held in the State House, on Monday, 13th April 1761.

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esq[r] Lieutenant Governor,
Richard Peters, Joseph Fox, } Esquires.
Thomas Cadwalader,

The Governor, upon re-considering that part of his Speech to Teedyuscung in which he desired him not to suffer the Connecticut people to settle at Wyomink,[2] was of opinion that they might possibly misunderstand his meaning, and look upon it as an encouragement for them to use force in the preventing of their Settlement, by which means many murders might happen, and an Indian War be revived, thought proper to explain himself more particularly on that head, for which purpose he sent for Teedyuscung, & explained himself in the following manner: Brother:

By what I said to you the other day, about your not suffering the Connecticut people to settle themselves at Wyomink or on any of the Indian Lands, I did not mean that you should use force or proceed to kill any of them for coming amongst You and attempting to settle your Lands, but that you should rather collect the ancient and discreet men of your Nation and go to them in a peaceable manner, and endeavour to persuade them to forbear settling those Lands till the right to the same should be settled by lawful authority, and the Indians, to whom the Land of right belongs, shall consent to sell it.

Teedyuscung being asked if he understood what was said, answered that he perfectly well understood it, and was pleased with it. As to him, he will do nothing more in this matter, but will acquaint the Governor with any thing that shall hereafter be attempted by these people, and leave it to the Governor to do what is proper.

He then acquainted the Governor by a String of Wampum that some of the Opey and Mohecion Nations were going to settle at Wyomink, and when he looked that way, he should see them sitting together as one people.

He will always do from his heart what shall be for the best, & in an open way.

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[6] No. 42, *ante*.

[55] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 600-601.

[2] See no. 54, *ante*.

The Governor then enforced again to him not to have recourse to violence, lest it should occasion fresh disturbances, but that since he has said he would refer the matter to him, he will take care to manage the matter so as may be most for the Interest of the Indians.

[56] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

M^r^ Peters

Since I wrote you the 13^th^ of March[2] of which you have a Copy herewith I have received your Letters. Duplicate of the 23^d^ of Dec^r^ and original of the 13^th^ of January with a Copy of the Commiss^rs^ Minutes, queries by M^r^ Coleman and Doct^r^ Smith about running the Lines and a Minute of the Council of Jersey about the Connecticut Claim; no Letters from the Commissioners are arrived which inclines me to think they were sent by Captain Falkner or the Packet, both of which are taken. * * *

I wait with great impatience for Teedyuscung's Complaint and most earnestly desire that if it is determined to try it[3] by ejectment, It may be immediately done & care taken to bring it over here without loss of any time. Pray speak to your Brother and M^r^ Chew immediately about this Business as you well know their numbers will soon be very great; as to their gaining a Charter here, that can never be done. They have no Friends,[4] and if they had all you imagine, they could be of no use to them.

The Government of Connecticut by their Agent[5] disclaim any Right & say they have not settled these People. I desire you will immediately get an authentick Copy of the Act passed in Connecticut about it, which M^r^ Ingersol tells me may be demanded of the proper Officer, and can't be refused; when you have got it send it and a Duplicate to me. I have stated a Case to the Attorney and Sollicitor General and sent a Copy of the opinion to the Governor (with my last Letter) from the first. I have since conferred about and have been told it will be better to proceed in a legal way than by force, so that I shall not dislike M^r^

[56] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 11-16; Peters MSS., Letters from Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, 1752-1772, No. 49; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 157.

[2] No. 48, *ante*.

[3] *I. e.*, the case of the Connecticut settlers.

[4] *Cf.* nos. 31 and 34, *ante*, wherein Halifax, the Pownalls, Franklin, Ingersoll, and Richard Jackson are suspected of being implicated in the affair.

[5] *Cf.* no. 36, *ante*, note 11; Jared Ingersoll left London about the middle of January, 1761; Gipson, *op. cit.*, 99.

Hamilton's method of proceeding but what is done will I hope be done immediately. * * *

Your very affectionate friend

T. P.

Lond[n] April 13[th] 1761.

I send you a copy of the Connecticut Case and M[r] Yorke's Opinion which you will communicate to the Governor and let lye in the Office.

[57] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * The orders of Council for the repeal of the laws, and for proclaiming the King, were indeed long upon their voyage, but I hope we shal have an address soon, and Teedyuscungs Complaint[2] against the Connecticut incroachment as I shal then present a petition against it. I am with great truth

Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend

Tho. Penn.

London April 13 1761

My account of my Lord Bute, Lord Halifax, and Lord Sandys appointments were well founded. The last has in the most friendly measure assured me of his good offices.[3] M[r] Peters will pay the charge of bringing this, and place to acc[t] of Maryland charges. He has wrote me that you choose to proceed against the Connecticut people by Indictment rather than by force which I do not know but may be the most proper, it is certainly the most safe method.

[58] Dr. Richard Shuckburgh to Sir William Johnson.[1]

[April 13, 1761: relating to a shipment of medicines, passes for Indian trade, Indian opposition to Connecticut settlement in Pennsylvania, General Monckton's dogs, and marine affairs.]

[59] Deposition of James Hyndshaw Regarding the Settlers at Cushietunk.[1]

The Governor having received Intelligence that the Connecticut people were still at Cushietunck, and that

[57] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 54; Penn Letter Book, VII, 19.

[2] No. 18, *ante*.

[3] Samuel, Lord Sandys succeeded Halifax as head of the Board of Trade, March 21, 1761.

[58] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 377; this item was destroyed by fire, only this reference being printed in Day's *Calendar*.

[59] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXI, 31-32; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 612-14.

others were designing to come from Connecticut, in order to settle the Indians' Lands up to the very Susquehannah, He sent Capt[n] James Hyndshaw to observe what was doing there, or likely to be done, and on his return M[r] Hyndshaw delivered in the following Report, to which he made Oath:

Pennsylvania, ss:

On the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, before the Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, personally appeared James Hyndshaw, of the County of Northampton, in the said Province, Gentleman, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he being lately employed and desired by the said Governor Hamilton, to take a Journey to Cushietunck, in the back part of the said County of Northampton, to observe what progress the Connecticut people were making in their new settlement there, this Deponent sat out on the said Journey on the sixteenth day of this Instant April, and got, the next day, to a Tavern kept by Peter Kuykendale, on or near the River Delaware, at Mackhackamack, in Sussex County, West New Jersey, and there saw and talked with one Holbert, who told this Deponent that he came from Connecticut, & was going with his Family to live at the said new settlement at Cushietunck, under a Connecticut Right; That this Deponent also enquired of the said Peter Kuykendale concerning the said Settlement, & in a Conversation they had on that subject the said Kuykendale informed him that about two days before some of the Indians who lived on Delaware, at or near Cushietunck (of whom the Connecticut People had made their pretended purchase of those Lands), had been at his House, and acquainted him that they, the said Indians, had sent two of their Chief Men to Teedyuscung and the Indians of Wyomink, with two Belts of Wampum, one White and the other Black, in order to know their Determination with respect to the Connecticut People's new intended settlements at Cushietunck and Wyomink, and that the design of the Indians sending the Black Belt (as this Deponant understood from the said Kuykendale & from his own knowledge of the Indian Customs), was to Denounce or signify to Teedyuscung and the other Indians at Wyomink and Susquehanna, that if they should give an unfavourable

Answer and intend to give any Opposition to the Connecticut people settling at Cushietunck or Wyomink, then they, the said Indians, who sent the said Belts, were resolved to join with the Connecticut People, and settle them there by force and in spite of such opposition of Teedyuscung & his Indians. That he, this Deponent, proceeded on his Journey the same day from Kuykendale's and overtook on the Road to Cushietunck Three men armed with Gunns, leading each a horse loaden with Provisions, who acquainted him that they were going to settle at Cushietunck under a Connecticut Right; That he stop'd in the Evening at a place about thirteen miles on this side of Cushietunck, where he fell in with two other of the Settlers who came from Cushietunck in pursuit of a tired Ox that they had left behind, and they having lighted up a fire stayed with them all night, and the next Morning, crossing Delaware, he went on to Cushietunck, and there put up at the house of Moses Thomas, one of the principal Men of the Settlement, and saw over the Door an Advertizement, signed Moses Thomas, giving notice to all the Inhabitants of the Settlement that they were to meet at his, the said Thomas's house on the Monday following, in order to chuse a Magistrate and their other Officers for the ensuing Year, and also to consult on other Affairs relating to the said Settlement: That the said Moses Thomas not being at home, this Deponent went and found him at Work at a new erected Mill for grinding Corn, and entering into a Conversation with him about the Settlement, the said Thomas told this Deponent that he wondered that Lord Penn should send up there a Proclamation threatning them with the Indians; that he was settled there under a Connecticut right, which he thought a good one, but if it should prove otherwise he would take and hold his Land under the Lord Penn, it being all one to him; That he this Deponent found also at the said Mill three Indians, one of them called Madalene, whom this deponent had seen and known at Easton, and who, speaking pretty good English, ask'd this deponent in a very earnest manner, what his Business was there, and told him that the Indians at Susquehannah were much dissatisfied with the Connecticut people's settling at Cushietunck, and were resolved, if the Governor of Pennsylvania would not send them away, that they, the said Indians, would drive them away by force, and acquainted this Deponent that he had heard that Three hundred

men were also to come from Connecticut to settle at Sasquehannah; That this Deponent saw four Houses which the said settlers had built at Cushietunck, and they told him there were other Houses which he did not see, and he observed that there were a great many Families in the said Moses Thomas's house, the Beds lying as thick on the Floors as they commonly do in an Hospital; and that he also saw there a large Block House which the said settlers were building, designed as they told this Deponent for a defence against the Indians, and that they intended to get some Swivel Guns for it; That in his return home he met with three other men armed with Guns, and each leading a Horse laden with Provisions who told this Deponent that they came from Connecticut, and were going to settle at Cushietunck; That on his coming back to the said Kuykendale's he found eleven men more, also armed with Guns, who told him that they were going with Captain Tracey, one of their head men, to settle at Cushietunck; and also acquainted this Deponent that the Proprietors (as they called them) of another Settlement proposed to be made by the Connecticut people on Susquehannah had voted or appointed four hundred men to go to settle there; and also that they had laid out another Town at about eight miles Westward from the Cushietunck Settlement, and nearer to Sasquehannah; and saith that he was informed by the said Indians, whom he saw at Cushietunck, that the Connecticut People had been marking Trees for Twenty miles from Delaware in the way towards Susquehannah; and that he was told by Nathan Parks, one of the New settlers at Cushietunck, that they had also laid out Lots for a Town, at a place called Leighwackson, within a Tract of Land purchased of the Indians by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and surveyed for them in the Year one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine, and that they intended to settle it in like manner under the Connecticut Right.

James Hyndshaw.

Taken and sworn before me the day and year above said. James Hamilton.

[60] Thomas Fitch to James Hamilton.[1]

Norwalk, 7th May, 1761.

Sir:

Upon receiving your Letter of the 10th February,[2] I thought it expedient to make some more particular Enquiry

[60] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 124-26; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 626-27.

concerning those affairs you mentioned than I had before made, that I might give as exact an account of those matters as I could obtain, and should have wrote you an answer some time since but have been prevented by indisposition which I presume will be a sufficient excuse for my not acknowledging the receipt of your Letter till now; I find that in May, 1755, a memorial was preferred to the Assembly[3] by some Gentlemen in behalf of certain Purchasers who were therein called the Susquehannah Company, representing they had, for a very valuable Consideration Bonafide, purchased from all the allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations or Iroquois a large Tract of Land situate on the Susquehannah River, about sixty or Seventy Miles North and South, and from about Ten Miles East of said river, to extend two degrees Westward for the purpose of carrying on a Numerous and well regulated Plantation; and that as they were sensible such purchase could not alone vest in them the absolute Fee, they were also equally apprehensive of the necessity of obtaining his Majesty's Confirmation and royal authority to their Incorporation, but as they suppose the Lands lay within the original Limits of the Connecticut Charter, they were doubtful whether the former contained in that Charter might not be objected to their obtaining such Confirmation, as they signified to be their Intention to apply for. Upon this the Assembly signified their opinion that the peaceable and orderly erecting and carrying on a well regulated Colony or Plantation there, might have a good effect, etc., and accordingly manifested their ready acquiesance therein if it should be his Majesty's royal pleasure to grant said Lands to the Petitioners, and thereupon to settle and erect a new Colony in such form, and under such regulations as might be consistent with his royal Wisdom;[4] whether the Assembly at that time had any apprehension those Lands were in the Limits of the Charter of Pennsylvania or not, I am not able to say; I suppose very few, if any, among us were acquainted with the particular description of the Bounds of that Charter; But whether such purchase and procedure interfered with any other Claim, the Assembly did not undertake to consider, as the motion was that they should by some Declaration signify that Connecticut would make no claim under the

[2] No. 38, *ante*.
[3] Vol. I, no. 130.
[4] *Ibid.*, no. 134.

charter to this Colony, in opposition to their motion to the Crown, which the Assembly readily made; Thus Sir, you see that the Assembly have been so far from making a Grant of those Lands that they rather disclaim them and leave those who have any Challenges by purchase, or former Grants, to conduct and manage as they think proper.

This Government, therefore, as such, have no concern in those affairs, nor have any inclination or disposition to interest itself in any dispute about those Lands; and, altho' the purchasers may, most of them, live in Connecticut, yet, as they act in a private Capacity, and even out of the Government, we can do nothing only by advice relative to their Conduct under another Jurisdiction. The impropriety, therefore, of this Government undertaking to prohibit people's purchasing Lands in the Limits of your proprietary's Claim, and in your Government or any other, save our own, must be very apparent, as every Government has the sole right to command, forbid, etc. in its own Jurisdiction, so has pennsylvania in the present Case, if these things are within it; Nevertheless, as far as my influence will extend, I shall not fail in using it to prevent the ill consequences you mention; but if those purchasers should apply to the King, You will, doubtless, have a fair opportunity to oppose any motion they may make.

I have lately heard there are another set of purchasers, called the Delaware Company, but I know but little about them, only I suppose they claim more East, than the other, and am ready to think the Familys you mentioned to be settled in those parts are under that Company, but who they be, when and what they purchased, I am not informed.

I am, Sir, with much respect, Your most Obedient and most humble Servant,

Thos. Fitch.

Governor Hamilton.

[61] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

M[r] Peters

Above is a Duplicate of my last Letter since which I have received your Letter of the 21[st] of February by way of Ireland with a Copy of M[r] Hamilton's proclamation to forbid the Connecticut Settlers continuing their settle-

[61] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 29-34; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 157; dated May 9, 1761.

ment and two Minutes of Conferences with Teedyuscung, about the Connecticut Settlement; yesterday the Duplicate of your Letter of 13th of January with a second Copy of the Commissrs Minutes and other Papers came to hand as did at the same time your Letter of the 21st of February by a Man of War from New York with an Exemplified Copy of the Messages between the Governor & Assembly and a Letter from the Governor. * * *

In granting Land in the Lower Countys I do not think it proper that large quantitys should be granted to the present Inhabitants, but enough only for farms to settle upon, unless to very particular useful substantial People.

The Proclamation issued by Mr Hamilton[2] we like very well but are much disappointed in Teedyuscung's Complaint, as it does not mention the Place where these People are settled or nearer to it than the West side of Sasquehannah at Wyomen, and as it is not under Seal, as no Paper but what is so authenticated can be the foundation of a Petition to the King, so that we must stay longer before we make any application here, 'til we hear how you proceed, and bring over the Affair by way of legal appeal, unless some other Advices shall make it necessary to apply here sooner.

I hope the Letter wrote to Governor Fitch[3] will have a good effect and wish the Governor had wrote directly to General Amhurst instead of writing to Sr Wm Johnson, and desire you will request him to do it from me. I suppose he wrote to Sr Wm Johnson as the Indians were concerned in it, but seperate from that he might I think have taken the Liberty to apply to General Amhurst. However if this has had a good effect, it may not be necessary.

You remember well it was first at my desire that orders were sent to Sr Wm Johnson to hear the Complaint,[4] and of course I desired again that he might hear it. I mentioned him as an independent Person but if Teedyuscung has the least objection to him and desires the Governor should hear, I would have him hear it without the least Ceremony with regard to Sr William. This is an Affair between Teedyuscung and us & if we agree to have it heard by any Persons there is no occasion for King's Orders about it, which were only sent at the desire of the Partys and are no more binding than a Rule of Court after the Plaintiff

[2] No. 42, *ante*.

[3] No. 38, *ante*.

[4] This refers to the complaint of Teedyuscung against the proprietors; see nos. 4 and 5, *ante*.

and Defendant have agreed their difference. This I desire you will read to the Governor, and tell him I leave every part of the Affair to his determination. We must not be too fond of leaving everything to S^r^ W^m^ Johnson. He cannot have anything to do in Affairs between us and the Indians, unless we refer it to him. The Assembly's Agent declared they had no Complaint to make against us when he was before the Board of Trade and declared he believed we had not done them any injustice. Their Complaint you see is general.

I am sorry to find after all the Expences we were at Samuel Weyser will not make a good Interpreter, and that Claus is removed out of the Country. You should endeavour to get him back.

Before this reaches you you will have the Attorney and Sollicitor General's opinion about the Connecticut Settlement[5] which I hope will be of use to deter other People from settling. There is no fear of their obtaining a Charter. * * *

[62] James Hamilton to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Philad^a^ May 10 1761

Sir

I am greatly concern'd at being under a necessity of giving your Excellency some trouble in an affair that hath lately happen'd in this Province. I was in hopes the measures taken by me would have put a stop to it, and that there would have been no occasion to have taken up any part of your time about it: but as those measures have failed, I have good reason to think, that nothing less than your interposition can prevent the renewal of fresh disturbances from our Indian Allies; and I have the satisfaction to find, that S^r^ W^m^ Johnson, to whom I have communicated what hath past, joins with me in opinion with respect to the propriety of applying to You on the subject.

The story is a very long one; but in order to save your Excellency what trouble I may, I shall relate no more of it than is absolutely necessary to give you a just conception of the transaction, and of the train of Evils it may be productive of.

In the year 1754, some of the Inhabitants of Connecticut enter'd into an association to settle the Lands at Wyomink, and other Lands upon the Rivers Sasquehanna

[5] Nos. 46 and 50, *ante*.

[62] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXXI, 37; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 622-25.

& Delaware in the very center of this province; under a pretence, that the same were included within the Connecticut Grant from the Crown: notwithstanding, that the western boundaries of that Colony were adjudged, (by a decree of the King in Council in the year 1700) to extend no further than to the Eastern bounds of the Province of New York.

If the right to the Lands in question was only a matter of dispute between the Kings subjects, the common course prescribed by Law might be taken, and the matter be thereby brought to a legal Issue, and in that Case there would be no occasion for me to give your Excellency any trouble about it.

But it happens unfortunately, that these very Lands are claimed by the Six Nations, (as having not yet been purchased from them) who, on an application made to them for that purpose, at the time of the convention of the Deputies of the several North American Governments at Albany in the months of June & July 1754, did declare, that they would not upon any account part with those Lands either to the people of Connecticut, or to the Proprietors of Pennsyl[a] but that the same should be reserved for their hunting Grounds, and did insist, that no white people should be permitted to take possession of them— to which End, they (the Six Nations in Council) did then & there appoint John Shickcalamy, one of the Oneida Nation living at that time near to Fort Augusta, to be their Agent for those Lands, with express orders, that, in Case any white people should attempt to settle upon any of the Lands between the Rivers Sasquehanna & Delaware, to the Northward of the Proprietary purchases, He should immediately make complaint thereof to the Governor of this Province, in order that they might be forthwith removed.

Having had the honour at that time to be in the administration of this Government, and being made acquainted with the sentiments of the Six Nations upon this head, by the report of two Gentlemen whom I had commission'd to treat with them for a new purchase of Lands in behalf of the proprietors; I was no sooner informed of a settlement intended to be made by the people of Connecticut on those reserved Lands, than I immediatly wrote by express to Mr Wolcot & Mr Fitch[2] then Gov[r] & Lieut[t] Governor of that Colony, setting forth the in-

[2] Vol. I, nos. 26, 27, 30, and 31.

telligence I had received and the consequences to be apprehended from such a proceeding, and desired to know if those people were countenanced by that Governm[t] and on their both declaring that they had not received any such countenance, and Mr Fitch in particular expressing a bad opinion of the design I thought they would have desisted from any further prosecution of it—but it seems they did not. However, upon their making some fresh attempts in the Fall of that Year, Mr. Morris who succeeded me in the Administration, made such very strong remonstrances to the Governm[t] of Connecticut thereupon,[3] that the Matter was no further prosecuted at that time.

As the letters wrote by my self and Mr Morris with the Answers of the then Governors of Connecticut contain a true relation of this transaction, I have directed them to be copied, and take the liberty to send them herewith for your Excellency's information.

Besides what passed at Albany in the year 1754, I beg leave to acquaint your Excellency with some other circumstances attending this affair, which cannot fail to make the present attempt to settle those Lands appear in a very bad light to our Indian Allies.

Several Tribes of Indians tributary to, and dependant on the Six Nations, and particularly the Delawares and Nanticokes finding themselves streightned for want of room in the English Settlements were obliged to remove; and were placed by the six Nations at Wyomink and other places on the River Sasquehanna, where they lived till the war broke out; and then being seduced by the French, were deeply concern'd in the ravages committed on our Frontiers. After some time, by the assistance of Sir William Johnson, and the Six Nations, they were prevailed on to suspend Hostilities and brought to confer with us, and at length a peace was concluded at a Treaty held at Easton in the year 1758 with their Chief Teedyuscung; by whose good offices, and the influence of the Six Nations, the Indians to the Westward were drawn off from the French interest, at the very time that General Forbes was on his march against Fort Du Quesne, which greatly facilitated the reduction of that Fortress.

And in order to satisfy your Excellency how much those Indians have it at heart to be quieted in the peaceable possession of the Lands now attempted to be invaded

[3] *Ibid.*, no. 82.

by tbe Connecticut people, and of how great importance it may be to the future harmony and good understanding between us, that strict faith should be kept with them by his Majesty's subjects; Mr Peters one of the Members of Council of this Province, who waits upon your Excellency on this occasion will have the honour to lay before you Extracts from the Easton Treaty, by which, the solemn stipulations this Government was obliged to enter into with them on this subject will appear, and without which it is probable, that all our Endeavours to conciliate their Friendship would have proved fruitless.

In consequence of these stipulations, which have never been violated by us in a single instance, and at the request of the Indians, This Government hath, at the publick expence, built Houses for them at Wyominck, and hath from time to time as there was occasion, supplied them with Flour & other necessaries, without entertaining the least suspicion that the Connecticut people would ever again think of renewing their project for settling those Lands, so circumstanced as is above set forth. Nevertheless, some time last summer, they did, as I am inform'd, renew their purpose, and in consequence thereof began to take possession, open Roads, and lay out Townships, with intent to appropriate & settle them for their own advantage. I did not however hear of their proceedings till September last, when I immediately dispatch'd the Sheriff & Magistrates of Northampton County in which the Lands lie, to bring me a certain account of what they should see doing there, and with orders (in case they should find any persons whatever attempting to make a settlement) to let them into the Circumstances of those Lands and to warn them off.

In the mean time Teedyuscung who had also heard of these proceedings came down to me and made a formal complaint[4] of the breach of the Treaty enter'd into between us & the Indians at Easton.

When by the return of the Sheriff and Magistrates and the report they made to me, I knew the thing to be certainly true. I forthwith wrote to the Governor of Connecticut[5] acquainting him with these proceedings and requesting him to use his utmost influence with the people of his Government, to desist from prosecuting so unjust a scheme at the risque of being cutt off by the Indians

[4] No. 18, *ante*.
[5] No. 38, *ante*.

and involving us in a new war with those people, but to my great surprize I have not yet received any answer to my letter. [6]

I delayed not However to issue a proclamation [7] strictly prohibiting all persons from joyning with, or in anywise aiding or abetting such dangerous practices and caused the same to be published as well seperately as in the Gazette to the End that all might have due notice to avoid engaging themselves in so unwarrantable an enterprize.

The report of the Gentlemen who were sent by me the last Fall to order the intruders to remove, The late conferences with Teedyuscung and my proclamation upon the subject, with Mr. Hyndshaws deposition who was upon the spot about three weeks ago of all which Copies are herewith sent, [8] will furnish your Excellency with every thing I know relating to this unhappy affair. Sorry I am, that it was not in my power to make you master of this subject without engaging your patience in so long a detail; but I am in hopes the importance of the matter will not only make my apology, but engage your Excellency to use your influence with the Governor of Connecticut to recall these Intruders and not suffer them either to retain their possessions, or to make any settlements in that Country.

Your Excellency will please to observe by the complaint lately made to me by Teedyuscung, that the Indians are not only alarm'd but greatly irritated, at these proceedings, and have threatned to remove the people by force should their application to us prove ineffectual, which may in its consequences involve us again in a war with them: an Event much to be dreaded, as it must of course be grievous to this & the neighbouring provinces, and very injurious to the British Interest in General. But I flatter my self these Evils will be prevented by your Excelly's timely interposition in such manner as you shall think most proper and likely to answer the purpose.

I have the honour to be with the greatest respect S^{r}

Yr Excellys most obedient & most humble Servt

J H

[6] Fitch's reply was only written on May 7; see no. 60, *ante*.
[7] No. 42, *ante*.
[8] No. 59, *ante*.

[63] James Hamilton to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Sir Philadelphia, May 12 1761

I am to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th of March[2] in answer to mine relating to the Settlement of the Connecticut people in this province; and to return you my hearty thanks for your kind promise of communicating to me, anything that should occur to you, which it may be necessary for me to know.

With regard to Teedyuscunks complaint against the proprietors about Lands, you may please to be assured, I have not the least desire to interfere in it, nor have ever used any means to divert him from appointing a time and place for the hearing of it, agreeable to his Majesty's order. On the contrary whenever you shall please to give me notice that those preliminaries are agreed on, I shall readily appoint Commissioners to attend and explain to you the Justice of the Proprietors conduct in that respect; being perfectly satisfied with his Majesty's wisdom in having referred this matter to be heard by You.

Upon perusing your letter of the same date to Mr Peters,[3] I was concern'd to find that you had been inform'd that the Six Nation Indians had received three Belts of invitation to Philada since the winter. I hope upon inquiry you will find this intelligence not to have been well founded; since, with regard to myself, I do very sincerely assure you, I have never since my arrival sent the least message or Belt of invitation to those people for any purpose whatsoever, nor have I the least expectation of a visit either of Friendship or Business from them.

If any other persons of the province have presumed to send Messages to them, it is quite unknown to me, and I should be glad to be made acquainted with their names, that they may be dealt with according to their deserts.

I am sorry to acquaint you that the Connecticut Settlement on Delaware still goes on; and that another is intended to be made at Wyomink, the very place appointed by the Six Nations for the residence of the Delawares and other Tribes who were obliged to remove from the inward parts of the province on account of the great increase of our people which spoilt their hunting and that the Indians living there are so much alarmed at this pro-

[63] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 390-92.

[2] *Cf.* the letter from Johnson to Peters on March 4, 1761; no letter from Johnson to Hamilton on this date has been found. (No. 45, *ante*.)

ceeding, that Teedyuscunk and Six or seven others came lately down to acquaint me, that Several had already deserted their habitations, and that he himself should soon be obliged to go to the westward, unless a stop could be put to the Connecticuts people coming thither.[4]

I have been, and still am so much afraid that this manner of proceeding will occasion a fresh rupture with the Indians that I have wrote to General Amherst upon it,[5] and pray'd his interposition; in addition to which I now also beg the favour of yours in such manner as you shall judge most proper; and unless by these means a stop can be put to this Enterprize, I despair of its being done at all.

I must also beg the favour that You will acquaint me whether the Six Nations are apprized of those proceedings and what their opinion is respecting them? Since nothing is more certain than that the Lands do yet belong to those nations; having, never that I have heard of, been fairly and openly purchased from them, nor can the people of any other province have a right to purchase Lands in the very center of Pennsylv[a] all such purchases being declared null and void by an ancient and standing Law of this Government.

Nothing but my concern for preserving the peace so happily established between his Majesty's subjects and our Indian allies, after the late terrible scene of murder and desolation; and the dangerous light in which this wanton and unjust proceeding of the Connecticut Men appears to me, could have induced me to trespass so much upon your time on which account I hope you will not only excuse it, but believe me to be with the greatest Respect

Sir Your Most Obedient & Most humble Servant

S[r] W[m] Johnson Bar[t]. James Hamilton

[64] James Hamilton to Richard Peters.[1]

Philadelphia, May 15, 1761.

Sir,

I hope this will find you safely arrived at New York.

I received by the Post, a letter from Governor Fitch,[2] in answer to mine of the 10[th] of Feb'ry,[3] of which I have inclosed you a Copy. I have likewise inclosed you Hynd-

[3] No. 45, *ante*.
[4] Nos. 54 and 55, *ante*.
[5] No. 62, *ante*.

[64] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 50-51.
[2] No. 60, *ante*.

shaw's original affidavit[4] agreeable to your request, to Mr. Allen.

You will observe by Mr. Fitch's letter, which is a meer piece of artful Evasion, that this Settlement at Wyomen has the Countenance of the Connecticut Assembly, who, in order to encourage it, have disclaimed any right to the Lands as belonging to that Government, and have put the adventurers upon petitioning his Majesty's for a new Grant of those Lands, and for a Govern[t] to be erected therein.

As I hear there is a Ship bound from New York to some part of England very soon, I desire you will inclose this Copy to M[r] Penn, and write him fully on the subject of this projected Settlement, when you shall have discoursed with General Amherst, and know what he is willing to do on the Occasion, to which end I hope you will reason the point with him as closely as possible. I have now wrote to S[r] W[m] Johnson,[5] and desired him to inform me whether the Six Nations are acquainted with this proceeding of the Connecticut men, and what they say respecting it, and have pray'd him to join his endeavours to those of General Amherst, to put a stop to it. What he will do on the Occasion I know not, but I think it was right in me to desire it.

In Case M[r] Amherst should decline meddling in this matter, I think you should advise with Mr. Ogden,[6] or any other Lawyers of your acquaintance, what would be the best method to be taken to remove the Intruders. I hope the Government and proprietors of New Jersey have a proper Sense, both of the injustice and of the danger of such an intrusion.

I have nothing to add, but to assure you of my being, with great esteem, Sir, Your most Obedient & most humble Serv[t].

Richard Peters, Esq[r]. James Hamilton.

[65] Sir Jeffery Amherst to Thomas Fitch.[1]

New York, 17[th] May 1761.

Sir,

I Have received a Letter from L[t] Gov[r] Hamilton Acquainting[2] me of his Apprehensions of the behavior

[3] No. 38, *ante*.
[4] No. 59, *ante*.
[5] No. 63, *ante*.
[6] David Ogden; see Vol. I, no. 153.

[65] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 126-27.

of the Indians, on Some People of the Government of Connecticutt taking possession of Some Lands, to Which the Indians Claim a Right.

A War breaking out at this time with the Indians may be of most fatal Consequences; I have answered Governor Hamilton's Letter, and I Enclose you a Copy of it, that you may fully be Informed of my Opinion concerning this Affair.

I am, Sir, &ca.,
Jeff: Amherst.

Hon^ble^ Governor Fitch.

[66] Sir Jeffery Amherst to James Hamilton.[1]

New York, 17th May, 1761.

Sir:

Mr. Peters has laid before me Your Letter of the 10th Ins^t^.,[2] and has fully Explained to me a Subject which I must own to You gives me great Concern; as I am certain the King's Ministers, when they find the little Success His Majestys Requisition has had in raising the number of Troops that were required of the Province where You preside, that the Regular Forces might be spared for Essential Services; His Majesty's Ministers must undoubtedly be astonished to see two Provinces at this Juncture disputing their Rights, and at the same time alarmed at the Consequences that may happen if the Indians should be Irritated at it; which Steps seem to be Directly in opposition to the Services for which You are acquainted the Troops will be called for this Campaign.

I shall not Interfere in any matter of Dispute about Right of Land between Province & Province.

I wish Sincerely this Affair may be amicably settled, and that we may not be Involved in an unnecessary War, for which purpose I shall write to the Governor of Connecticut, who must be so Sensible of the Ill Consequence that must attend any Disputes at present, that I should hope he will Use his best Endeavors to keep Every thing in Peace and Quiet.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient, humble Servant,
Jeff. Amherst.

Hon^ble^ L^t^ Governor Hamilton.

[2] No. 62, *ante*.

[66] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 51-52; Amherst sent a copy of this letter to Fitch; no. 69, *post*.

[2] No. 62, *ante*.

[67] Richard Peters to Sir William Johnson.[1]

New York 18th May 1761

Sir

I thank you heartily for your kind answer to mine of the 12th Febry.[2] Mr Hamilton has laid before General Amherst a large Detail of the Connecticut People's Proceedings, and desired his Excellencys Interposition, so far as to prevent any fresh disturbances with Indians.[3] The Issue it is put upon with ye General is, that the Delawares were placed by the Six Nations on the Sasquahanna (I think in 1744 or 1745) and Teedyuscung at the Treaty of Easton in 1757, just before the Peace Belts were exchanged, did demand that the Lands at Wyomint & parts adjacent shoud be granted to him & his Delawares for their Habitation, and houses be built for them there, which was acceded to, so far as coud be done for Lands not purchased of the Indians; and in consequence of this Stipulation, to wch Mr Croghan your Deputy Agent was consenting, together with the Six Nations then present, Houses have been built for the sd Indians at Wyomint. Now for them to be turnd out of their peaceable Possession so solemnly stipulated as well in his Majesties name as in that of the Six Nations is such a Breach of Faith as deserves the highest resentment in them, & most certainly they will shew it, if the attempt to settle those Lands be carried into Execution. The Governor thinking yt General Amherst might want to be informed of some particulars that were mentiond in the Governors Letter gave me the charge of it;[4] and I have endeavored to set before the General the Stipulations made with the Sasquahanna Indians and the Consequences of a Breach of them, and he has wrote to ye Governor of Connecticut on the head:[5] wch with any other people woud have a proper Effect, but wth these I imagine that bare writing will not be regarded. Govr Fitch will I suppose disown on the part of the Governmt any Grants or Countenance to these Land Companies, & say that it is a Project of their own, & they must be dealt with according to the Laws of the Province into which they intrude

[67] [1] Md. H. S., Gilmor Papers, II, Div. 1, No. 43; *P. A.*, IV, 56-58; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, IV, 349-50. In the last named source the letter is addressed to Governor Horatio Sharpe.

[2] No. 39, *ante*.

[3] No. 62, *ante*.

[4] See no. 66, *ante*; also see Thomas Penn's comment upon Amherst's reception of Peters, no. 76, *post*.

[5] No. 65. *ante*.

themselves. This is what he has said to Governor Hamilton and It may be truth. But what is the Consequence? Some Indians espouse their cause some even live among them—others are angry and threaten to do them mischief. The Civil Power, by a Sheriff and the Posse of the County we will suppose, endeavours to apprehend them as Trespassers & breakers of the Peace, (for so they are having no Grant from the Gov^{r} Council & assembly of Connecticut) they resist, and, being numerous, people are killed on both sides, and perhaps some Indians y^{t} are their friends & abetters fall in the Fray. Will not this kindle fresh disturbances? At least until y^{e} Indians are properly acquainted with this matter & their minds known no force can be used against them—and if in the mean time they multiply umbrage will be given to the Indians & so it may prove very bad this way. It is a very bad affair and I shoud be extremely obliged to you for a little advice. As to the Lands it is an indifferent matter whether the Prop^{rs} of Pennsylvania or of Connecticut have or have not the legal Property of them to the rest of the Kings subjects—but their not being purchased of Indians & appropriated by the Six Nations to the Delawares for an habitation at a Treaty where Peace was concluded between His Majesty & the Indians; this, I say, makes it a national not a provincial Cause and the Controversy is not between Subject & Subject but between Indian & Englishman.

Teedyuscung told Governor Hamilton that he had not received a second letter from you, and until he does I imagine, by His Habit of Drunkenness that he is got into, that he will neglect this as he does most other things.

M^{r} Shuckburg will I hope relieve some of the distress that you must be in for want of Secretaries & other assistants. I beg pardon for this trouble, but my mind is so much disturbed least y^{e} Indians fall again into hostilities that I coud not rest till I had opened my Griefs to a Gentleman who has the clearest understanding & the most in his power in all matters relating to Indians. I am with a very sincere regard

Sir your most obedient and most humble Servant

Richard Peters.

S^{r} William Johnson

[68] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Council at the State House, the 25th May, 1761.

[68] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 619-20.

PRESENT:

His Honour the Governor.

Benjamin Chew, Esq[r].

* * * The Governor ordered the following Letters to be entered, which had passed between him, Governor Fitch, and General Amherst, on the affair of the people from Connecticut, settling the Lands of Cushietunck, &c., together with the Attorney General's opinion about it.[2]

[69] THOMAS FITCH TO SIR JEFFERY AMHERST.[1]

Hartford, 30[th] May 1761.

Sir,

I Have received your Letter of the 17[th] Instant,[2] Enclosing a Copy of your Letter, to L[t] Gov[r] Hamilton,[3] for which I Return you thanks.

M[r] Hamilton some time since Wrote to me on that Affair, to whom I sent an answer, which I trust will be to his Satisfaction, but he had not received it when he Wrote to you. I acquainted him that there were a Number of Persons mostly, I Supposed, Living in Connecticut, who represented to the Assembly, they had purchased of all the Allowed Chiefs of the Six Nations of Indians, a Large Tract of Land on the Susquahannah River, & proposed to Petition the King for a Charter, but as it was Supposed it lay within the Original Bounds of the Connecticutt Charter, it might, on that Account, be Objected against them, It had been already Granted &ca. On this the Assembly Declared that if His Majesty should think proper to Grant their Request, this Government Acquiesced therein, which is no more than Saying, they had no Objection, or Claim, against it; and that this Company have as yet made no pretence of Entering on those Lands.

I Acquainted him likewise there was another Company of Purchasers (as I was Informed) who called themselves the Delaware Company, but who they were, or of whom they purchased, I was not able to Say; and that it was from this last mentioned Company those people who had Entered on those Lands proceeded, and with regard to both, that they were particular persons Acting for themselves, and that the Government in no wise Interested itself with, or was Concerned for them.

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[2] The items which are entered here in the council minutes are the following: nos. 46, 60, 62, *ante*, and nos. 69 and 72, *post*.

[69] [1] C. H. S., *Colls.*, *Fitch Papers*, II, 128-30.

[2] No. 65, *ante*.

[3] No. 66, *ante*.

You will therefore See, Sir, there is no Dispute between the two Governments about those Lands; nevertheless I Acquainted him, I would Use my Influence to prevent the Ill Consequences he mentioned; and as I am Sensible a Controversy with the Indians, would be very Unhappy, I shall Endeavour all I can to Dissuade the people that live in Connecticutt from laying any foundation for such bad Consequences.

As our Troops are marched, & marching, I presume a great part of them will be at Albany, before you receive this, and by the Information I have had, Conclude you will find the Companies, one with another, to be Compleatly full, of which Colonel Whiting can give you a more particular & Exact Account.

I am, Sir, with very great Respect, &ca.

Thoˢ Fitch.

His Excellency General Amherst.

[70] Richard Peters to Thomas Penn.[1]

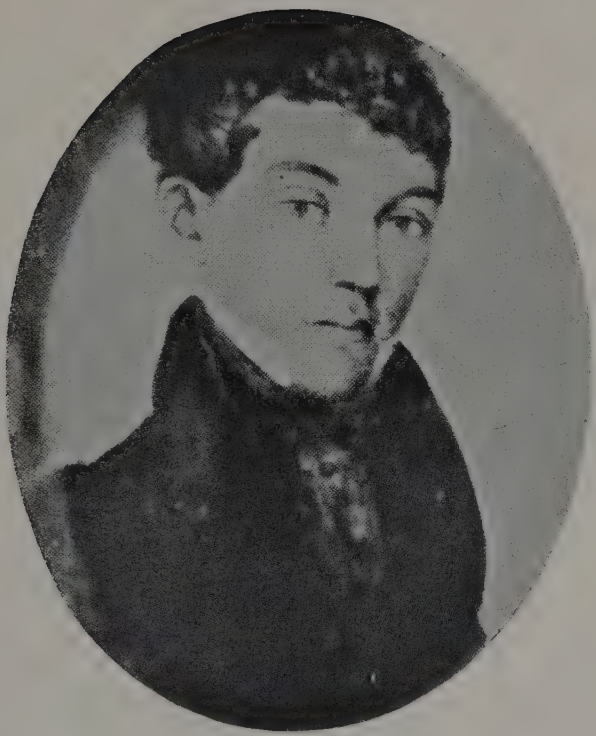
Philadelphia 1ˢᵗ June 1761

Honoured Sir

By this Conveyance you will receive a Duplicate of my Letter from New York. A long Letter entirely confined to the Relation of the proceedings of the Commissioners. Copies of Governor Hamiltons Letter to Governor Fitch and his Answer, Duplicate of Governor Hamilton's Letter to Genˡ Amhurst Copies of all the Conferences with Teedyuscung, and Copy of a Deposition made by Captain Hyndshaw who was sent express to see what the Connecticut People were doing at Cushietunck.[2]

I am amazed to see in the Attorney Genˡ's Opinion of the 7 of March these words "the state of the Country in dispute *as it is now surrendered in perpetuity to the Indians* is a Material State Reason why the Crown ought to interpose."[3] I know of no Surrender, much less of a surrender in perpetuity to the Indians. This would put you in a much worse Station than if the Connecticut People were to settle the Lands; for you must be sensible that Teedyuscung requested a whole Country (indeed not less than two Millions of Acres;) but this was not conceded to him nor I hope never will be. The place where they now are at Wyomink, and a proper extent of Country about it was, to be sure, conceded to them, so far and no further than

[70] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 150.
[2] Nos. 38, 40, 54, 55, 59, 60, and 62, *ante*.
[3] See no. 46, *ante*, note 2.



DANIEL CLAUS.
From a Miniature in the Dominion Archives, Ottawa, Canada.

it could be done on Lands not purchased of the Indians & without knowing what would be the Sentiments of the Six Nations in Council respecting this demand of Teedyuscung. I think you should be very cautious and hope you have been so in the state of the Case to the Attorney General, at least if you have not, suppress it, for the Quakers here—(should they see it) will make an ill use of it with the Delaware Indians. You have I think expressed yourself very differently to Mr Hamilton, and given him Instructions not to grant Lands of such an amazing and improper extent as was demanded by Teedyuscung, nor to encourage the Indians to expect it. If you confine yourself to Wyomink and a proper Quantity of Land about it, enough for a commodious Settlement; You will be right, but for any thing further I think you will hurt your interest; and if you will look into the Governors Answer to Teedyuscung in the Easton Treaty of July 1757 You will see that there is no Stipulation for more. * * *

Honoured Sir Your most Obedt humble Servant
Richard Peters

[71] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

[June 8, 1761: Johnson comments on the obstinacy of the Connecticut settlers and Teedyuscung's charge against the proprietors.]

[72] Sir Jeffery Amherst to James Hamilton.[1]

Albany, 15th June, 1761.

Sir:

* * * I enclose you paragraphs of a Letter I have received from Governor Fitch,[2] in answer to the one I acquainted you I intended to write him, in relation to the encroachments making by the Connecticut people in the Government of Pennsylvania, & hope that affair will be amicably settled for the mutual advantages of both provinces.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient humble servant,
Jeff. Amherst.

[73] Indian Proceedings at Niagara and Detroit.[1]

At a Meeting held at Burnetsfield, July 7th
Present
The Honble Sir William Johnson Bart.

[71] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 401; this letter was burned.
[72] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 628-29.
[2] No. 69, *ante*.

The Revd Parson Occum
John Johnson Esqr
Lieut. Smith of His Majestys Independt Co[s].
Justice Herkemer and several of the principal Inhabitants
Lieut. Guy Johnson of his Majesty's Independt Compys as Secretary
Upwards of 30 Sachems &ca of Oneida & Tuscarora

Conoghquieson[2] Speaker, asked if Sir William was ready to hear what he had to say, on being answered in the Affirmative he proceeded.

Brother Warraghiyagey

* * * Here is a paper which was sent to the Council at Onondaga and as we are illiterate, we beg you will explain to us the purport thereof—Delivered a printed proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania[3]

The Speaker having finished, Sir William informed him he would consider on an answer to what he had sayed, which he would deliver them in the afternoon.

P. M. Sir William Johnson having sent to inform the Indians he was ready to answer them, they accordingly met

Present as Before

Whereupon Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren of Oneida and Tuscarora

* * * The printed paper which you desire to have explained contains a Proclamation from the Governor of Pennsilvania setting forth, that several persons from the neighboring Colonies had taken possession of some Lands near Cushietunk, and in the upper parts of Northampton County against which Teedyuscung Had remonstrated, declaring, that if they were not removed, the Indians would do it by force themselves, The Governor therefore issued the proclamation ordering them off, & forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any lands not yet purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for the same. * * *

[74] Lewis Gordon to Richard Peters.[1]

Easton, July 29th, 1761.

Sir:

Mr. Horsfield, passing through this Town to day on his Way to New York, communicated to me the follow-

[73] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 436; this conference with the sachems of the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras was held during Johnson's journey to Detroit.

[2] See Vol. I, no. 57, note 13 for a note on this Oneida sachem.

ing Story, which, tho' only an Indian one, seems worthy of Notice. It is this: One Henry Quamash, a lame Indian, who is under great Obligations to the Moravians, and particularly to Mr. Horsfield, for the Care taken with him during his Cure, coming down to Bethlem, Mr. Horsfield was inquisitive to know upon what Business the Indians were come to treat. The Indian was shy in replying, but in a broken unconnected manner told him it was about the Lands at Wyoming, &c.; That certain Nations (here Mr. Horsfield's memory failed him, he can't be positive as to what Nations, but) he thinks the Senecas is one of them, that (Quamash told him) had actually sold those Lands to the New England People. That the Nations now coming down, had invited those that Sold the Lands to this Treaty repeatedly, but that they not only refused to come, but at last hid themselves in the Woods to shun their Solicitations. It is added that Teedyuscung, since he came down, waited on the Onondago Chief with a large Belt of Wampum, & requested those Lands for him & his Children, and that the Chief answer'd that those Lands were already disposed of to the New England men; who, thereupon replied, that he and his men would retire to Allegany. But the Chief dissuaded him from such a Step, and gave him some encouragement that things might never the less be adjusted & settled amongst them.

If there be any Truth in this Story, it will be necessary to conceal it from the Country as much as possible; for, there are many People in this County who are afraid to Pay the Proprietaries of this Province for their Lands, being apprehensive of the New England Claim, and this will furnish them with a stronger Pretence.

As soon as You have settled the Point, Pray favour me with a Line as to the Road the Governor & Council intend to Travel to Easton—whether by Bethlem or Durham, & when you propose to be at either of those Places, that I may have it in my power to pay my Respects by attending you some part of the Way hither. We expect the Indians here this Evening.

I am very respectfully, Sir, Your most obed^{t}., and most humble Servant,

Lewis Gordon.

[3] This was the proclamation issued February 20, 1761; see no. 42, *ante*.

[74] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 66.

Addressed: To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., at Philadelphia. By favour of Mr. Dan[l] Brodhead.

[75] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * It is very unfortunate for us that in the Treaty of Easton Wyoming is the Place mentioned by the Indians as that they will reserve to themselves, and that the present Settlement is at Cachitang. We have been advised not to apply immediately to the King but wait for your taking up some one person that is settled there, or serving an Ejectment, and bringing it over by an Appeal when it will be heard here. I think if Teedyuscung was to send over a Petition to the King in Council setting forth the Case it might be of service, and we would present it for him. He might in it say he had desired us to prosecute it, and in it might also say that any differences that did subsist between us are settled, if that should be the case, and on that I would get an order to S[r] W[m] Johnson to take no further steps in that Business. The Board of Trade tho' not adjourned, and also the Council have almost finished their Business, and there is not a Council to be had if any Affair should be brought on, so that we must defer everything 'til after the vacation that wants their assistance. I much admire these Intruders should be supported by any Indians.

Your Letters to General Amhurst and the Governor of Connecticut[2] were very proper ones, and I think after the Letter M[r] Fitch has wrote you, these People will not seriously think of putting themselves under the protection of the Government of Connecticut. I believe it will be imprudent to proceed against them by burning their Houses,[3] and desire the most easy way of trying the Right may be pursued, so as to put an end to this Intrusion.

We are well pleased to hear King Beaver and his Indians intend to make you a visit this Summer, and hope you may settle the Affair with Teedyuscung which if you do and the Complaint withdrawn there can be no pretence for S[r] W[m] Johnson's meddling with it, and I desire you will not let any one go to him. * * *

[75] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 53-59; dated August 7, 1761.
[2] Nos. 38 and 62, *ante*.
[3] See Vol. I, no. 34, note 4.

[76] THOMAS PENN TO RICHARD PETERS.[1]

Mr Peters

Since I wrote you last, of which a Duplicate is sent herewith, I have received your several Letters & Duplicates of the 27th and 30th of April, 16th 20th & 30th of May & 1st, 1st, & 1st of June with the Exemplification of the Bill refused by the Governor. Copys of Conferences with Teedyuscung, Copys of Letters to the Governor of Connecticut & General Amhurst, with the answer from the first and several other Papers. I desire you will remember that I have not received any Letter from the Commiss[rs] & therefore do not write to them. * * *

I have received the Certified Copy of the Conferences with Teedyuscung,[2] but this intrusion being at Cashetang on Sasquehannah, instead of Wyoming mentioned in the Treaty, we cannot make any use of them, and indeed are advised that some legal methods should first be tryed against some of the Settlers. I have wrote my Sentiments so fully about Sir Wm Johnson's hearing Teedyuscung's Complaint, that nothing more need be said on that subject. I hope the Letter from Mr Fitch and General Amhurst's Letter to him will make the Connecticut People more tractable.[3] Mr Hamilton's Letter to Mr Amhurst[4] was a very proper one; I am sorry this Affair occasioned you a Journey to New York, but it was no doubt very proper for you to go to explain somethings to Mr Amhurst which might not occur in writing the Letters, and I return you our thanks for that Service. You write of a difficulty of getting admittance to the General, surely they do not take state upon them in that respect. Mr Monchton was very obliging and of great service; I wonder the General should not consider there were two sides in the Province, and that you came from that which wished to do the King's Business, but indeed the safety of many People depended on the issue of this negotiation.

Lord Stirling will procure for you the use of the Jersey Quadrant, on your giving perhaps some security for the value of it, if desired, or paying some Person the Proprietors can trust to take care of it. I much wonder any Indians settled near Cachetang would patronize the Connecticut Settlement. * * *

[76] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 60-63.
[2] Nos. 54 and 55, *ante*.
[3] Nos. 60 and 65, *ante*.
[4] No. 62, *ante*.

In the State of the Case [5] for the Attorney General's opinion on the Connecticut Affair you will see however large & general he has spoken upon the Land being granted to the Indians, in the Case it is said that in the Treaty it is stipulated they shall have a settlement reserved to them for ever upon these Lands which is within the Western Latitude of Connecticut. This is what was agreed to, but the quantity of Land was never ascertained. Wyomen & and a proper extent of Country about it is all that I expect shall be allowed them, if the Six Nations consent to it, but to give them Land much more than their Patrimony they sold appears ridiculous, & this is all that was conceded to them. * * *

We are very well pleased with your having retained Mr Smith & Mr Ogden [6] in the Connecticut Affair, if the latter can prevail on the Government of Jersey to join it will be very agreable, but I much doubt it.

I have now answered all your several Letters I think as to all the points mentioned in them, and with my best wishes for your health, I am

Your very affectionate Friend.

Tho Penn

London August 8th 1761.

[77] Extract from the Minutes of the Indian Conference at Easton, August, 1761. [1]

At a Conference with the Indians on Monday, the 10th of August, 1761.

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr., &c., as before. [2]

Tokahaio stood up and spoke as follows, viz[t]:

Brother Onas:

You will please to hear what the Six Nations are going to say to you. Some of the English have settled upon our Lands, but we don't know from whence they came. We hope that as you are strong you will assist us in pre-

[5] No. 36, *ante*.

[6] Probably William Smith of New York and David Ogden of New Jersey.

[77] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 643.

[2] There were present the usual proprietary officials: James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew; Joseph Fox, one of the provicial commissioners; several "other Gentlemen" from Philadelphia and other parts of the province; and Indians from the Six Nations and other tribes more than four hundred in number, including men, women, and children.

venting them from settling upon our Lands, that we may not be wronged out of them.

A Belt of 7 Rows, with 6 Diamonds & a Bar.

Brother Onas:

We have heard that this Land has been sold, but we do not know for certain by whom. The Six Nations have not sold it, & never intended it as yet. Whoever has sold the Land stole it from us, and only did it to fill their pockets with Money; but we have heard that two Tuscaroras, one Oneida, & one Mohawk, have sold it unknown to the Six Nations.

A String of 4 Rows. * * *

[78] Extracts From the Minutes of the Indian Conference at Easton, August, 1761.[1]

At a Conference with the Indians on Tuesday the 11th of August 1761.

Present

The Honble James Hamilton Esqr &c &c as before[2]—The Governor Addressing himself to Teedyuscung Spoke as follows Viz[t]

Brother

I readily Acknowledge that you have been a great Instrument in bringing about the great work of Peace; and, according to the Promises you made us at this Place three Years ago the Peace Belt has been Sent to Several Nations of Indians, who have Since joined their Hands to it; so that by the Blessing of the most High, the Wound, by the Means of the Medicine you have applied is entirely healed. And it shall be my Endeavour, as you say it shall be your's, to keep the Wound from ever opening again.

A Belt.

Brother

You tell me that all your Young Men, as far as the Twightwees and those now with you, Mohickons, Opies and Delawares, intend to join in & stand to whatever you and I have agreed to; And that they will not take notice of whatever Drops of blood may have stained the Road; but will look steadily to our agreements. Brother, I very much Commend this Resolution—It is a mark of Prudence and a real love for Peace. Considering how many wicked men there are in the World It must be expected

[78] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, III, 96-98, at pp. 16-21, and 23 of the minutes; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 644-52.

[2] See no. 77, *ante*, note 2.

that Private Mischiefs and even Murders will now and then be committed. When this happens, we shall do well to let one another know of it, and join in taking all proper measures to detect & punish the evil-doers. This being done the Public Peace can never be affected or hurt. By this Belt I assure you that this is my Disposition and Resolution as well as it is yours. A Belt & String.

Brother

I take Special notice of your Declaring that you have cleared your Self as far as Wecheloosen Papoonan's Town; as far as that Place you say you have no Prisoners, but they are all Delivered up, and you want to make a Peace as lasting as the World. Brother, I take this public Declaration of your's very kindly. I believe you say true. If all, like you, would do the same thing—and they are engaged and have often promised to do it—the Peace would last for Ever. On the Part of this Government all Engagements shall be punctually observed. This String confirms my Words. A String.

Brother

You say you would not have me look to you for any Thing further, for nothing will ever make a Difference betwixt you and me, and therefore if anything happens it must Spring from me, as your Young Men have put all their affairs into the hands of their Chiefs. Brother, assure yourself that my Heart is good toward you, and, that I shall take all the Pains in my Power to prevent any breach of the Peace. Keep but your Young Men Sober and in order and let them do no Mischief to the Inhabitants, and I am well assured we shall always remain on good Terms and enjoy all the Benefits of Peace.

A String.

Brother

I agree with you that Friendly conferences between us are of Great use, as they give us an oppertunity of Settling Matters that may arise from time to time, which might otherwise breed misunderstandings between us. I shall be your Ear, and inform you constantly of any thing that may concern you. A String.

Brother

I thank you for your information respecting what you tell me, was said to you by the Seven Nations You are now all together. Speak your minds to one another freely and affectionately as Friends and Relations should do, and Agree now on all Points. If you really mean to continue

at Wyoming, let your Uncles know it, and they will, I doubt not, consent to it. They seem to apprehend that Danger is nigh to you as well as themselves; but I hope what I have said to them of the good Disposition of General Johnson will quiet both their and your Fears. By this Belt I assure you that I will give you the earliest Notice in my Power if any Harm should ever be intended against you at Present I know of none. I am assured that there is none. A Belt.

Brother.

I shall be very sorry if you Remove from Wyoming. This Province has Chearfully and at a Considerable expence assisted you to build Houses and make your Settlements there Commodious to you as long as you live there you will always find us disposed to assist you. If you go away it will not be so much in our Power. Consider this well Your Uncles who now hear me Speak to you will not I hope, after Placing you there & after the Expence that has been laid out by us in building Houses for you, desire you to go to live at another Place, without your giving them some Cause of Complaint, and that I hope you never will do. In Confirmation of the Truth of what I now say to you I give you this Belt. A Belt.

The Governor then Addressing himself to Papoonan Spoke as follows:

Brother Papoonan

I thank you for your care in Sending my Message to Achoan and for Delivering his Answer. I shall give you no more Trouble in this Matter, nor send him any more Messages; but Expect his Uncles the Seven Nations will acquaint him with what I have so strongly urged upon them during these Conferrences, with respect to the Delivery of the Prisoners.

The Governor Addressing himself to the Seven United Nations Spoke as follows: Brethren of the Seven United Nations, and all our Indian Brethren now Present

You desire me to open my Heart & conceal Nothing from you. I give you this String to assure you that I will always Communicate to you every thing that comes to my Knowledge, or that rises up in my mind which Concerns our Common Interest, and keep Nothing Secret; but will agree that you and I shall have but one Eye, One Ear & one Heart.

A String.

Brethren

I am very sorry to hear that you apprehend General Johnson has been unkind to you; I am afraid the evil Spirit is again Endeavouring to blind your Eyes, and mislead you. You well know that General Johnson has for a great Number of Years past Manifested his love and Friendship for the Indians on many Occasions, And you have as often given Proofs of your Esteem and good Opinion of him You should not therefore Suffer the Confidence & Trust you have reposed in him to be interrupted by any Jealousies or Suspicions, but you should open your Hearts to him & tell him your minds freely. I am persuaded he is a very worthy Gentleman and your good friend, And if you will lay your Grievances before him, I am sure he will do you Justice if you have been injured, and remove all your Uneasiness. A Belt.

Brethren.

You say that you are afraid Death is coming upon you and Seem to apprehend yourselves to be in great Danger. I am much Surprized to hear this, nor can I find out what has given Rise to your Fears. As there is now a Perfect Peace and Friendship betwixt you and all your Brethren the English. You must not therefore make yourselves uneasy without any just Grounds or Foundation. I speak to you from the Bottom of my Heart; and do assure you that I never heard, nor do I believe, that there are any ill Designs forming against you. A Belt.

Brethren.

I thank you for the particular Affection you Express for the People of this Province. We have always made it a Rule to Speak to you plainly and from the Bottom of our Hearts; and to treat you, not only Justly, but with Brotherly Love & kindness; and it now gives us great Satisfaction to hear that you think so well of us. I assure you we desire nothing more than to live in Perfect Peace and Friendship with you as long as the Sun and Moon endures. We will always hold the Chain of Friendship in Our Hands, and keep it bright & free from Rust, and in all our future conduct to and Dealings with you, continue to use you well, and give you every Proof of our affection & Regard for you. A Belt.

Brethren.

I have carefully considered that Part of the Speech you made Yesterday, wherein you say that some Lands have been Stole from you and sold by some Indians, who had

no Right to them, to the English, who have Settled upon them. I know of no Lands lying within this Province which have not been Purchased of you, that have been settled by the English, Except a Tract Lying on or near the River Delaware about Fifty Miles above the blue Mountain. Brethren, I am glad to have this Oppertunity of Speaking to you on this Head. 'Tis a matter of great Consequence and has given me much Concern. Listen attentively therefore to what I shall say to you about this Matter. You know that an Agreement was made a great while ago between your Ancestors and your Brother Onas, which has been often renewed and confirmed by many of your Chiefs now living that your Brother Onas would never Settle any Lands in this Province till he had fairly purchased them of the Indians who Engaged that they would never sell any Lands in this Province to any other Person than their Brother Onas, That you may refresh your Memories and call to mind this Agreement I give you this Belt. A Belt.

Brethren

A great Number of People who lived in Connecticut Government came, about a year ago, and Settled near this River beyond the Line of the Lands purchased of you, at a Place called Cushetunk, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyoming. As soon as I heard of it I sent Messengers to them informing them these Lands had never been purchased of the Indians and desiring them to move away. They sent me back for answer that they had purchased all those Lands of you, and under that purchase had a Right to them and would hold them. Now Brethren, As you have told me you will hide Nothing from me, I desire you will tell me truly whether you have Sold these Lands to these Strangers who have Settled them against my will and Consent? To which Question the Six Nations made Answer (That those were the Lands which they mentioned yesterday to have been Sold by four Straggling Indians without the Knowledge or Consent of their General Council and that they understood Thomas King, an Oneida Indian, was one of those who had sold those Lands.) Upon which Answer the Governor said

Brethren, You know all such private Sales are of no force: Therefore Join this String to the Belt, and desire you will Send for those Indians into the Great Council at

Onondago, and reprove them for their Conduct, and Cancel their Deeds. A Belt & a large String. * * *

Teedyuscung then informed the Governor that he Desired to Speak afterwards to him and to his Uncles the Six Nations. Whereupon the Governor desired him to begin and he Spoke as follows.

Uncles.

I beg you will hearken to what I am going to Say. You may Remember some Years ago at our Council Fire, you took me by the Hairs of my Head and shook me, and told me to go and live at *Wyoming*, for you gave me the Land there; where I might raise my bread and get my Living: Now again you desire me to move off from thence and would place me some where Else. The Reason why I complied with your first Request was, Because I thought you would give me the Lands at *Wyoming* in the Room of Some of Our Lands you had Sold the English. I assure you now that if I move from thence Some English will come and Settle there in the Midst of Our Road, so that we cannot pass from thence to this Province and we shall lose the Land; so that neither you nor me will have any Benefit from it.

Addressing himself to the Governor he said.

Brother.

I am really very glad to hear you say the Wound is healed up. We are all pleased at it. Since this is the Case we Expect you will pay us for the Lands we have been complaining about. It was left to *King George.* You told me as soon as ever you heard from the King, you would let me know of it, but I have not heard you say any thing about it since. Now Brother as there are some here present who have never been paid for Some of their Lands, we desire you would pay them now. But as for the *Munsies* and some others at Allegheny who also claim Lands near this Place, they will Agree with you when they see you. * * *

[79] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

At a Conference held at the Governor's House on Thursday the 27th August, P. M.

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, &ca.

Richard Peters, Esqr.,

[79] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 659-61.

Joseph Fox, Esqr., One of the provincial Commissioners.
The same Indians as on Yesterday.[2] * * *

After the Governor had done speaking there was a short Consultation among the Chiefs of the Indians, After which the Conoy Chief, Last Night, spoke as follows, with a Belt in his hand:

Brother:

Please to hear what we, the Senecas, Cayugas, Nanticokes, Conoys, Mohickons, Delawares, & Opies, have to say to you.

Brother:

We had a Council at Easton a few days ago, after you left us,[3] where several things were talked of that were not settled in the public Council. One point in particular related to the Lands at Wyomink. We desire a Deed may be drawn for those Lands to Joe Peepy and Isaac Stille, not for themselves, but for the Delawares, that they may take it and get it signed by the Six Nations; for we are afraid these Lands may be taken from us by the New England people, lately come to Cushietunk.

The Governor desired Isaac Stille, the Interpreter, to ask them to speak this over again, for he did not understand what sort of a Deed they wanted; which Isaac Stille did, and they said a Deed to be signed by the Six Nations; but it was to be made to Jo Peepy & Isaac Stille, who were to keep it for the other Indians, & they desired the Governor would get such a Deed drawn for the Delawares, for Jo Peepy and Isaac Stille to get signed, & to keep for them.

The Governor desired the Interpreter to acquaint them that these Lands belonged to the Six Nations, who might sell or give them to the Indians, as they pleased, and he should be well satisfied with whatever disposition they should think proper to make of these Lands, to the Indians; They could not, indeed, sell them to any other White people than to the proprietors, the Six Nations having entered into Covenants not to sell Lands within the Province, to any other Persons.

He desired them to be informed that these Lands were not purchased from the Six Nations, & that therefore he could not meddle with them at all, nor Draw any Deed about them, because the six Nations might take offence

[2] See no. 77, *ante*, note 2.

[3] The conference at Easton had adjourned on August 12; *ibid.*, 654.

at it, & he might thereby draw on him their Resentment, which he would not do, & therefore would draw no Deed, nor meddle at all with those Lands.

It was not the practice of the Six Nations to make Deeds for Lands to Indians, and the Six Nations positively told Teedyuscung in open Council, that they would not make him a Deed for those Lands. * * *

[80] Samuel Gray to Jonathan Trumbull.[1]

Hartford Aug.st 28.th 1761

Sr.

We met here according to our appointment[2] and have prepared matters for Col Dyar To go forward To England on the Susquehannah affair, and Suppose we have a sufficiancy of money for him. We were not able To Execute the power of attys Instructions &c nor to draw the Money out of The Treasury, for which reasons Wee have adjourned To Meet here Next Wednesday Evening and This is att the desire of the Gentn Present, To ask the favior of your attendance In order to Compleat the affair.

I am with due respect your honrs Most obt Humble Sert

Saml1 Gray

For Jont Trumble Esq.

[81] Minutes of Pennsylvania Council and Proclamation by James Hamilton.[1]

16th September, 1761. Information having been repeatedly given the Governor that the New England Tresspasers refused to remove, & that others were intending to join them, he thought proper to issue the following Proclamation:

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION

Pennsylvania, ss.

Whereas, divers persons, the natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of our neighbouring Colonies, have lately come into this Province, & without any Licence or Grant from the Honourable proprietaries,

[80] [1] C. H. S., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers.

[2] This was the committee appointed to collect materials relating to the Company for the use of the agent in London and to prepare instructions for him; see no. 53, *ante*.

[81] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 663-64.

or Authority from the Government, have presumed in a Body to possess themselves of & settle upon a large Tract of Land in this province not yet purchased from the Indians, near Cushietunck, on the River Delaware, and in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and are endeavouring to persuade & inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate and join with them in their illegal and dangerous designs; and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by strong hand. *And whereas*, The Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, hath made a very earnest & formal Complaint and Remonstrance to me against the said practices, insisting that the Intruders should be immediately removed by the Government to which they belonged or by me; and declared if this was not done, the Indians would come and remove them by force, and do themselves Justice; with which he desired they might be made acquainted before hand, that they might not pretend Ignorance; which has been since accordingly done by my Order. *And Whereas*, since the making of the abovementioned complaint by Teedyuscung, the Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, who were present at the Treaty held at Easton in the month of August last, did, in the most earnest manner, renew the said Complaint & remonstrance, and insist that this Government should afford them its aid in obliging the said Intruders to remove; affirming, 'That the said Lands, had never yet been sold, or were intended to be sold by them, to any person or persons, whatsoever, notwithstanding what the said Intruders have said, or may continue to say to the contrary; and that if any Indian or Indians had taken upon them to sell or dispose of the said Lands, they had done it unknown to the Six Nations, and had stolen them, with a View to fill their pockets with the Money.' *Wherefore*, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries of this Province to the said Lands, & to preserve the peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored & subsisting between us and the Indians, & to prevent the terrible Consequences that must necessarily arise by their carrying into Execution their Threats of removing by Force, the Intruders on the said Lands, as also, to warn & prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders, in their intended design of making Settlements in the said Indian Country, I have judged it proper, by and with the advice of the Council to issue this, my second Proclamation, hereby

strictly requiring & enjoining in his Majesty's Name, all and every person and persons already settled, or residing on the said Lands, immediately to depart & move away from the same; And do hereby forbid all his Majestie's Subjects of this or any other Province, or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle, or possess any of the said Lands, or any other, the Lands within the Limits of this Province, not yet purchased of the Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, and on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law; And I do hereby, also, strictly charge, enjoin, and require all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers, and all other, his Majesty's Liege People within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice and condign punishment, all offenders in the Premises.

Given under my hand, & the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & sixty-one, and in the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the third, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &ca

James Hamilton

By His Honour's Command,
Richard Peters, Secretary

GOD SAVE THE KING.

[82] RICHARD PETERS TO LEWIS GORDON.[1]

Sir,

Herewith you will receive fifty of the Governors second Proclamations[2] against the settlements of Lands at Cushietunck and any other Lands not purchased of the Indians, wch you are to publish at Court, and take care that there be a charge to ye Grand Jury given agreeable thereto.

Mr. Biddle is likewise instructed how to draw and support a proper Indictment agt them, wch may be found on the view of the Justices and others, who went to Cushietunck agreeable to your Report.

Mr. Biddle has likewise with him the original Letter of Gov. Fitch, and the Att'y & Solliciter General's opinions, together with an extract of the Letter he wrote to General Amherst,[3] wherein he positively asserts that they have not

[82] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 70-71; dated September, 1761.
[2] See no. 81, *ante*.
[3] See nos. 46, 50, 60, and 69, *ante*.

ye countenance of the Connecticut Goverm^{t}, &c., you may show, or extract thereof, as you shall think it adviseable.

The Proprs. and Govr. expect that the Indictments be found and ye process thereon duly served as soon as possibly it can be done after the court, and that proper persons be engaged to serve ye process for reasonable rewards.

Great care must likewise be taken y^{t} every thing in Court be done and entered rightly, for the proceedings must all be sent to England to support the Proprs. complaint before ye King in Council.

The Gov^{r} would likewise be glad to know for certain how many are left at Cushietunck, and in what condition they are as to a winter's support, and if they intend to keep possession, together with every other material particular y^{t} is or can be known concerning these Intruders.

Much is expected from your care and zeal to rid the country of these troublesome people, who will else throw every thing into confusion as well as draw upon us the Resentm^{t} of the Indians.

Indorsed: Sent with Copies of Govr. Hamilton's and Fitch's letters, in 1754.[4] Case of Connecticut trespassers, with Attorney and Solicitor General's opinions.[5] Hyndshaw's Deposition.[6] Gov^{r}. Fitch's answer to Gov^{r}. Hamilton, 7th May, 1761.[7] Extract of Gov^{r} Fitch's letters to General Amherst.[8] Draught Chief Justices letter, with a warrant.[9]

[83] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I shall expect to hear soon that you have commenced some legal process against the Connecticut Intruders, for which purpose I desire you will press Mr Chew to take out the process, before they are become more numerous. I am very well pleased to find they do not attempt to settle at Wyoming and that there are not many settled at Cashetang.

I cannot agree with you in your opinion that the Provinces should not treat with the Indians independently of the King's Agent, when the Agent is only a private Man

[4] Vol. I, nos. 26, 27, 31, and 85.
[5] Nos. 46 and 50, *ante*.
[6] No. 59, *ante*.
[7] No. 60, *ante*.
[8] No. 69, *ante*.
[9] No. 21, *ante*.

[83] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 68; dated October 9, 1761.

of one of the Provinces, which is at present the case, I think he is too inconsiderable a Person, and too much attached to the Province he is of to have the Affairs of other Provinces intrusted to him; this Man is a Trader, and a Purchaser of Land also, both which render him more unfit; if a Vice Roy was sent over all the Provinces he would be a proper Person to take the Lead, but for such a Man as Johnson, and even his Deputy to put themselves on a par, or rather above Governors of Provinces is I think very improper, and that it would be much better to leave such Affairs to the Governor of New York as formerly, and let Johnson act under him, allowing the other Provinces to settle their own Affairs with the Indians as before the War. * * *

[84] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * The behaviour of the Associators at the Treaty at Easton was certainly very unjustifiable, and I think they should be treated with neglect & contempt; I am much concerned they should have given so much trouble, but I hope from what Teedyuscung told the Governor when he came to Philadelphia after the Treaty,[2] that the truth will come out and the Affair be settled at the next Treaty. I am sorry to hear the Quakers are sending up their Female Preachers to the Indians, as it is calculated to draw those poor People to a dependance upon them, else a conviction of their peaceable Principles would be very useful.

I have not got a Copy of the Treaty, tho' so many Ships have arrived, and the Packet with Letters of the 21st of Oct[r] from New York. I thank you for your endeavour to serve us in this Affair, but find the Quakers do not desire to have our characters vindicated.

I am concerned to hear that General Amhurst has granted Lands near the Forts and shall represent it to the Administration as very improper. I hope however there is more said of it than will be found to be fact, of which I shall hope soon to hear. The Message sent by the Governor to the Onondago Council about the Deed to the Connecticut People we very much approve of I admire you did not remind the Conoy Chief of his inconsistency, in telling you overnight that his People were not with him and he

[84] [1] H. S. P., Penn Latter Book, VII, 83-84, 86; Peters MSS., V, 108; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 153; dated December 12, 1761.

[2] That is, the treaty held with the Six Nations and the Delawares in August, 1761; see nos. 77, 78, and 79, *ante*.

did not choose to be paid for the Land and the next Day demanding the Money. I think you might have got some intelligence from him, and exposed the Associators. * * *

I am well pleased to find that the Letters from Messrs Amhurst, Johnson and Fitch with the Attorney and Sollicitor General's opinion have had so good an effect on the Minds of our Trespassers who joined the Connecticut People. * * *

[85] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company att Hartford Janry 5th 1762 Timo Woodbridge Esqr moderator Saml Gray Clerk

Whereas the Comte appointed To prepare the Case of the Susquehannah Purchase for the Agent To be by him laid before his Majesty for his Royal Confirmation &c has been for Several reasons delayed To this time it is now Voted That the Comtee Shall Immediately Compleat the preparations of the Case In the best manner they can & properly attested and after Takeing the best advice they Can To Transmit the Case To Some proper person In Great Brittain and In the Name & behalf of This Company to Authorize and Impower him To appear for This Company and also give him proper Instructions relative Thereto

Voted That Jared Ingersol Timo Woodbridge John Smith & Job Randal Esqrs be and They are hereby added to The Comte for prepareing the Case

Voted that the Major part of the Comte appointed to prepare and Send home the Case of the Sd purchase be and They are hereby Authorized to Draw out of The Treasury of This Company for That purpose Such Sums of Money as They Shall find needfull To prosecute the Same To Effect.

Voted that the Comte appointed To prepare and Send home the Case of the Sd purchase shall be a Comte To use proper Means to prepare The minds of the Indians for the admition and Carrying on Setlements on the Lands and Transact any other affairs that shall be necessary for the Setlement of Sd Lands and That the Comte have Liberty To Imploy one hundred men for That purpose att the Cost of This Company

Voted That Thomas Fellows Shall receive of the Com-

[85] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

panys Money for the use of the heirs of William Fellows late of Canaan Deceas^{d} the Sum of £5 8 0 Lawf^{ll} Money for a mare that S^{d} Will^{m} Fellows Sold To Seth Young When In the Companys Service

Disolved This Meeting S Gray Clerk

Received of Isaac Bennet 4½ Dollars for half Share In Susquehann^{h} purchase Jan^{ry} 1755 per me Eliph^{t} Dyar one of Com^{te}

Recorded per Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk

Persons Received In by Eliph^{t} Dyer Esq^{r} 1755

Viz^{t} Cap^{t} Adonij^{h} Fitch 1 whole share
Daniel Fitch
Cap^{t} John Bradford
Joshua Baker Jun^{r} half share
James Baker half share
Daniel Rogers

1754 Taken In by M^{r} Steph^{n} Gardiner Eben^{r} Williams.

Sam^{l} Gray's acc^{t} against the Susquehanna Company	D^{r}		
To 1 Quire of paper	£		16
To Coppies for M^{r} Stantly		0	10
To Coppies for M^{r} Gardiner			12
2 Quire of paper		1	10
To 2 Days writeing To fitt maj^{r} Dyar & m^{r} Elderkin for Their Jorney & Record Votes		4	0
1 Day more fitting papers for M^{r} Darling and Cap^{t} Adams		2	0
½ a Day more Writeing		1	0
To Setteling acc^{t} with the Jorney Com^{te}		2	0
3½ Days more Writeing for s^{d} Company		3	0
1 Day Spent Settleing acc^{t} wth M^{r} Tho^{s} Stantly & others		2	10
Setling Sundry accounts		1	10
	£	18	12

Sam^{l} Gray D^{r} to the Company for 182 Doll^{s} & ½ Rec^{d} of M^{r} Tho^{s} Stantly and £40 12 6 old Ten^{r} Equal to 12 Dol & ½

Feb^{y} 13th Rec^{d} of M^{r} Stantly £40 old Ten^{r} & 4 Dollars for the 19 mens advance Dol: Entred This Day In the Records

Sam^{l} Gray D^{r} to the Company
Before the Com^{te} Satt out 112 Dollars
Oct. 1st Deliverd To the Jorneying Com^{tee} 99
8 Delivered To M^{r} Stephen Gardner 13
112
} exp^{e} Rect^{s}

Jan^{r} 1754. I sent 40 Dollars by M^{r} Elderkin To Deacon Woodbridge of the last money Received by me.

Feb^{y} 13 To Cash paid M^{r} Tho^{s} Stantly for his Trouble his acct^{s} as on file £40 0 0 old Ten^{r}.

[86] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton, February 12, 1762.[1]

* * * I shal soon hope to hear that the Sherrif has served the process issued out from the Supream Court against the Settlers at Cashetang. Those that intended to settle at Wyoming will I expect be prevented, and am well pleased that you pressed Teedyuscung to continue there, about which place there shoud be a Tract of Land marked out for their Settlement, and by Treaty between the Six Nations and as agreed to remain as a perpetual settlement for them. Your demand made for the Six Nations to examine into the affair and vacate the Grant made, will I hope be attended with good consequences. * * *

[88] Notice of a Meeting of Proprietors of the Delaware Company.[1]

This is to Notify the Proprietors of the First and Second Company of the *Delaware Purchases* (*so-called*) to assemble in Proprietors Meetings at the Town-House in *Norwich*, on the First *Wednesday* in *March* next, at Twelve of the Clock on said Day, then and there to consider and determine any Matter or Thing, (fairly offered) relative to their Purchases on or near *Delaware River*.

Norwich, February 10, 1762.

John Curtis
Jabez Fitch
Isaac Tracy
Elisha Tracy
Ebenezer Beckus
} Committee for said Company

[89] Notice of Meeting of Susquehanna Proprietors.[1]

Whereas many of the proprietors of Susquehannah, with many other persons are desirous to settle there— These are therefore to notify all persons, that there is to

[86] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 56; Penn Letter Book, VII, 110.

[88] [1] *New-London Summary*, February 26, 1762.

[89] [1] *Connecticut Gazette*, April 3, 10, 17, and 24 (note date of meeting), 1762. This, of course, was not a full meeting of the Susquehannah Company, but merely of a group of shareholders.

be a meeting of said proprietors; and other people on the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Litchfield state house; then to see who will go and take a lease under Pen, and proceed to settle said lands.

Nathaniel Culver, non-proprietor,
Ebenezer Taylor, Jnr
Litchfield, Ebenezer Taylor,
March 24, 1762. Joshua Culver.

[90] Sir William Johnson to Thomas Fitch.[1]

Johnson Hall March 30th 1762 [1763].

Sir

Herewith I transmit you a Speech made by the Mohocks at my House, together with a Belt of Wampum which I was requested by the Indians to lay before you.

I had the pleasure of writing you after the Departure of Col[l] Fitch & M[r] Chew last Summer[2] who came to me on the affair of the Susquehanna Company, which Letter I hope you have received.[3]

A Few Days ago Col[l] Eliphalet Dyer, & M[r] Woodbridge of Stockbridge arrived here and acquainted me with their having been charged with a Sum of money to pacify the Ind[s] & make matters easy, & that they Expected to have met y[e] Six Nations at Albany, in consequence of an Invitation Sent them last year by one Smith of New England then at Susquehana. I informed them that the Ind[s] had certainly no such intention, as they were all with me a few days before & had said nothing thereof. I then gave these Gentlemen my Sentiments as I had done to Coll Fitch, & represented that the 6 Nations would never agree thereto, & that the putting their plan in Execution would inevitably bring on a rupture with the Ind in General which would not only be severely felt by the Settlers, but would involve all the Neighbouring frontiers in an Indian War. They replyed that as the Company had the House of Representatives permission, & right given up to them, by virtue of the Claim of Connecticut to the Westward, & as they had obt[d] a Deed, & Expended much money thereon, they were determined to persist in their undertaking, & would shortly settle there to a Considerable

[90] [1] Am. Ant. Soc., Johnson Papers; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 660-61; in both the original draft and in the printed source the date is given erroneously as March 30, 1762.

[2] *I. e.*, September, 1762; see Nos. 125, 126, 129, and 139, *post.*

[3] No. 139, *post.*

number, sufficient to maintain themselves in the possession thereof.

At the time of these Gentlemens Arrival the Mohocks were all Assembled in Meeting at my House[4] & on being made acquainted with the Cause of their Errand, which they Expressed a Desire to know, they showed the utmost uneasiness, declaring such measures would certainly occasion the whole 6 Nations & their Confederates to commence hostilities, after which the Mohocks returned home & two Days ago delivered me the Speech & Belt herewith Enclosed[5] desiring the same might be transmitted to you, for your timely interposition therein.

From my Certain knowledge of the Sentiments of the Indians, on the Steps taken to obtain the Indian Deed, & their determined resolution, not to part with the Lands in Question (thro' which is their great War path, & where they have very good hunting) I cannot but be convinced there is a necessity for your taking the same into farther Considerat[n] & interposing the Authority of Governm[t] in some more Effectual manner to prevent the Effusion of Blood, & the Depopulating of the Frontiers, w[ch] must Inevitably follow, if the same should be prosecuted.

The Evils which I plainly foresee, must attend such Settlement and my certainty that you will use every endeavor to prevent the same are the only inducements which I have to give you this farther trouble in the affair.

Believe me to be with great Esteem
Sir &c.

The Honble Gov[r] Fitch

[91] Notice of Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Colony of Connecticut, April 14th, 1762. *These are to warn all the Proprietors in the* Susquehanna Purchase, *to meet at Hartford, in said Colony, either by themselves or Agents, properly authorized, on the 19th Day of May next,*[2] *to transact some important Affairs relative to said Purchase.*

Jonathan Trumble,	Samuel Gray,
Hezekiah Huntington,	Jedidiah Elderkin Committee
Daniel Edwards,	John Smith,
Eliphalet Dyer,	Job Randal,

[4] See nos. 150 and 151, *post.*
[5] Not found.

[91] [1] *Connecticut Gazette,* April 24 and May 1, 1762.
[2] See no. 98, *post.*

[92] Richard Peters to Richard Hockley.[1]

22d April 1762.

Mr Chew having advised and drawn up all the Papers on the part of the Crown or the Proprietaries against the Connecticut Trespassers who have presumed to settle in large Bodies at Cushietunck within the Lands over Sasquehannah not purchased of the Indians; and having likewise given a good deal of advice of late in several troublesome matters which remained to be finished by me in the Land Office, I think he justly deserves twenty Pistoles over and above his annual Salary, and we will if you please pay him that sum to day.

Richard Peters

To the Receivers General

Receivd and paid Mr Chew the twenty Pistoles in the presence of Mr Hockley.

R P

Indorsed: 22d April 1762 Charges paid Benj. Chew Esqr £27 0 0.

[93] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I am very well pleased to hear that King Beaver and Shingass are coming down[2] and desire you will use your utmost endeavours to get an end put to that difference, which I hope you may be able to do, from what Teedyuscung told you at the Conference, of which you have sent me an account. I desire you will also send a message, if that you gave in charge to the Six Nation Indians should not be sufficient, to the Council at Onondago, to complain of the deeds given by straggling Indians, contrary to the Agreement entered into between them, and us, that they should not dispose of Land within our Province to any Persons but to us and to desire that they will demand of the Government of Connecticut to deliver up such Grant. I think after you have had an answer from the Indians you should at our Expence send up a body of twenty or thirty men with the Sherriff to take up the Ringleaders in pursuance of the Warrants issued. I think with such an aid they would be brought down, that the whole might be tryed by Law and this certainly ought to be first tryed. The more considerate People among them would not engage with a halter about their necks. * * *

[92] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Physick MSS., Corr., I, 27.

[93] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 139-43.

[2] See no. 105, *post*.

I cannot with patience read any Address from that self-created Body the Association, I think their reply to your answer was diabolical, and fit only for them or Jesuits. M^r^ Logan has an account that the people of New England intend to settle at Wyomen, and that Governour Barnard,[3] whose Interest with Indians, his corrispondent says is very great, has sent for the Six Nations as he supposes to assist in the design, and M^r^ Logan proposes you should send for some of the chiefs of those Indians, and make them fully sensible of the Intentions of the New Englanders, and get them to assist in removing them, if they should attempt to settle there. What I have mentioned before will answer this purpose, and I hope this summer will put an end to all our differences with the Indians.

We all wish you every good thing you can desire and I am Dear Sir Your very aff^te^ Friend

Tho. Penn

London April 25 1762

[94] Extracts From the Minutes of a Treaty with The Six Nations.[1]

Proceedings at a Meeting & Treaty held with the Six Nations at Johnson Hall April 21^st^ 1762

Present

Sir William Johnson Bar^t^
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Sec^ry^
William Printup Interpreter
The Sachems & Chiefs of the Several Nations * * *

At Night[2] Three Sachems of Each Nation Came to S^r^ W^m^ & Desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondago Speaker Stood Up, & after Desiring Attention might be given to what he was going to Say, proceeded with Acquainting Sir William what had passed between Thomas al^s^ Tagaderiaghsera, an Oghguago Sachem, & the Governor of Boston, as also with What has passed between him & M^r^ Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by whom he, Said Woodbridge had sent a Speech to be delivered by Thomas in the Name of a Thousand English Familys to the Six Nations relative to Lands on the Sus-

[3] Governor Francis Bernard of New Jersey.

[94] [1] C. O. 5:62 and 1276; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 690-717; see also H. S. P., Board of Trade Papers, Proprieties, Vol. 21[2], 445-79.

[2] *I. e.*, April 24.

quehannah. After Which he Expressed their Disapprobation of Any Attempt being Made to Settle these Lands least the good Work of Peace now happily Established might thereby be overset, Alledging that, Should any Such Number of People Come to Settle in their Country they must all Move away to make Room for them, whereby they must be Ruined, it being their best Land as well as their Chief Hunting Country; they therefore asked Sir W^{m} if he knew anything thereof, begging he would let them know how it was, they being Strangers to any right Which the English had to these Lands. After Sir William had Acquainted them with the nature of the purchase made by John Lydias of Albany in behalf of a number of People living in Connecticut, and reproved them for their foolish Manner of Acting in Such Cases, as well as Cautioned them against Such Imprudent Steps for the future; he Concluded with Explaining to them His Majesty's late Instructions Concerning Indian Lands, Assuring them that the King was Determined to protect them in all their Just Claims, and hoped they would Render themselves worthy of His Royal Favor & Indulgence. * * *

[April 28th.]

Shortly after the Chiefs of Each Nation Assembled, when Little Abraham, Chief of the Mohocks Spoke as follows:—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We are now publickly to Repeat to you what we had before said concerning our Lands on the Susquehannah River which Col Lydias of Albany was employed by the New England People to procure for them, & which he pretends he has bought altho' the same was never fairly Sold, he having made some of our People Drunk, & then persuaded them to Sign a Deed for it, & prevailed upon Others who had no right to Dispose thereof, to follow their Example; As to the Lands below these we Speak of & which the Pennsylvanians purchased, we do not Claim them; but we hope & Expect you will protect the rest, & not Suffer Us to be deprived of that Tract which Lydias pretends he has bought, as We hear the People of New England are preparing to Settle thereon, which they have no right to do neither can we by any means Approve thereof.—A Belt of 7 Rows.

Sir William Answered them,

Brethren

I have heard much concerning the Lands you Speak of, & have always opposed the Settling thereon.

You May be Assured I shall omit nothing in my power to Secure to you the possession of the Land you Speak of, & all other your Just Claims, concerning Which you need be under no Apprehension after the Publication of His Majesty's Royal Instructions on that head, with which I have already Acquainted you.

After which the greatest part of the Indians took their Leave & Returned home, the remainder Staid in the Neighbourhood, or went to Schenectady & Albany to Trade.

A True Copy from the Records of Indian Affairs, by G. Johnson Lieut. of His Majesty's Independ^{ts} as Secretary

Speech of Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge.

Brethren of the Five Nations,

I Speak to you all, & particularly to your great men: I speak in the name & for a Thousand of your English Brethren.

Six years ago I asked you, to sell me some of your Land on Susquehannah River, your great men took it into Consideration, & at Albany they Sold me a piece of Land, which took the Land that is called Shaunuhdohwauneh, & a great piece of Land with it on both sides of Susquehannah River. Your great men took a great deal of money of me. I put my money into Col^{o} John Lydias's hand, and he gave it to your great men. Your great men have had Two Thousand Dollars of my money, and about Twenty of your great men have put their hands, made their marks to a Deed, to make the Land mine. Some of your great men have took my money, that have not sign'd my Deed; Hendrick had a great deal of my money:[3] Seth of Scohare had a good deal of my money for the Land, & told me they would put their hands to my Deed; but they died & did not put their hands; but a great many of your great men did Sign my Deed in Col^{o} John Lydias's House at Albany, & there took my money.

Brethren

You must not Cheat me out of my money, you Used to stand to what your great men did, & I Expect you will now.

Brethren,

I say again you must not Cheat me, for the great God will punish you if you do, for he knows what you have done; he knows you have took my money for the Land; and I have a great many witnesses at Albany, that you sold me the Land, & took my money for it.

Brethren,

[3] Hendrick did not sign the deed; see Vol. I, no. 57, and notes.

Don't say you was Drunk, & did not know that you did for that is a Shame for wise & great men to Say, And I have many witnesses that you was Sober when you Signed my Deed.

Brethren

If I should think good to settle a Town, on the Land you sold me next Spring, or any time, with one Hundred Families, you must not think hard, or do me any hurt, because your great men have sold me the Land, & took a great deal of my money for it.

Brethren,

I hear that Onas says that the Land you Sold to me is his, & that if I come to Live on the Land, he will tell the Indians to kill my cattle, & if I won't go away, then he will tell the Indians to kill me.

This is bad Advice, & you must not hearken to Such words from any body.

Brethren,

If you hear I am on the Land, think no hurt, let Some of your wise men come to me in a friendly Manner, for I am Your friend, hear no Vain words, for such words are Poison. If Onas says the Land is his, let him try; the English have a great & good King, good Laws & good Courts; Why should you Quarrell for him; he don't want the Land for you but for himself.

Brethren,

I say, if you hear I am on the Land, let some of your wise men come & talk with me, and as Friends we will Settle all things, & you shall be well treated.

Brethren,

I send you my words by your Brother & my brother Thomas, & let me hear you speak as soon as you can; he knows Where I am, & can tell you where I am.

Solohkuhwauneh

A True Copy of a Speech sent from Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by Thomas of Oughguago, to the five nations

Guy Johnson Lieut. of His Majesty's Indept
Acting as Secretary

Indorsed: Copy. Proceedings at a Meeting & Treaty held by S^{r} Will^{m} Johnson with the Six Nations April 1762 with the Speech of a Stockbridge Indian concerning Some Lands on the Susquehanna River. Enclosed in S^{r} W^{m} Johnson's Letter to Sir Jeffery Amherst of 21st May 1762 in S^{r} J. Amherst's of July 20 1762 [4] N^{o} 15

[95] Sir William Johnson to Cadwallader Colden.[1]

Fort Johnson May 15th 1762

Dear Sir

* * * I have lately had a Meeting here of all the Six Nations &ca to the Number of near 500, who have declared themselves verry well thereat, I made them acquainted with his Majestys late Instructions to You, which seemed to give them great satisfaction with regard to their Lands in this part of the Country but they are all vastly uneasy at the late behaviour of the Connecticut People who are settleing, or about to settle to the Number of a thousand Familys on some Lands scituate on the Susquehanna River, claimed by them in virtue of an Illegall purchase made some years ago by John Lyddius of Albany, the consequence whereof, these Settlers and his Majestys Subjects in generall I am apprehensive will fatally feel if not prevented from settleing thereon, & that imediately. The Senecas in particular have at the late Meeting cleared up, and explained the cause of what was laid to their charge last year, have renewed the Covenant Chain, and delivered up two Prisoners, promiseing to send down 10 others imediately, and to cause the Monsies &ca to deliver up all the English amongst them without delay. * * *

Dear Sir Your most Obedient & verry Humble Servant

Wm Johnson.

[96] Sir William Johnson to George Croghan.[1]

Fort Johnson May 15th 1762

Sir

* * * I have had a Meeting with the 6 Nations to the amt of 400 lately, who all behaved very well. * * *

The Inds are all very uneasy at the Connecticut peoples intentions to settle on a Large Tract on the Susquehanna River, which Lydius pretends to have formerly bought at Albany. * * *

[97] Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Johnson Hall, 19th May 1762.

Sir

I am to acknowledge the rect of your Excellencys

[4] The last mentioned is Amherst's letter to the Board of Trade.

[95] [1] N. Y. H. S., Misc. MSS., J; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 738-40; N. Y. H. S., *Colls., Cadwallader Colden Papers*, VI, 174-75.

[96] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 740-41.

[97] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 742-43; that part of the letter

Letter of the 9th Inst[2] and to return you thanks for y[e] Coppy of Lord Egrements letter therewith, as far as it relates to Indian matters, which you received from home, relative to the Indians, & which I shall make the best use of for his Majestys service.

Herewith I inclose your Excellency a Copy of my Transactions with the 6 Nations at the late Meeting, together with an Extract from Mr. Croghans Journal, relative to the murder Committed by the Shawanese which he has lately transmitted me an acc[t] of.

Your Excellency will observe in these Transactions the great Jealousy of the Indians with regard to their Lands, & particularly their uneasiness concerning the designs of some Connecticut people who to the Number of 1000 families, are preparing, & some of them as I am Informed already gone to Settle on a large tract of Country on the Susquehanna River, which they Claim a Right to in virtue of a purchase made for them by one Lydius of Albany some years ago in a very wrong manner, one Woodbridge of Stockbridge sent a Speech to the 6 Nations, which I had a Copy taken of, some time ago, & now Enclose it with y[e] rest to your Excellency. * * *

[98] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Susquehannah Purchase legally warned and held at Hartford May 19, 1762

Col Will[m] Whiting Moderator
John Jenkins Clerk

Voted for the promotion and encouragement of the speedy beginning a Settlement of our Susquehannah purchase; That there be liberty for One Hundred of the purchasers of the s[d] Susquehannah purchase, by themselves personally and not by substitutes to enter upon and under the Company of purchasers of the s[d] purchase to hold and improve a Tract of Land within the s[d] purchase Ten Miles Square, easterly of and adjoining to the Susquehannah River; which s[d] Tract of Land of Ten Miles Square Shall under s[d] Company by the s[d] One Hundred Men in equal Shares or a like proportionable part thereof by any lesser

relating to the Susquehannah Company was sent by Amherst to Lord Egremont.

[2] Not found.

[98] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers; C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 88.

Number of our s^d^ purchasers not under Fifty Be held and improved and be to them their Heirs &c. as a Gratuity from the Company over and above their respective shares in the rest of the s^d^ Purchase, with this Provision, & on the following Conditions, and no other, viz^t^—That none of the s^d^ persons be permitted to enter upon and hold the s^d^ Ten Miles Square of Land, excepting such only as shall be approved and accepted by, and be under the Direction of the Committee appointed for that purpose; And also, That the s^d^ Entrance, on the s^d^ Ten miles Square of Land, be made within four Months from this Time; And also, That the s^d^ One hundred Men or such Lesser Number, not under Fifty, who shall so enter upon s^d^ Ten Miles Square of Land within Four Months of this time as afores^d^, shall continue thereon, holding and improving the same under s^d^ Company, for, and during the whole Time, and Term of Five Years next after their so Entering thereon as afores^d^. Provided also That if any, or all the s^d^ Persons who shall so enter thereon as afores^d^ shall at any time during the s^d^ five Years, or at any time before the whole matter respecting s^d^ Purchase be determined, distinct and separate from the rest of the s^d^ Original Purchasers, Quit his, or their pretensions of holding & improving the same under the rest of the said Company & by Virtue of the Original purchase, and shall make any manner of pretensions of holding the same, or any other part of the s^d^ Susquehannah purchase, under any other person or persons whatsoever, That then, and in that Case his or their whole Separate Interest in the afores^d^ Ten Miles Square of Lands [2] shall be to all Intents and Purposes forfeited and shall revert to the said Company.

Voted also that the said Ten miles square of land be taken up laid out and improved in such manner and in such place within s^d^ Purchase (provided it be Easterly of and adjoining to s^d^ Susquehannah River as afores^d^) as the persons who shall so enter thereon as afores^d^ shall think proper. And whereas Col^o^ Eliphalet Dyer of the Town and County of Windham, hath heretofore been chosen by the s^d^ Company of the Susquehannah purchasers, An Agent for s^d^ Company to apply to the Court of Great Britain for a Confirmation of the s^d^ purchase, And whereas the Committee by this Company heretofore chosen to prepare the Case of the s^d^ purchase, to be by s^d^ Agent

[2] The words "shall be . . . improved in such" are torn out in the original minute book.

laid before his Majesty for his Royal Confirmation &c, have hitherto for several Reasons delayed to transmit the same by the s[d] Agent to the Court of Great Britain, It is now voted that the s[d] Committee proceed immediately to make and complete the needful preparations of the s[d] Case in the best manner possible, and properly attested. And after taking the best Advice, to transmit the same (either by s[d] Agent, or otherwise, as the s[d] Committee shall think proper) to some proper person in Great Britain; and in the Name and Behalf of s[d] Company, to authorise and impower him, to appear for this Company, and make what Interest he can for us in this Affair. And also, That the s[d] Committee, shall from time to time, transmit to him all proper Instructions relative to the s[d] Purchase, as Occasion shall or may require; and also, desire s[d] Person, so to be authorized as afores[d] to acquaint s[d] Committee of the first favourable Opportunity to be by us improv'd, in Sending our s[d] Agent to the Court of Great Britain for the purpose afores[d], And, that it be left to the Discretion of the s[d] Committee upon the first Notice of a favourable Opportunity, to send Home our s[d] Agent for the purposes afores[d].

Upon the Testimony of John Smith Esq[r] of Voluntown in the County of Windham, That Isaac Bennet of Preston in the County of New London had paid his money, and took a Receipt for the same for a whole Share in the sd purchase, and that by some means he had lost his s[d] rec[t] and his Name has hitherto not been entered upon any of the Rolls of s[d] Company; Voted, that the said Bennet now be admitted as a full share proprietor in s[d] purchase, and that his name be accordingly enter'd of record.

Voted That Timothy Woodbridge, John Smith, Stephen Gardiner, Amos Stafford, John Jenkins, Thomas Darling, Thomas Hill, & Daniel Lawrence be a Committee to direct and inspect the Settlements to be made on the Susquehannah Land, and are impower'd to prosecute the measures proposed and Voted, relative to S[d] Settlement.

Voted That upon application being made by one Hundred or more of the Proprietors to the Major part of the Committee that are authorised to warn meetings Setting forth in s[d] Application the matters and reasons why they would have a meeting warned, S[d] Committee shall forthwith warn a Meeting, by inserting the same in the publick prints at New Haven, New London, and Newport at least 3 Weeks before such meeting shall be held;

or upon like application being made to the Clerk, as afores[d] the Clerk shall directly warn a meeting in manner as above mentioned; And that the said Committee have the same power to warn meetings at any time hereafter, when they shall judge proper as ever they had, they publishing the same in manner, as above mentioned; And that s[d] Committee or Clerk, give more extensive Warning for meetings, if they judge it necessary.

[99] Extracts From the Diary of Richard Peters.[1]

* * * May 12. Gov[r] Chew & Selfe in Conference ab[t] Connecticut Trespassers L[d] Sterlings L[re] read. Answers draughted corrected by M[r] Chew at M[r] Allens.

May 20. Conference about Teedyuscungs meeting at Easton y[e] 15[th]. About Connecticut Affair to meet again at 5 at M[r] Allens. * * *

[100] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I think it necessary that you should send to the Six Nations and insist on their doing every thing in their power to oblige the People of Connecticut to give up the Deed, if nothing is done in it, in pursuance of the Message we have sent. * * *

[101] Diary of Richard Peters, May 9-30, 1762.[1]

Thursday 9th May

The Gov[r] called on me to shew an Advertisement in New York Pap[r] publish'd by the Connecticut People who are to have a meeting, the 19[th] of this Instant I sent Box of Indian Papers to Mr Chew. * * *

May 11

L[re] from Lord Sterling ab[t] Connecticut People. * * *

Wednesday 12 May 1762.

* * * I wrote L[re] to Lord Stirling at Mr Allens. Gov was at Coffee house at 12 o'clock. * * *

Dind at M[r] Allens w[th] the Gov[r] he shew[d] me Prop[rs] L[re] about Indian Treaty & a Copy of M[r] Logans L[re] enclosed. Gov[r] very angry w[h] Both. * * *

Lord Sterlings L[re] about Connecticut People was considered & I drew Draught of Answer w[ch] was corrected by M[r] Chew & agreed to. * * *

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[99] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., Diary No. 27.
[100] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 59; Penn Letter Book, VII, 158; dated May 22, 1762.
[101] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., Diary No. 27.

Thursday 13 May 1762.

I put L^re^ to S^r^ W^m^ Johnson into the Post Office w^ch^ I wrote last night & shewd to the Gov^r^.

Gov^r^ sent L^re^ to Lord Sterling.

I sent L^re^ to Lord Sterling in Answer to his & my Letter y^t^ shoud have gone by Mondays Post. * * *

Thursday 20 May

* * * David Seisberger brought Teedyuscungs Answer to S^r^ W^m^ Johnson appointing 15^th^ June for meeting.

Mr Chew sent for Gov^r^ asked him to think if it was proper y^t^ he shoud go to Easton Teedyuscung having in a Message to the Gov^r^ invited him to go.

I drew my L^re^ to S^r^ W^m^ Johnson & inclosd Teedyuscungs Answer to him, put it into the Post Office. Conference w^h^ Gov^r^ M^r^ Chew Sheriff of Northampton Co Aaron Depuy Mr Gordon about Connecticut Affair. Adjourned to 5 P M at M^r^ Allens & mean time they were to estimate the Expences. * * *

Friday 21 May 1762

Visited M^r^ Chew at the Instance of the Gov^r^ who told me this morning to discharge the Sheriff of Northampton & Aaron Depuy. He said he woud go himself up to Cushietunch. * * *

Saturday 22 May 1762.

* * * All night at home. Gov^r^ as I just went into the latters house gave me Lord Sterlings L^re^ to read wherein he said he had procured a proper person to go to Connecticut but he coud not get a horse for him.

Friday 23 May

* * * Jn^o^ Moore of Northampton C^o^ having apprehended & put into Jail a man y^t^ was going to Wyomink he told me y^e^ story last night & this morning. The Gov^r^ he & I conferr^d^ together about it. Mr Chew heard him this morning & now he drew draught of a Mittimus for the man in prison. * * *

Sunday 30 May 1762

* * * I went to the Coffee house. Told the Gov^r^ that Mr Moore of Northampton County Member of Assembly had informed me that 200 families from Connecticut were going to settle the Lands at Wyomink this fall and some people were actually cutting a Road. Gov^r^ desird me to wait on him in the morning. I came home & staid all night read & went to bed. * * *

[102] Proclamation of Thomas Fitch Against the Susquehannah Company.[1]

By the Honourable Thomas Fitch Esq[r] Governor of His Majestys Colony of Connecticut in New England in America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas a Considerable Number of Persons mostly Inhabitants of this Colony lately convend in this Place by y[e] Name of y[e] Susquehannah Company. Among other Things agreed & Voted a Number of them shoud within y[e] space of four Months placed [*sic*] & Settle themselves on y[e] Banks of the Susquehannah River[2] from whence much Disturbance may[3] be apprehended,[4] & Opposition made to Such Settlement to y[e] Hazard of ye Publick peace; In y[e] Blame whereof this Government may possibly become Involved Unless prevented by publickly Discountenancing a Proceedure of Such a Dangerous Tendency.

I have therefore tho't fit by & with ye advice of y[e] Councel & at y[e] Desire of y[e] Representatives now in Gen[l] Court assembled to Issue this Proclamation hereby Warning all persons Inhabitants of this Colony to Forbear making Entrance on Said Lands[5] lest they thereby occasion new Disturbance of y[e] Publick peace & Tranquility, & Subject themselves[6] to y[e] Royal Displeasure and I do hereby publish and declare that such proceedings are Disapproved and Discountenanced by the authority of this Government.

Given under my Hand at the Council Chamber in Hartford the 8th Day of June in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third of Great Britain France and Ireland. King Defender of the Faith &c Annoque Domini 1762.

General Assembly at Hartford May 2d Thursday 1762

In the upper House The above Draft for a Proclamation was read and approved and ordered to be transmitted to the lower House Test George Wyllys Secret[y].

Concurred in the Lower House

Test Abr[m] Davenport Clerk.

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[102] [1] C. S. L., Towns and Lands, 1st series., VIII, 324; H. S. P., Board of Trade Papers, Proprieties, 21[2], No. 29; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 756-57; *New London Summary*, June 18, 1762.

[2] The following phrase is lined through: "on lands well known to be allso claimed by ye Proprietors of Pennsylvania".

[3] "Will" is lined through.

[4] The following phrase is lined through: "As well by Spiriting of ye Indians in".

[103] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

Dear Sir

I have not much to add to my last Letter of which you have a coppy above, except to tell you that my Lord Sandys told me Mr Logan had been with him the day before he went, gave him Copys of all the late Treatys with the Indians, and desired he would use his interest with me to give my consent that you should pass an Act of Assembly for raising one thousand pounds to give the Indians for the redemption of the prisoners that are now in their possession, this proposal amazed me, as he had not said a word to me about it, and indeed has not at all recommended Mr Logan to my esteem as he made it necessary for his Lordship to interfere in order to get a thing done, that I could not possibly have any objection to, nay rather than not to have such a number redeemed which he makes six hundred, I would pay a thousand pounds currency my self. I desire you will call upon Mr Logan to explain this Business, and his motives for speaking to Lord Sandys about it. I have also spoke to Lord Sandys about Mr Logan's proposal of writing to General Amhurst, to assist us in removing the Connecticut encroachment but he does not see it propper to write. I find orders are sent to the Governors of New York and Virginia, not to grant any Lands 'til further orders, as it is determined not to encroach on the Indians hunting Grounds. Mr Logan will explain to you his motives for the application he made, which I must confess I do not understand the meaning of, or that it was at all necessary for me to shew my desire that you should pass a Bill for the purpose, that had not something very impropper and injurious to Government in it, or that I would not contribute, if a contribution was necessary to so charitable a purpose, tho I think the General should have insisted on the delivery of all prisoners. The loss of the last packet has been a great disappointment to us but I shall hope to hear soon that you have setled this Indian affair in the mean time Remain with great regard.

Dear Sir your very affe[te] Friend

London June 11 1762 Tho Penn

[5] The following phrase is lined through: " 'til his Majesty's pleasure in yt Regard may be further Known".

[6] The following phrase is lined through: "As well as ye Government they belong to".

[103] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 59; Penn Letter Book, VII, 162.

[104] Deposition of John Williamson.[1]

Information of John Williamson, who was employed by Jn° Jennings to go to Cushetunk, and gain Intelligence of the Numbers settled there, &c.

16 Families are settled on the river, their whole settlement extends 7 miles.

Their head man is named Moses Thomas, lives in y^e^ 2^d^ Settlem^t^; his Brother lives ½ a mile from him, & is named Aaron Thomas, lives in y^e^ 1^st^ Settlem^t^.

3^d^ Settlem^t^

Isaac Tracey owns a Saw mill,
Christopher Tracey, } Brothers.

Jonathan Tracey, their Couzin lives w^th^ Christ^r^.
Reuben Jones, lives w^th^ Isaac Tracey.
Moses Kimboll, D°
Levi Kimboll, D°
James Pennin.
Daniel Cash.

4^th^ Settlem^t^.

Nathan Parks.
———— Tyler.
———— Cummins.

There are in all 40 Men—told him they held their Lands under N. England have laid out a Town 4 miles to the West of them, on a Body of fine Land on a Branch running in Lackawaxen—threatn^d^ if any Sheriff came to molest them they wou'd tie a Stone about his Neck, & send him down to his Governor, they knew the woods well, and would pop them down 3 for 1.

Nathan Chapman, who lives on the Jersey side, told him no Body of men cou'd come up without their having Notice ½ a day before they arriv'd from the Minisink people, who had promised to give them Intelligence. They told him they had not heard from Connecticut a great while, & did not know whether any persons were coming from thence to settle among them, but that whenever Wioming was settled they w^d^ leave Cushetunk & go & settle there under N. England, (except Nathan Park, who said he wou'd submit to any government that had the right to it) was inform'd by them that the Land held good for 50 Miles up Delaw^r^, said their agent was lately return'd from England[2] and bro^t^ News that there was no doubt of getting the Land for Connecticut. Some

[104] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 83-84.

have got 4 or 5 a[rs] of Indian Corn, some 3, some 2; no wheat—Live in pretty good Log houses, cover'd w[th] white pine Shingles or Boards, vast Quantities of that kind of Timber there, very fine. The Land on which they are settled is very good; Did not pretend to hold under any Indian right; Said it wou'd be hard to hurt them, shou'd fall on those who sent them[3]—were in general scarce of Provisions, especially bread—get their Corn in Canoes from Minnisink. The Land Flies are intollerable. The Rout he took was up Del[r] to Minisink to Keikendahls,[4] w[ch] is 70 mile from Easton, cross'd Delaware at Wolpack, 15 mile above Depuis; from Keikendalls travelled in an Indian path to Cushetunk, w[ch] is 40 miles, a miserable rocky Country. At Goshen a man told him his wife had lately return'd from I[n] River, where she heard y[t] 100 families were coming from Conn[t], in as private a manner as possible, to settle the Lands at Wyoming.

Indorsed: [Memorandum of the Information given by John Williamson, of the State of the Settlements made at Cushetunck, by the Connecticut People, 18th June, 1762. Paid the Express £5; see his receipt enclosed.]

[105] Minutes of a Treaty with the Delawares.[1]

At a Meeting at Easton in Pennsylvania on the 18[th] of June 1762, with the Chiefs of the Delaware Tribes, pursuant to the order of His late Majesty in Council, directed to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, dated the 29[th] Day of August 1759.

Present,

The Hon[ble] Sir William Johnson, Bar[t] Chief Agent for Indian Affairs &c[a] &c[a]

The Hon[ble] James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieu[t] Governor of Pennsylvania,

Richard Peters & Benjamin Chew } Esq[rs] Commissioners for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

[2] Jared Ingersoll left England in January, 1761; Gipson, *op. cit.*, 99; for his opinion on the subject, *cf.*, no. 111, *post.*

[3] This settlement, of course, was under the auspices of the Delaware Company; Williamson was probably informed that the settlers did not rely merely upon an Indian purchase, but upon the Connecticut charter, for nearly all of those mentioned were parties to the deeds from the Delawares; see Vol. I, nos. 97, 129, and 151.

[4] See no. 59, *ante*; this is probably the Peter Kuykendale mentioned as an innkeeper on the Delaware in Sussex County, New Jersey. Also *cf.*, no. 23, *ante.*

[105] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 760-91; C. O. 5:1296.

George Croghan Esq[r] deputy Agent for Indian Affairs
Joseph Fox Edward Pennington
John Hughes Isaac Dickerson
Sam[l] Rhoads & } Esquires
William Moreton
a Committee of the Members, of Assembly.
Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Tribes, with several Sachems & Warriors.
Isaac Still, Interpreter.
and a great many Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Philadelphia, and other Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania. * * *

[June 28th]

Afterwards Teedyuscung taking a String of Wampum, Said, Brothers: (Meaning Sir William, & the Governor.) I desire to let you know something about some New-Englanders, who we hear are coming to Wyoming, You both have a power to do good. If these people shou'd come there, neither I, nor my People will Stop them; but as you are in Authority, I desire you'll Endeavor to prevent their Coming, as that may breed Mischief between Us, and Them. A String.

To this Sir William answer'd.

Brothers:

As I am going to New York, I shall speak of this matter to General Amherst, and Governor Monckton; and do everything in my Power to make you easy.

Governor Hamilton said, He wou'd write not only to General Amherst, but to the Governor of New England: and in the mean time desired the Indians wou'd not Strike the People who were coming. If these Folks shou'd come, I desire your People may tell them to go away peacably, and not sit down on your Lands.

A String.

Then Wine was brought in and the Governor drank to Sir William, and then to the Indians, wishing them a good Journey Home. Sir William return'd the Complement to the Governor, and wish'd the Indians well, and then this Meeting Ended.

The above is a true Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings at a Meeting with the Indians at Easton in Pennsylvania, begun the 18th of June 1762, and continued to the 28th of the same Month.

Witham Marsh.
Secretary for Indian Affairs.

[106] Richard Peters to Lynford Lardner.[1]

Easton 21 June 1762.

Dear Sir

I left the Deeds executed to Lord Sterling, in my Parlor. I wish you woud take them & give them to Mr Physick to be carefully laid up till the money be paid.

We have a numerous host of very bitter adversaries to contend with, all impetous & determined to support Teedyuscungs Complaints which he gave in on Saturday. He extends his claims much beyond the Forks. He begins at the Mouth of Pidcocks Creek & so up the River Delaware to the blue Mountains then all along these Mountains to Allemingle, thence to Macrungy, & Thence to the head of Neshaminey Creek then down the courses thereof to the Spruce tree thence to the place of beginning.

All your Lands are included in this demand & a large Tract of Country besides.

Our Defence is put down in writing & is to be delivered this morning at the publick Bowry. We all think the defence clear and full and what will satisfy all reasonable persons of the injustice of the Accusations against the Proprietaries, that they have a just Title to the Land in dispute. But alass! what will this signify? The Indians will do just as these infatuated people put things into their heads and they multiplying like Hydras Heads & growing more & more exasperated. I see no end of this troublesome affair. At Lancaster we shall have the same Game plaid with the Western Indians.

S^{r} William acts a fair & kind part. He sees he is perfectly convinced how matters are carried on, & will, I am certain, for many reasons report their Conduct truly.

I think the Prop^{rs} will never get thro' their difficulties, especially as Mr Franklin will add fire to fire when he comes, and it is now said that some of the Connecticut Trespassers express a dependance on the Favour of M^{r} Franklin.

Some of the Proprietary Family ought to be here or matters cannot hang long together.

The Proprietor on the Spot might, but his Agents cannot, nip things in the Bud, or make an End of them w^{n} critical seasons happen.

I hope to get time to write a full Letter to you before you go, or one y^{t} will overtake you in London if I should not be able to find Leisure. We have Letters by Express

[106] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, IV, 40.

from the Surveyors now running the Tangent Line that they are at a Stand, & cannot proceed without fresh Instructions w^ch^ will require a Meeting of the Commissioners that cannot now take place these five weeks. The Letters are sent to Mr Colleman where you may read them, and pray confer with him fully on this subject, that Mr Penn may know & be told by you his Sentiments.

I hope if you sell Mr Jn° Penns Land that you will pay off my Bond which Mr Tea can give you up. I am D^r^ Sir

Your most affectionate humble servant

Richard Peters

[107] Notice of Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Colony of Connecticut *Windham, June 28th,* 1762

Upon a Motion made to us by about 170 of the Proprietors of the Susquehannah Land, desiring a Meeting of said Proprietors on Account of a Proclamation issued by the Honourable Thomas Fitch, Esq. Governor, with the Advice of the General Assembly of said Colony, against the Settlement of said Lands,

These are therefore to Warn the Proprietors of said Purchase to meet at the Court-House in Windham, on the 25th day of July next,[2] at Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, to consider and determine whether, said Proclamation notwithstanding, said Proprietors will proceed to Settle said Lands, as Voted in their Meeting held at Hartford, in May last, or what ought to be done on That or any other Business relative to said Purchase.

Jonathan Trumble
Eliphalet Dyer
Jedediah Elderkin
Samuel Gray
Timothy Woodbridge
John Smith
Job Randal
} Committee

[108] Sir William Johnson's Memoranda for Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

New York, July 3^d^ 1762

What answer am I to give the Six Nations and Susquehanna Indians with regard to the Connecticut Peoples

[107] [1] *New-London Summary,* July 2, 1762.

[2] The meeting was held on July 27, 1762; see no. 112, *post.*

[108] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers,* III, 821-22; this document was destroyed by fire.

intentions of Settleing on their Lands, also to their Complaints of Ill treatment at the Posts. * * *

[109] Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

[July 5, 1762: Johnson expresses the need of preventing the New England settlement on the Indian lands on the Susquehanna.]

[110] Sir Jeffery Amherst to Sir William Johnson.[1]

New York, 6th July 1762

Sir

I Can do Nothing more in regard to the Lands in Dispute on the Susquehannah River than I have already done; for I have wrote to the Governors of Pensilvania & Connecticut, of which I likewise Acquainted you, of the bad consequences that would Arise from Disputes of that kind, & Recommended to the Latter to prevent any of the Connecticut people, if they had no Right to the Lands, from Settling on them. * * *

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant.

Jeff: Amherst.

Sir Wm Johnson, Bart.

[111] James Hamilton to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

Philadelphia July 8th 1762.

Dear Sir,

It was but last evening that I had the pleasure to receive your favour of the 23d of June,[2] which was not more acceptable on any account, than for the assurance it gave me of your Health, and of your continuing now and then to think of a man who is very sensible of your worth and desirous of a place in your remembrance. I heartily thank you for this instance of your regard, as well as for that I received from England, to which I should most certainly have returned an answer, but that I could not expect it would reach before you embarked for America.

I am extremely pleased with the conduct of your Government in Publickly showing its disapprobation of

[109] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 822.
[110] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 824-25.
[111] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., Jared Ingersoll Papers.
[2] Not found.

the measure proposed by some of your Countrymen for taking a forcible possession of Lands upon the Susquehannah, in the very centre of the province such an attempt could not have failed to be attended with circumstances very disagreeable to me, and I fear very melancholy and unfortunate to the adventurors, inasmuch as the Six nation Indians, as well as those living on the spot, have more than once, and so lately as within a week past, acquainted me of what they had heard of the intentions of your people, and very plainly intimated that they would by no means suffer them to take effect, and having lately had the pleasure to see Sir William Johnson his Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs, and to have had much conversation with him on this subject. I found him so apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure as to declare plainly that he should not think himself safe in his own house, were it attempted to be put in execution; For that he was morrally certain, from what the Six Nations had said to him respecting this matter, that they would instantly destroy all such as should attempt to settle upon those lands; the necessary consequence whereof would be the involving us in a new Indian War.

I beg you to believe that, these things are not invented or thrown out by me merely with a view to intimidate such of your people as may have engaged in this rash scheme. They are in reality the result of my judgments after much consideration, nor need I mention to you, that it would ill become me to look tamely on, while a colony of strangers were endeavouring to settle themselves in the heart of our Country, in defiance of the Government. On the contrary I should hold myself obliged to oppose such an attempt by all the means in my power, and to punish in the most exemplary manner any of the delinquents that should fall into my hands as disturbers of the public peace but I flatter myself, that the wise step now taken by your Government (which in a great measure imputes to your good sense and discretion) will render any proceedings of that kind unnecessary.

I cannot however quit this subject without mentioning to you an additional motive for putting a stop to the designs of your people, namely, That any attempt to take possession of the Indian Lands, would be an open and direct violation of the solemn promises made to them, from time to time in the King's name, by most of his Majesty's Generals that have served in America during

the present Wars, to wit by Forbes, Amherst, Stanwix & Moncton. Copies of all which are in my possession, and are believed to have had a very great effect, as well in inducing them to withdraw their assistance from the French at the reduction of Fort Du Quesne, as in keeping them in our Interest ever since.

And lately to show how very desirous his Majesty's ministers are that all occasions should be avoided of creating discontent among the Indians in respect to their Lands, I beg leave to acquaint you, that in the year 1754 Mr. Penn made a fair and open purchase from the Six Nations, of a considerable quantity of Land in this province, with a view to accommodate such as should incline to settle, and actually paid 1000 dollars in part yet it was no sooner hinted to the Lords trade, that the Indians repented of having made the sale, then they immediately advised Mr. Penn to relinquish his purchase, and recovery to the Indians by far the greatest part of the Lands; which he readily consented to do, and it was accordingly done in the year 1758.

I reflect with great pleasure on the many happy hours we have passed together on the other side, in such Companys and conversations as alas! are not to be had in this part of the world, and it would afford me a particular satisfaction to have an opportunity of talking over with you, some of those agreeable scenes, both with respect to persons and things, to which we have been joint witnesses. Why therefore do you talk of postponing your visits for a year or two? Why may it not rather be in the approaching fall? Before you have become so closely engaged and attached to business that you will not afterwards have the heart to leave it, even for the space of one poor month.

I have had the favour of a visit from Mr Temple. Do you not think he has played his cards admirably? I very much doubt whether you or I even upon the same stock of materials could have succeeded half so well—*sed fortis fortuna jurat.*

Your friend Mr. Franklin, & mine if he pleases, for it will much depend on himself, is daily expected from England. I cannot find that his five years negotiation at a vast expence to the province hath answered any other purpose with respect to the public, than to get every point that was in controversy, determined against them. Yet what is this to Mr. Franklin? Hath it not afforded him a life of pleasure, and an opportunity of displaying his

talents among the virtuosi of various Kingdoms & nations? And lastly hath it not procured for himself the Degree of Doctor of Laws, and for the modest and beautiful youth, his son that of Master of Arts, from one of our most famous universities? Let me tell you, those are no small acquisitions to the public, and therefore well worth paying for.

I shall defer answering your question, whether I have yet made myself happy in a wife &c &c &c till I have the pleasure of seeing you, which I would fain hope is at no great distance of time—in the mean while give me leave again to thank you for the favour you have done me in communicating the proceedings of your Government with respect to the Susquehannah Company, and I assure you that I am with very great regard and esteem, Dr Sir,

Your most obliged & most obt Humble Servant
James Hamilton.

Jared Ingersoll Esqr.

[112] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company. [1]

Windham July 27th 1762 att a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company For the further Incouragement of settellers.

Elipht Dyer Esqr Moderator.
Sam Gray Clerk.

Whereas the Proprieters of the Susquehannah Purchase at Their Meeting In Hartford May 19th 1762 [2] Voted that 100 of the Purchasers have Liberty only by themselves Personally to settle on sd Purchase and take up & Improve for themselves as a Gratuity from sd Company Ten Mile Square of land on the East Side of sd River and upon Certain Terms & Conditions therein Express'd and under the directions of a Comte Nomnated and apointed att sd Meeting as pr Record will appear it is now Voted that Instead 100 settellers as Voted In the affor sd Vote there shall be 200 Settellers upon the Same Terms & Conditions and under the Direction of the same Comte and for Incouragement to the sd 200 Settellers proposed now Voted they shall have for themselves equaly between them an addition of Ten Miles square of land together with that already Granted in Common between them the sd 200 and in proportion for a Lesser Number not less than 100 in the whole according to the first Vote the sd additional

[112] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.
[2] See no. 98, *ante*.

tract to be laid out on the West Side the River opposite to where the first was Granted and adjoining to sd River upon the same terms and Conditions as Express'd In the afforesd Vote only that they all shall have Liberty of three Months from the date of this Meeting to begin the settlements voted

Voted that Col Elipht Dyer Col Eleaʳ Fitch & Mr Joseph Chew Two of them be a Comte Immediately to Wait on his Excely Sr William Johnson to lay before him the Case of our Susquehannah Purchase make application to him for what Intelligence can be had from him Relating to sd affair and if Possible gain his friendship & Interest so far as is Consistant with the General Good

Voted That Daniel Edwards Elipht Dyer Samll Gray Jedh Elderkin Job Randal Thoˢ Seymour & John Smith Esqʳˢ be a Comᵗᵉ in order to transact & Manage all affairs with Respect to the Susquehannah Company Settle accounts draw order on the Treasurer of this Company for Money as Necessary Make & transmit all Necessary preparations & power wherever Needful & on the Whole to transact all affairs to which any Comᵗᵉ are Now Impowered Except with Respect to the Settlement & of Disposing of rights in sd Purchase to which Comᵗᵉˢ are Specialy appointed

Voted that Capt Timothy Hollister be added to the Comᵗᵉ for Carrying on the Settlements

An Account of Proprieters admitted by Daniel Lyman Sept 4th 1761

David Alling	1 share
Stephen Smith	½ do
David Beacher	Do
Edward Maloy	do
Hezh Parmely Jur	Do
Jonᵗʰ Osborn Junr	Do
John Peirpoint	Do
Saml Bishop Jur	Do
David Austin	Do
all of New Haven	
James Frisbee	½ share
Aaron Pond	Do
Jonᵗʰ Linly	Do
of Branford	
Samˡˡ Street Junr	½ share
of Wallingford	

Theophilus Rossiter Esqr	½ share
Mr Edmond Ward	Do
Daniel Chittenden	Do
Nathll Stone	Do
Stephen Baldwin	Do
Medad Dudly	Do
William Collins	Do
Daniel Collins	Do
Joseph Chidsey	Do
Manns Griswold	Do
Timo Fowler	Do
Jared Dudly	Do

all of Guilford.

Stephen Hawley	½ share
Isaac Northrop	Do

both of New Milford.

The Following Rights & ½ rights In the Susquehanah purchase disposed of by Daniel Lyman.

Sam[1] Stewart of Palmer In Boston Government ½ right
Henry Stewart of Blanford In Boston Governmt ½ right

Richard Goldsmith	1 right	
Benjamin Goldsmith	1 Do	
Enos Yale	½ Do	
Stephen Yale	½ Do	
Elisha Ludington	½ Do	
Daniel Hubbard	1 Do	
Nathl Green	1 Do	
Richd Goldsmith Junr	1 right	
Stephen Lee	1 Do	
Ozias Yale	½ Do	
Jonathan Gray	½ Do	
Leveret Hubbard	1 Do	
Willm Hubbard	1 Do	of
Nathl & Joseph Green	1 Do	Boston

Novbr 4th 1762 Pr Daniel Lyman.

[113] Extract From the Report of Sir William Johnson to the Board of Trade.[1]

Aug. 1, 1762

To the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

* * * I cannot my Lords close this Report without mentioning Teedyuscungs complaint That the people of

[113] [1] H. S. P., Board of Trade Papers, Proprieties, 21[2], X, 85-86;

the Colony of Connecticut were coming to settle at Wioming on the River Susquehanna, of this I have had notice sometime ago, that 100 Families were first to settle thereon and to be followed by a considerable number, and that they had appointed an Agent to negotiate the same in England, falsly giving out that tis at the Indians request they come to settle those Lands.

Sir William Johnson Papers, III, 837-51; the foregoing part of the report was concerned with the details of the Treaty at Easton, at which the matter of the Delaware complaint was settled. On November 11, 1762, the Secretary of the Board of Trade laid before the Board the documents which Sir William Johnson inclosed with the above report, on Saturday, November 13; "Their Lordships made a further progress in the Consideration of the Letters and papers from Sir William Johnson, Agent for Indian Affairs, and the Secretary was order'd to write to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania to desire their attendance at the Board on Tuesday next at 11 O'Clock." On Friday, November 19, "Their Lordships took into further Consideration the Letter & papers received from Sir William Johnson, Agent for Indian Affairs, and Thos. Penn, Esqr., one of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, attending, those parts of Sir W. Johnson's Report upon his Proceedings with the Indians at Easton in June 1762, which contain his Sentiments upon the Expediency of the Proprietaries making a Present to the Indians, as an acknowledgement for their having relinquished the Lands in dispute, were read, as were also those parts of his Report which regard the Settlement making at Wyoming upon the Susquehanna.

Upon the first of these points, Mr. Penn acquainted their Lordships, that the Proprietaries did, at the meeting at Easton, give two hundred pounds in Presents to the Indians, and also further presents, to the amount of four hundred pounds, at a subsequent meeting held at Lancaster, which it was hoped would be sufficient.

Upon the second point, Mr. Penn acquainted their Lordships, that the Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania had sent Orders to warn the People settled at Wyoming off the Land, That he had also wrote to General Amherst thereon, and had called upon the Connecticut Government to use ther Endeavours to put a stop to such Settlement, That, in consequence thereof, a Proclamation had been published by that Government, to discountenance the Proceedings of the Settlers. Mr Penn then produced to the Board the following papers, to show the Rise & Progress of this Settlement, and the measures which had been taken by those engaged in it:

Resolve of the Governor & Assembly of Connecticut, Anno 1755, respecting the Susquehannah Lands. (See Vol. I, no. 134.)

Mr. Sayer's Account of what he heard in Connecticut, respecting the Susquehannah Settlement, June 1762. (No. 117, *post.*)

Proclamation by the Honble Thos. Fitch, Governor of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England. (No. 102, *ante.*)

Mr Penn being withdrawn, their Lordships proceeded in Consideration of the Letter and papers from Sir William Johnson, and, after some time spent therein, it was ordered, that the Draught of a Representation should be prepared, for laying before His Majesty, the Report of Sir William Johnson's Proceedings with the Indians at Easton, in June, 1762, and containing the Board's Sentiments at large upon the present State of Indian affairs in general, and of what may

It being of the utmost consequence to prevent any such Attempt, as In all probability the effects will be very fatal.

The Lands at Wyoming do not belong to the Delawares there residing, but to the Six Nations who have only permitted them to settle there as they have no Lands of their own.

The 6 Nations are already greatly alarmed hereat, having made their complaint to me on this Subject last Spring as will appear to your Lordships from the Transactions at my House herewith transmitted.[2]

To put a stop thereto the Governor of Connecticut hath lately issued a Proclamation forbidding any persons from that Province to settle thereon, but should the New Englanders persist in their design (which I am apprehensive they may) the Jealousies of the Indians, that they will be deprived of their lands, against their consent which I have with so much pains quieted will again revive, the Six Nations, and their Numerous Allies & Dependants will be thereby irritated to fall upon our Settlements; and it is not improbable, that other Nations, not knowing how soon they may meet with the like treatment, will unite with them, as in a Common Cause, and thereby involve the American Colonies in an Indian War.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect
My Lords—Your Lordships Most Obedient &
Most Humble Servant
W^m^ Johnson

[114] Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

[August 1, 1762: Johnson expresses his apprehension that the proclamation issued by the governor of Connecticut will not restrain encroachments on Indian lands along the Susquehanna.]

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be further necessary to be done, for the Advantage & Security of Our political and Commercial Interests with them." (For this representation, which, however, merely deals with the facts of Sir William Johnson's reports and contains no recommendations in general upon Indian affairs, see no. 144, *post*.) On the following Tuesday, November 23rd, 1762, the Secretary of the Board of Trade laid before the Board the following documents received from the proprietors of Pennsylvania:

"Stephen Sayre's Affidavit of the proof of the Copy of the Vote of Assembly of Connecticut of 2d May, 1755, annexed. (No. 117, *post*.). Proclamation of the Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, 20th February, 1761, warning the persons settled at Wyoming off the Lands." (No. 42, *ante*). H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, 70:202-207; 228-29; 230-33; 244-45.

[2] See no. 94, *ante*.

[114] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 854.

[115] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I am in expectation every day to hear the result of your Treaty at Easton, which I hope will be favourable. I shal not be sorry to see Teedyuscung disgraced after he has cleared us from the charge he made against us, as his conduct has been so bad in all respects, he is no doubt still under strong influence. I am very sensible of your attention to this affair and am very sensibly obliged by it.

I hope there will be an opportunity of speaking to the Indians there about the Connecticut settlements, and that with Sir W^m^ Johnsons assistance some stop may be put to tne settlement intended at Wyomen. We entirely agree with you in opinion that in Case the Treaty should end to our satisfaction, we should make the Indians an handsome present, to shew we have not made this defence to save our money but to preserve our Characters. * * *

I hope before this time the Sheriff of Northampton will have taken up some of the setlers and you will have the Cause tryed in the Common Courts. I hope he has taken all the care he possibly could to prevent mischief, as I should be very uneasy should any life be lost on such an occasion. of this I shal hope very soon to hear.

Yesterday one M^r^ Sayre[2] who was imployed by my Lord Sterling[3] to go to Connecticut came to me and brought me a Coppy of the resolution of their general Court and an account that a great number of people would be there next Spring. I shal take the best advice what can be done here and I make no doubt, but you will use the utmost of your endeavours to prevent their settlement. * * *

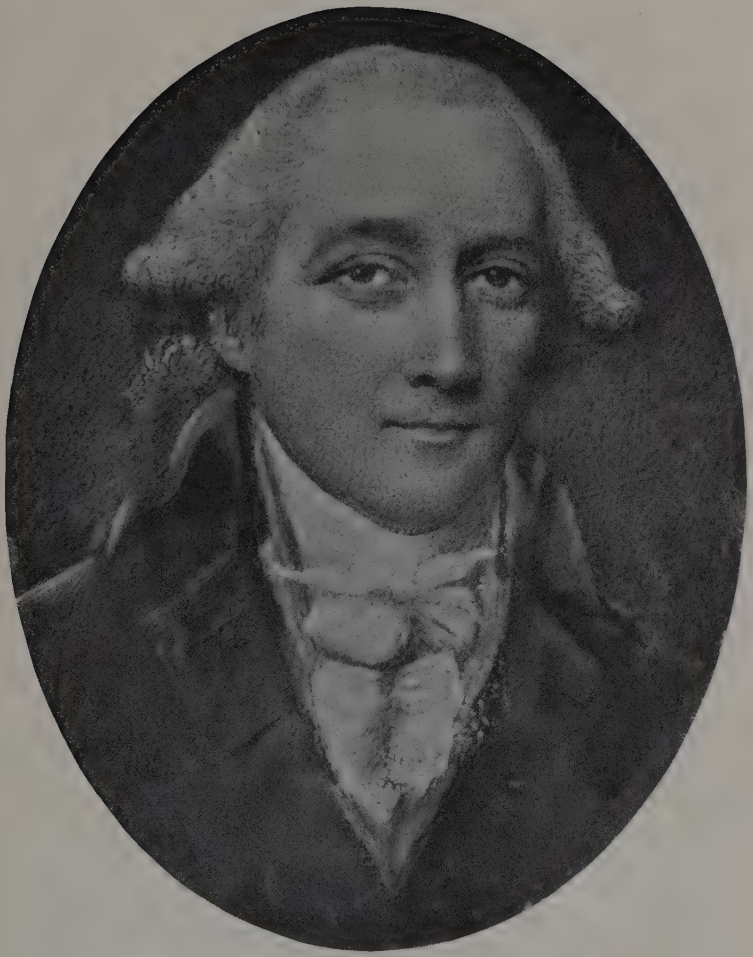
[116] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

* * * Teedyuscung has played a very bad part, but however the Case is now heard the Governor could not

[115] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 60; Penn Letter Book, VII, 182-83; dated August 14, 1762.

[2] For a biographical note on Stephen Sayre, see no. 117, *post.*

[3] William Alexander had left London for New York in July, 1761; H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 60-63); while in London he probably engaged to send a copy of the vote of Assembly to Thomas Penn, inasmuch as Penn had written on April 13, 1761, that he desired a copy of the Act to be sent him immediately (see no. 56, *ante*); Sayre secured the copy of the Act and also the information contained in his statement (no. 117, *post*) probably while passing through Connecticut on his way to England.



STEPHEN SAYRE.
From a Photograph of a Miniature in the Princeton University Library.

oppose Sir W^m^ Johnson's hearing of it, as to the Expence Sir W^m^ can have no reason to insist on our paying it, as it is now in consequence of a petition preferred to the King by Teedyuscung by order of the Assembly and by their Agent. I expect every Day the issue of the Conference, and an account of the Sheriff of Northampton's having taken two or three of the Tresspassers, but I hope this will be done with great caution, so that no Life may be lost. M^r^ Sayre is just now arrived and has given me an account that many People from Connecticut will settle about Wyomen;[2] he has also brought a Copy of the Vote of their Assembly, and is to go to M^r^ Wilmot on Monday, to prove it and make an Affidavit of it, he came but yesterday and I can say nothing what will be done here. I shall expect your sentiments soon. I cannot conceive but that the Governor will give directions in these Affairs, and that his Secretary must be assistant in them, this is what I fully expect, as it is an Act of Government and this I have hinted to the Governor in general, however our Secre^y^ must occasionally assist and must give me an account of Proprietary Affairs, those of Government the Governor will give me sufficient accounts of, & his Clerk must make out Copys. * * *

I suppose S^r^ W^m^ Johnson will pass through the Connecticut Settlement, and hope something will be done in relation to that Affair with the Indians. * * *

Your affectionate Friend
Tho Penn

London August 14^th^ 1762.

[117] Testimony of Stephen Sayre about the Susquehannah Company.[1]

In Conversation with Col^n^ Elip^t^ Dyer one of the Committee, he says That the Charter of the Government of Connecticut extends its Limits to the pacific Ocean west; and notwithstanding its being cut in two by the Province

[116] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 186-89; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 165.

[2] No. 117, *post.*

[117] [1] C. O. 5:1276; H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 69; (the original draft); Board of Trade Papers, Proprieties, 21[2], No. 28; Day's *Calendar* gives the date as December 30; in C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 203-206, the date is given as June, 1762; Sayre, of course, gathered his information in May or June in Connecticut, as appears by the following affidavit which accompanied his statement to the Board of Trade November 23, 1762 (see no. 113, *ante*), although his statement as here given was probably not written until his arrival

of New York (at that time under the Dutch) afterwards granted to the Duke of York; likewise the province of Pennsylvania granted to its proprietor M[r] Penn yet the Limits west of those Governments would by no means be contracted by virtue of those particular Grants, any more than that a private person should relinquish the one and be contented with the other half of his Farm Because his neighbour's Field divided it in the middle; that the justice of this way of reasoning was not confined to themselves only as appeared by applications repeatedly made to them concerning some tracts of Land about the Menesinks not long since disputed by New[2] and amicably settled by deputies from each province; this gave room to imagine that by a purchase made of the Indians on those western Limits they should secure to themselves no more than what was realy meant and intended in their Charter; accordingly a number of men belonging to the Province applyed to those Indians living on the Susquahanah who Very candidly declared they had no right to dispose of any land there. abouts and that the real Proprietors were the Six Nations.

Upon a meeting with the Iroquois in the year fifty four, they endeavoured to effect a purchase of those Lands with Hendrick their Chief but were disappointed by the

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in England, inasmuch as the original draft bears evidence of having been supervised by Henry Wilmot (see note 3, *infra*):

"Stephen Sayre of New York in America now residing in Tokenhouse Yard London Mercht.

Maketh Oath that he being in May or June last in Connecticut in America did receive from George Wyllys Esqr Secretary to the Assembly of Connecticut in America the Paper Writing hereunto Annexed as a True Copy of the Original Record on Vote of the said Assembly & This Deponent saith that the Name of the said George Wyllys as the same Appears to be subscribed to the said Paper Writing is of the proper handwriting of the said George Wyllys the same being Subscribed by him in this Deponents presence. Stephen Sayre.

Sworn at the Publick Office this 17th day of August 1762 before H. Montague." H S. P., Board of Trade Papers, Proprieties, 21[2], X, No. 30.

Stephen Sayre was born at Southampton, Long Island, in 1736; he was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1757, receiving his A. M. from the same institution in 1760, and an honorary A. M. from Harvard in 1766. He went to London with Joseph Reed, a classmate, (see his letters to Joseph Reed and others in N. Y. H. S.) and entered the mercantile firm of Dennis De Berdt, then agent for Massachusetts, becoming a partner of the firm in 1766. The firm failed in 1770, whereupon Sayre became a banker in London and entered politics, becoming one of the sheriffs of London and an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament. He was a strong supporter of the American cause in London, and is said to have won Chatham's confidence. In 1768 he wrote *The Englishman deceived; a Political Piece; Wherein Some very*

false insinuations of Sir William Jonston, nevertheless they did effect it the same year and obtained a firm deed for a tract on the Susquahanah including the 42[d] degree of north Latitude and from about ten Miles east of the river extending west about two Degrees of Longitude for which land they gave a large Sum of Money. That the proprietors immediately applyed to the Government of Connecticut and have obtained liberty for a seperate jurisdiction as the uniting that part with this would be attended with insurmountable difficulties. That to defray the expences of many meetings on this Affair the proprietors have determined to admit two Hundred more who come in under the same advantages with others by paying about eight pounds per Share and some of those are yet undisposed of.

M[r] Grey Clerk of the Committee[3] assembled on the 19[th] May 1762 declares that the Business of the meeting was to determine if possible to throw in a Settlement upon the said Lands, and they have accordingly obtained Votes[4] for above One Hundred Families who promise to proceed immediately and in defiance of M[r] Penn and his Emissaries to plant themselves down on the said Lands. The Committee in order to Ballance the difficulties and dis-

Important Secrets of State are briefly recited, and Offered to the Consideration of the Publick, a tract opposed to the American policy of the ministry and showing the condition of the American colonies at the end of the war. He was tried in 1775 for high treason.

The charge appears to have been trumped up, however, probably on account of Sayre's well-known pro-American sympathies; for he later sued the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, and secured £1000 damages, but his business in the meantime was ruined, and he became bankrupt. (See *The Trial of the Cause on an Action brought by Stephen Sayre, Esq., Against the Right Hon. William Henry, Earl of Rochford . . . for False Imprisonment before Chief Justice De Grey . . . On Thursday, the 27th of June, 1776.* London, 1776.) In 1768 Sayre was fifth on a list of fifty prominent persons, most of them from Virginia and Maryland and including the Lees, the Fitzhughs, the Washingtons, and the Calverts, calling themselves the Mississippi Company, who petitioned the King in Council for two and a half million acres. (L. C., Cont. Cong. Papers, LXXVII, 210-13.) Inasmuch as Arthur Lee was the London agent for this group, Sayre's association with him in furthering this project may have induced him to apply to Lee and Franklin at the outbreak of the Revolution for employment in the foreign service of the United States. Sayre accompanied Lee to Berlin as his secretary, and from 1777 to 1781 he was engaged in soliciting aid for the United States in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Amsterdam, and St. Petersburg; while at Copenhagen he designed a new type of naval vessel for use by the United States. In 1783 he returned to the United States, where he bought a large estate at Bordentown, New Jersey, engaging in various business schemes

advantages they must be under as first adventurers have granted them an extent of ten Miles on whatever part they please excepting the great Meadows. This they have given them exclusive of their Proportions as Proprietors, and the said Committee have formed another Committee who are to take care that proper and welthy persons only are admitted to make this first Settlement as well as to give them proper directions in what manner to govern themselves in this critical affair.

Their last resolve was to endeavour to get this ratified at Home as soon as it can demand the attention of the Ministry. And they are of the opinion that the speedy Settlement of some part will have great weight to determine it in their favour, another Circumstance from which they promise themselves great Advantage is; that their Province have supported the present as well as the late War with a truly brittish Spirit and Vigour, while on the other hand the inhabitants of a certain proprietary Government are stained with infamy by the ravages of dastardly wretches meerly because it was proprietary.

M[r] Edwards another of the said Committee told me candidly that M[r] Ingerson [5] had in fact presented the resolve or memorial made by the Government in their

in New York. From 1789 to 1794 he engaged in the snuff business in France, after which he returned to America in time to join the opposition to Washington's administration in 1795; he died in Virginia in 1818. He appears to have been a rather unstable, enthusiastic, adventuresome character, capable of forming and engaging in schemes of greatly varied purposes. See Lamb's *Biographical Dictionary of the United States*, VI, 625-26; Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, V, 411-12; for Baron Poellnitz' accusations against Sayre in connection with his wife's desertion (Lady Anne Stuart, daughter of Lord Bute), in 1787, see McRee, *Life and Correspondence of James Iredell*, II, 19-21; for his diplomatic service, see *Calendar of the Franklin Papers*, II, 7, 40, 46, 60, 67, 80, 84, 86, 89, 90, 96, 102, 153, 160, 164, 172, 181; IV, 264, 271, and especially consult the index of B. F. Steven's *Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783;* and for his claims for compensation for his diplomatic efforts in Europe, see L. C., Cont. Cong. Papers, XXI, 329-80, 383, 387, and 391.

[2] Some words have been omitted here, obviously the following: New York and New Jersey"; efforts to settle the boundary line between the two colonies by a joint commission were begun as early as 1747 and, after many interruptions, finally concluded in 1769; see *N. J. Arch.*, 1st. ser., IX and XVII, *passim;* four volumes of manuscripts relating to this subject, called the *New Jersey Boundary Papers*, are in the New York Historical Society.

[3] The original draft bears, in the handwriting of Henry Wilmot, the following interlineation: "Of Sus. Co."; H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 69.

favour, to Mr Pitt and many others who gave him great encouragement and that it should be duly considered in its proper Season, and for this end Mr Ingerson has engaged a friend to give him timely Advice, upon which Col. Elipt Dyer is to embark immediately for England invested with the above armour.

I find it is the opinion of the Committee that the said hundred Men cannot proceed untill next Spring as the Season is now too far spent to plant and Sow. I endeavoured to obtain Copies of the proceedings of the meeting on the 19th as well as of other meetings but found it impossible neither would they confess that anything material was committed to writing, for at one meeting they often destroyed what they had made at another but your Lordship may depend upon the above to be genuine and a truth, for never were any set of mortals more effectually deceived than they found themselves when I made a demand of the Memorial from the Secretary who was very [6] unwilling to certify it.

I have the honour to be your Lordships very humble servant

Stephen Sayre

Indorsed: Mr Sayre's Account of what he heard in Connecticut respecting the Susquehannah Settlement, June 1762.

[118] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council. [1]

At a Conference with the Northern Indians, held at Lancaster, on Thursday the 26th of August, 1762.

Present:

The Honourable James Hamilton, Esqr., &ca., &ca., as before. [2]

The Governor, first addressing himself to the Minisink Nation, spoke to them as follows: * * *

Brethren:

Some of you may remember that at the Treaty held last Year at Easton, the Six Nations complained to me that some English had settled upon their Lands, & desired me to assist them in preventing that Settlement, that they might not be wronged out of their Lands. They told me

[4] The original draft is interlined here in Wilmot's handwriting: "Not of the Assbly".

[5] Jared Ingersoll.

[118] [1] P. S. L., Prov. Papers, XXXII, 40-42, 47; *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 759, 765-66.

further that they hear the Land had been sold; that the Six Nations never sold it, and that those who sold it stole it from them; that it was Two Tuscaroras, one Oneida, and one Mohawk, who sold it, unknown to the Six Nations. To this request I answered that a number of people of Connecticut Government had settled at a place on the river Delaware called Cushietunck, about fifty miles north of the Blue Hills, being the Settlement complained of, and claimed all the Lands from thence quite up to Wyomink; that I had sent Messengers to them to inform them that those Lands belonged to the Six Nations, and ordered them to remove away, but they refused to do it, assuring me by the Messengers that they had purchased all those Lands of the Six Nations, and under that pretence had a right to hold them.

As there are now many more of the Six Nations present than were at Easton last Year, I again request you to tell me plainly whether these Strangers are settled there by your consent or not, and why no measures have been taken, if, as some of you told me at Easton, the Lands were not sold by you, to oblige those private Indians who stole the Lands from you, to procure a Surrender of their unjust Deed from the people to whom they have made it, that it might be brought into the Onandagoe Council, & there cancelled or destroyed.

Upon which Thomas King, without consulting any of the other Chiefs, rose up and spoke:

Brother:

It is very well known that the Land was sold by the Six Nations; some are here now that sold that Land; it was sold for Two Thousand Dollars, but it was not sold by our Consent in publick Council; it was as it were stolen from us. Some people said that my name was to it, on which I went down immediately to Connecticut to see whether it was or not, and found it was not;[3] I brought a paper back from Connecticut, which I shall shew to the Governor. Had I not gone down to Connecticut, the Lands would have been all settled up to Wyomink as far as Awicka, Twelve miles on this side Chenango.

Thomas King being then asked whether those Lands at Cushietunck were a part of those Lands that were stolen

[2] The tribes represented and the number of Indians at this treaty are found on pp. 729-30; in all there were 557 Indian men, women, and children; Teedyuscung with 176 Delawares represented the largest single following.

from them? He answered they had nothing to do with them, they belonged to the Delawares.

Then the Governor asked whether the Lands above the Hills, and at Cushietunck in particular, belonged to the Six Nations or to the Delawares? This was asked of all the Six Nations present, and the Governor desired they would all give an answer to it, Thomas King having already said that those Lands belonged to the Delawares. They answered, that they would take it into Council, & give him an answer in writing.

Whereupon the Conference broke up for the present.

[119] JOHN PEMBERTON TO RACHEL PEMBERTON.[1]

Lancaster 8th mo: 27th 1762.
7 oClock in the morning.

Dear Mother,

I Omitted writing thee yesterday as I had wrote the day before & frd Stevenson could inform thee of my being as usual in health.

Yesterday about Noon The Governor met the Indians about 11:Clock, & was answering to the Speeches they had made, but when he came to that part which related to the Land near Wyoming which the Connecticut People had setled, he told them that they were averse to forbear setleing, asserting that the Land was theirs & that they had bought it of the Indians tho' the Indians disclaimed having Sold it by the Consent of their Nation. Tom King Stood up, & said he had been Charged with having signed a Deed for it, which he denies & said he went to Connecticut last Winter to see whether it was so & now had a paper which he brought from thence & would shew the Governor.[2]

The Indians said the Land was stolen from the Delawares by some People, & that it belonged to them this broke up the Conferrence, they agreing before they proceeded further to Consult the Delawares, & then give a particular answer to this matter. It seemed to arouse the Govr to find the Indians still asserted the Delawares had Land belonging to them, they say there is still a very Large Tract that the Delawares have not yet sold. Had not

[3] The following words are lined through at this point: "If I had not gone".

[119] [1] H. S. P., Pemberton Papers, XVI, 33.

[2] See no. 118, *ante*.

Friends been here there seemed to be a plain intention to Omit minuting this matter & pass it Over.

Tedyuscung & I believe many of his Indians are gone homewards yesterday morning. The Senecas are here & have got hold of this matter. I am sorry so many Friends are gone, when their Com^{y} might be of more use than at any time of the Treaty.

We had a satisfactory Opp^{o} with a Great Warrior among the Senecas On 4th day Evening in which he Seemed to Lament he had not such Conversation sooner as it might have altered the speech they had made respecting the opening the Road thro' Virg^{a} to Let their young men pass to the Cherokee Country to Warr with them, he being satisfied it was better to live in Love & peace. This seemed to be a Ruling Man. One of Great Spirit & a Very Sensible Man he offered to go with Brother Israel in any part to promote peace.

My Dear Love to my Bro^{r} & his, to sister Mary & all the family & to my fr^{ds} generally.

There are very few f^{ds} now here, that we seem Lonesome. I am with much Affection Thy Loving Son

John Pemberton

The few f^{rds} that remain here are as well as usual.

[120] Minutes of Pennsylvania Council.[1]

Saturday, the Twenty-eighth of August, 1762.

Early in the Morning, Deogwanda & Kinderuntie, waited on the Governor, at his Lodgings, and told him that they had agreed in Council, not to say any thing further about Lands, but would take what the Governor had said to them on Thursday,[2] respecting the Lands above the Hills, and at Cushietunck, and also, what he said the next day respecting the Lands claimed by the Minisink Indians at Wighalousin, to the Onondagoe Council, to be there considered. * * *

[121] Eleazer Wheelock to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Lebanon September 8th 1762

* * * I want also to know whether your Honour thinks it likely that this School may after a while be set up in some convenient place near you accomodated with

[120] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, VIII, 773.

[2] See no. 118, *ante*.

[121] [1] *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, IV, 202-203; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 880.

three or four Towns of well chosen Inhabitants. I understand that some of our People are about to settle our new Purchase on Susquahannah River, if it does not disoblige and prejudice the Indians I shall be glad, and it may be if that settlement should go on a Door may open for my Design on that Purchase, but your Honour has full understanding of the affair, and interested therein, and I can rely with greater Safety on your Judgment and Councel than any other mans. * * *

[122] JOSEPH CHEW TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

[September 8, 1762: Chew[2] comments to Sir William Johnson on the mad adventurers settling on the Susquehanna.]

[123] THOMAS PENN TO JAMES HAMILTON.[1]

Dear Sir

Above is a Duplicate of my last Letter since which I have received both your Letter and Duplicate of the 2^{d} of July which gave us great satisfaction and we are perfectly sensible of your friendly care and that of our Commiss^{rs} and other Friends in the conducting of the Treaty with Teedyuscung at Easton for which we desire you will accept our thanks, we shall write to the other Gentlemen to make our acknowledgement to them.

It happened most fortunate for us, that the Letter sent by order of the Association to persuade Teedyuscung not to come down was intercepted, this will shew the Ministers, that those People will interfere in all transactions between his Majesty and the Indians, and do us a very great service, tho' this Letter was I believe Anonymus. I doubt not but you have pretty good proof it came from them.

I want much to see the Papers that passed and which the next Ships will I suppose bring me Coppys of, and hope to find one thing was mentioned, which was, that our Walkers went at least Twelve Miles beyond the Lands the Delawares had a right to claim, which was I think only forty-two Miles.

I admire at the folly of Pemberton & his Friends, to expect S^{r} W^{m} Johnson would give them Copys of any

[122] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 880.
[2] Joseph Chew of New London, Connecticut.
[123] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 61; Penn Letter Book, VII, 192-95.

Papers that were to be sent to the King, common sence telling us as it was left to him to report they should be kept secret, as to the Impudent behaviour of these People it is not to be wondered at after the experience we have had of them.

The notice taken of James Logan's Letter dated in the year 1727, when he was a Witness to the Deed in 1737 and to the Treaty of 1742, when the Six Nations examined this Sale and ordered the Delawares off the Land, shews they were obliged to make use of very feeble Arguments to support their cause.

We are fully satisfied with the acknowledgement Teedyuscung has made & pleased that M^{r} Galloway proposed it, as it is a very good proof he could not longer support their vile charge against us, your great care in this Affair very particularly obliges us. The Sum they would have made us pay after Teedyuscung had told you they would take £400 is to me a very extraordinary procedure, and will throw us into S^{r} W^{m} Johnson's hands in all future Purchases with the Six Nations; We are well satisfied with what you have done in this particular, and which indeed exceeds very little the Sum at first proposed. I see the designs of these People are to take every thing they can from us under pretence of being great Friends to the Indians and their putting every Tribe and Family on asking for satisfaction for their Settlements, must be closely attended to, and not complyed with, else we shall have not only endless trouble and expence, but perpetual causes of discontent arise which will be given out as Causes for War, whenever the French, Spaniards or their own inclinations prompt them to attack us; We should treat with the whole Nation, and they should name Deputys to act for all their People. Now I am upon this head I shall add that I think we should not treat to purchase of the Shawonese the Indian Manor over Sasquehannah, or of the Conoys the piece of Land their Town was built on, as we have purchased both of the Six Nations, but let them know we desire they will come and settle upon them, and that we shall on that account not grant them away, but that in case they do not intend it we shall look upon them as our own.

We are very well pleased with Teedyuscung's having mentioned the intended settlement of the Connecticut People at Wyoming & S^{r} W^{m} Johnson's having promised to use his endeavours to prevent it.

We think ourselves very happy in having this Affair heard before S^r^ W^m^ Johnson whose Report will be more satisfactory to the Boards here than any thing that could have come from our own Governor. I think the reasons given for not taking any Release very good ones & the manner in which you told them so very proper; the Retraction is as full as I could expect it to be, especially considering an opposite Party was to join in the Settlement of it; it does what we wanted, fully acquits us of the odious part of the charge, that of forgery, and upon the whole we have great reason to be satisfied with yours and the other Gentlemen's conduct in this Affair.

M^r^ Chew has wrote me a long account of your proceedings to which I shall send an answer by the Packet and also write to M^r^ Allen.

The Proclamation of the Governor of Connecticut,[2] and account you have received from M^r^ Ingersol relating to the intended Settlement at Wyomen, give us great pleasure and I hope this being followed by Sir Jeffry Amhurst's & S^r^ W^m^ Johnson's endeavours to prevent it, will be attended with success; M^r^ Ingersol is I believe a Man that Government much depends on, and it is very probable his opinion may have great weight with them. S^r^ W^m^ Johnson will very probably give such an account to the Board of Trade, or perhaps the Secretary of State, as may induce the Latter to write to the Governor of Connecticut to prevent it.

M^r^ Sayre[3] gave me the same Papers you have sent me & has reduced his account of what he heard in Connecticut to an Affidavit as well as proved the Resolution of the Assembly.

I am concerned to hear the Surveyors have differed about running the Lines, and unless you have a prospect, by writing to Governor Sharp, & procuring his opinion that by meeting you will be able to rectify their mistakes, I think you had better defer it 'til we send over our Instrument, and I can confer with Lord Baltimore who is not yet returned but very soon expected, and the Instrument I expect will be ready in a Week or ten Days time.

I must again repeat my satisfaction in the manner in which you have finished this troublesome Affair, and with Lady Juliana & my return of Compliments to you remain.

Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend

T. P

[2] No. 102, *ante*.

Stoke Sept^{r} 9th 1762

London I have received your Letter by M^{r} Duché and will do him all the good offices in my power.

[124] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

Mr Peters

Above[2] is a coppy of my last Letter since which I have received your Letters and duplicates of the 25th and 25th of June, and 30th and 30th of the same month, which gave me an account of the issue of the Treaty at Easton, very much to our satisfactiou, and we think our selves greatly obliged to you, and to our other Friends, for the care you have taken in it, the digesting and explaining such a number of Facts, and answering such vile objections, as were made, must require all the attention and ability you were Masters of, as those people wished nothing so much as to make an undue advantage of anything you could say.

I am very well pleased to find S^{r} W^{m} Johnson acted so equal a part, and think it was particularly fortunate for us that he got possession of a Letter sent to stop Teedyuscung from coming down. The usage he met with from the Associators and their Friends could not do us any injury, I am much astonished at their behaving in such manner to him, as his representation of it here must injure them much in the opinion of our Ministers.

The method taken by S^{r} W^{m} Johnson to have the whole proceedings in writing, was very proper, as it will always remain. The conversation which Teedyuscung relates between James Logan and Nutamis is very extraordinary, and I believe false, but however makes the Letter from James Logan dated in 1727, which they make use of, of no sort of use to them, and fortifys the treaty of 1737. Mr Chew has been of great use to us in settling our answer and proofs, which I acknowledge by a Letter now sent. Mr Allen's affidavit was no doubt of great use, which with Coppys of all the other Papers I shal hope very soon to receive, and make no doubt of their being all done in the most judicious manner.

It is very strange that after the Treaty we held in 1737 and in 1742 the Committee of Assembly should rest

[3] See no. 117, *ante*, note 1.

[**124**] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 195-99; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 165.

[2] This refers to no. 116, *ante*.

so much on the Deed from Sassoonan of 1718, who was a Schuylkil Indian.

The purchase of 1749 was from the six Nations, and we shall always look upon them to support our Title without taking any notice of the rights of stragling Indians. The abusive Paper you mention that Nutamis delivered to S^{r} W^{m} Johnson will appear here to be the Draft of the Associaters, by what you say of its similitude to one they had drawn.

I do not wonder at Mr Hockleys unwillingness to go up to Easton, as it must in some measure stop the business of the Receivers office, I have no Letter from him but I suppose the next Ships will bring it to me.

I think my Family very happy that the proofs of our innocence was so clear that Mr Galloway their great Lawyer, and Champion, was forced to allow it, and propose an accommodation, the retractation that was agreed between Mr Galloway and Mr Chew, tho not so full as it ought to have been, yet as it clears us from the article of forgery, we are very well satisfied with it, and think a very good end is put to this very wicked business, and that it is much better than to have deferred it any longer, in expectation of getting a more explicit acknowledgment.

The sum they were put upon demanding is very unreasonable especially as Teedyuscung had talked of £400 and I joyn with you in opinion that the Assembly throw away the Publick Money in a very unwarrantable manner, and to distress us only. The Governor's reasons for not taking a release were very good ones, as we had Deeds before, yet he writes me, he believes he shall take one at Lancaster; I have wrote to him, in case the Shawaneese or Conoys offer to sell the Manor or Land near Hempfield, that they should be told, we rather choose they should live amongst us, and if they do not, that we cannot buy that land of them, as we have bought it of the Six Nations, and left it only for them to live upon.

We much approve of your proposal of purchasing from the Six Nations, the Land up to the west branch of Sasquehannah, where Mr Armstrong proposes to Survey a Tract of Sixty thousand Acres before any person settles upon it.

We are likewise greatly pleased with S^{r} W^{m} Johnsons interesting himself to prevent the Connecticut settlement, as also with an account we have received from Mr Hamilton, that Mr Ingersol had informed him He thought that project would blow over, and that the Governor of Conn-

ecticut had issued a Proclamation to deter the people from making a settlement of which he sent me a Copy.

As to the expence of the Treaty it is large, but I make no doubt you used your endeavours to bring it as low as you handsomely could. The Article of Hay and Oats for nineteen Horses I must confess astonishes me, and desire you will tell me how they charge, as matter of curiosity. The rates of these things used to be fixed by Law or by the Justices at the Quarter Sessions if this is not now the practice it ought to be as to the other charges there is no knowing whether you were imposed upon or not. I am very well pleased the business is done and shall not think more about the expence of it, but however joyn with you in opinion that we should not lay any foundation for further disputes with the Indians. * * *

Your very affectionate Friend
Tho Penn

London Sept^{r} 10th 1762

[125] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

Johnson Hall Sept^{r} 21st 1762

Dear Sir

Since my return home I have been visited by two Gentlemen from Connecticut, namely Coll. Fitch & M^{r} Jos: Chew of New London who were sent as Deputys from the Company concerned in the Land on Susquehanna to know my opinion, & Sentiments with regard to the propriety of their settling thereon, against which I strongly advised them, & represented the many ill consequences which must inevitably attend that settlement in such a manner as entirely convinced those Gent^{m} & they returned home to report the same.

But as I was apprehensive (from the Nature of the People) that the Gov^{rs} late Proclamation together with my advice would not be sufficient to prevent their Proceedings I since laid the affair before the Lords of Trade to whom I submitted the ill consequences thereof & my opinion that they could not here be restrained.[2]

Of the Truth of which I am now convinced by a Letter which I received Yesterday from M^{r} Chew[3] (one of the Gentlemen who attended me from Connecticut) acquainting me that on his arrival at home he was surprised to

[125] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 883.
[2] See nos. 102 and 112, *ante*.
[3] See no. 122, *ante*.

find that those rash people had already sett out in order to settle their Lands.

This proceeding of theirs must greatly surprise the 6 Nations & Susquehanna Indians with whom I have lately had a second Meeting here at which they Expressed much uneasyness at the claims of the Connecticut People, & greatly pressed on their being prevented from Settling on the Lands intended on.

[126] Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Johnson Hall Sept. 24th 1762

Sir

* * * Some time ago I was visited by Coll. Fitch & Mr Chew of Connecticut who were sent by the People of that Province or Susquehanna Compy concerned in the Lands situate on that River, in Pensilvania, with the particulars of which your Excellcy is well acquainted.

The Business of these Gentlemen was, in the name of that Compy to be informed of my opinion, & Sentiments with regard to their Settling these Lands, which I gave them very plainly & represented not only the illegality of the purchase, but the ill consequences attending that settlement in such a Light as entirely convinced them of its impropriety, & they accordingly returned to N England to report the same. Since which I have had a meeting with sevl Deputys of the Six Nations, who came thither chiefly to apologize for the late behaviour of the Oneidas & others, to assure me that 'twas so disagreeable to the rest of the Nats that they would give them a severe reprimand for it, & put an end to such irregularities for the future, & that they should hereafter study nothing but the due observance of their alliances with the Neighbouring Inds & their promises & Engagements entered into with us. After which they spoke much on the Settlemt which the N. Englanders had purposed making on the Susquehanna & requested in ye most pressing manner we would defend them in the possn thereof, & that they might not be reduced to the necessity of removing such Settlers by force. In ansr to which I communicated to them the Govr of Connecticuts Proclamation prohibiting the same, & assured them that they might rely on being protected in those, & all other their Just claims & possessions, with which ansr they returned home well contented.

[126] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 884-86.

A few days after which I rec[d] a Letter from Mr. Chew, acquaint[g] me that, *these rash people* as he calls them, had before his return to Connecticut, set out to begin a Settlement on the Susquehanna, in defiance of their Gov[rs] Proclamation to the contrary, & he concludes with wishing that this mad & imprudent step may not be attended with fatal consequences. I heartily wish y[e] same but must say I am apprehensive it will fall heavily on the first poor Setlers, who I look upon to be but the Tools of a few principal persons and sett on by them to break y[e] way at y[e] risque of every thing.

I have been lately informed that passes are granted by officers at some of the different outposts, permitting Traders to go where they please into the Ind[n] Country Notwithstanding Gen[l] Gages passes and mine are limited to the sev[l] Garrisons, as the evil effects of a contrary practice are very evident. * * *

[127] Narrative of Daniel Brodhead's Journey to Wyoming. [1]

May it please Your Honour

On Thursday about 9 o'Clock at Night I received Your Honour's Orders by John Moor Esq[r] to go up the River Delaware, & to use my best Endeavours to discover the Pretences and Intentions of the Connecticut People, who were then employed in cutting a Road from the upper Part of Minnisinks to Wyoming. Accordingly got ready on Friday, & went to John McDowells in Lower Smithfield Township, where I tarried all night. On Saturday employed myself to gain what Intelligence I could of the Inhabitants. How the People of that Township were affected, To wit, who were concerned with the Connecticut People in Lands? who were to supply them with Provisions? who were gone with them? and to take the Names of the Persons who were Purchasers in that Township, and found that Benjamin Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Samuel Dupue, Samuel Drakes, Joseph Wheeler, William Clark Sen[r]

[127] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 63. The author of this account was Daniel Brodhead, Jr., the elder Daniel Brodhead (see Vol. I, no. 24, *passim*), having died at Bethlehem July 22, 1755. Daniel Brodhead, Jr., was born October 17, 1736; was colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Revolution; was placed in the western department, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, by George Washington; while stationed there, he was accused by his subordinates of partiality and favoritism (see *Pa. C. R.*, XI, 747); he later became Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, and died at Milford, Pennsylvania, in 1809; Heller, *History of Northampton County*, III, 513-14.

Nich^{s} Dupue Jun^{r} John M^{c}Dowell, Hugh Pugh, W^{m} Smith Sen^{r} Joseph Haines, John Fish Charles Holmes & James Lawson were the Persons that had purchased Rights; But that the Connecticut People were refused Assistance by each of them, except Daniel Shoemaker, Joseph Wheeler, Charles Holmes, & James Lawson, they having gone with them to Wyoming; hearing at the same time, that the New England People were already got to Wyoming, was obliged to get a Person to go with me to help me on the Road, which was attended with some Difficulty, it being a busy time with the Farmers; I did however prevail on my Brother Garret to go with me, and agreed to pay him $^{7}/_{6}$ p^{r} day. And that Night lodged at Samuel Dupue's. Early on Sunday morning went up the River, and when I came to Upper Smithfield Township, found the Inhabitants very close to the Interest of the Connecticut People, and that they seemed very anxious to know my Opinion respecting or relating to the Claim of the Connecticut People. But I never made any other Reply, than that I had heard the Indians Request of Sir William Johnson and His Honour our Governor, That if the white People came to settle on the Lands at Wyoming, they should be removed, they then told me that the Connecticut People had lately sold a Number of Rights to the Inhabitants at £48, each; and that they had given out that they were determined to hold the Lands by strong hand; And that Night I staid at Andrew Dingman's who informed me, that 4 Men that had been with the New England People to Wyoming were returned; That they told him, that when the Connecticut People came to Wyoming, the few Indians there, (not exceeding 7 Men) were very angry, and had met them with their Guns & Tomahawks, (which was afterwards confirmed by the Indians themselves) & demanded to know their Business, their Women & Children having fled to the Woods, not knowing any thing of the Approach of such a Number of Armed men into their Country. On Monday Morning set out early & lodged within 5 Miles of Lachawacksink Crk. On Tuesday as soon as we could see to travel, set out on our Journey, and that Night Lodged within 30 Miles of Wyoming; On Wednesday Morning set out early, and after travelling abot 5 Miles, met 7 Men, two of them said they were going to New England to conduct 200 Families to their quiet Possession at Wyoming, the other 5 said they were going to Minnisink for Flour, and that the Indians were well pleased with their new Neigh-

bours. Soon after we parted with those Men, we came to a very fine Creek called by the Indians Laghawagheneah, which we followed to its Confluence with the River Susquehannah, about 12 Miles distant from Wyoming Town; and about 4 Miles distance from the New England peoples Encampment, met 12 Men with their Arms and Accoutrements; and they told me that a great Number of ill looking Fellows of the Six Nations had a few Minutes before ordered them to leave that place, which they had agreed to, and that the rest would go on the Morning following At 5 O'Clock we came to the Encampment consisting of upwards of seventy Men having Guns, where they had cut about 15 Tons of Grass; and I tarried there till Night, endeavouring among other Things to get their Names, but soon found them on their Guard as to that; I was however directed to Gardner & Smith [2] (2 of their Commissioners) who they said would sell me as much Land as I might chuse: M[r] Smith looking on me to be a Purchaser, began to tell me that the Pennsylvania Line was settled by the Indians at the Treaty lately held at Lancaster; And that it did not extend further up the River Delaware than Dupues, And that he did intend to have cut a Road to Benjamin Shoemaker's Mill from Wyoming, who would better supply them, I asked them how they claimed the Lands there, they answered by their Charter & their Indian Purchase. Then I asked them by whom they were abetted and encouraged, they answered by all the Power of their Government of Connecticut; And added that they had seen a Proclamation published by their Governor, which they said contained nothing but what they could prove to be false and absurd; that himself (meaning the Governor) and his 2 Sons were privy to their Undertaking, and were concerned with them; That they were to hold a Treaty with the Indians at Albany this Winter, & would settle the Lands next Spring with 1000 armed Men & 2 pieces of Artillery; they had begun to build 3 Block Houses; And the Indians afterwards told me, that they were determined to have built 3 Miles in Length upon the Bank of the River, had they not prevented them, When I came to the Indian Town Wyoming, I saw there between 40 & 50 Men of the Indians besides Women, and most of them were of the six Nations returning from the Lancaster Treaty, among whom was an Indian called Thomas King, there was with them an Irishman named David Owen

[2] Stephen Gardner and John Smith.

and he and a Bethlehem Indian Called Cap^{t} Augustus, who talks English, told me that the Indians had ordered the Connecticut people to go away, and quit the Land, and said if they had not done so forthwith, the Indians would have killed every Man of them before they could have got into the Inhabitants. I then told them that I came from His Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania, to see what the New England people was doing at Wyoming, and when I returned was to make Report of what I had seen; They desired me to thank Your Honour for your Honour's Care over them in the most affectionate Manner, & desired I would stay with them 2 Days and rest myself & Horse, for which I thanked them and said that their Brother the Governor of Pennsylvania was troubled to hear of the Uneasiness the New England People were like to give his Friends & Brethren the Indians, and that he could not sleep easy, until I returned with the good News of the New England People's Return to their own Country. Then they agreed that what I had said was right; And on Thursday about 10 o'clock in the Morning, I set out for Fort Allen and on Saturday about 2 O'Clock arrived at Easton. I had not the least Instruction how to conduct myself in this Undertaking from Your Honour; and therefore trust Your Honour will pardon the Errors I may have committed—May it please Your Honour I am Your

Most obed^{t} Most Hble Serv^{t}

Daniel Brodhead.

27th Sept^{r} 1762.

City of Philadelphia ss.

On the Twenty ninth day of September in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred & sixty two, Daniel Brodhead of the Town of Easton in the County of Northampton & Province of Pennsylvania Personally appeared before me Benjamin Chew Esquire Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, & being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God Deposeth and saith that he this Deponent wrote and subscribed with his Name the foregoing Narrative or Report in Writing (contained on four sides of these two Sheets of Paper) to the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania of what he this Deponent saw and heard in a late Journey, made by him from Easton aforesaid, to an Indian Town or Settlement on the River Susquehannah called by the Name of Wyoming, and that the several Matters & Things contained in the said Report

or Narrative, which relates to this Deponents own Knowledge is just and true as therein set forth & related, and also that such other Parts thereof as relate to the Informations or Intelligence which he this Deponent received from others are faithful and true Accots of such his Information & Intelligence without Addition or Diminution by him made to the same. And further saith not.

Daniel Brodhead.

Sworn at Philadelphia
Septr ye 29th 1762.
Before Benjamin Chew Recorder of the
City of Philadelphia.

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New-Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting

I do hereby Certify that this day personally appeared before me Joseph Shippen Junior Esquire Secretary of the said Province and made oath on the Holy Evangelists that the following or hereunto annexed Copys of a Narrative signed Daniel Brodhead and his Affadavit before Benjamin Chew Esquire are true Transcripts of the Originals. And I do further certify that the said Benjamin Chew Esquire is Recorder of the City of Philadelphia and that to all his Certificates all due faith and Credit is and ought to be given.

In Testimony whereof I have set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this Eighth day of October Anno Domini One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty two, and in the second Year of his Majestys Reign.

James Hamilton.

[128] Richard Peters to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Philadelphia 30 Septr 1762

Sir

I have the honour to forward to you a Letter from Mr Croghan which has lain at my house these ten days. It came when I was attending the Boundary Lines & in opening my Letters which coverd it they both stuck together & therefore you have two Seals instead of one.

Mr Pemberton and the Quakers associated with him plaid the same Game at Lancaster as at Easton. The

[128] [1] H. S. P., Gratz Collection.

Indians were in council with them every day. They wanted to carry two Points. One was to set up the Claims of private Indians in the Sales made by the Six nations of Lands to the People. The other was to persuade Beaver & the Delawares on the Ohio to claim the Lands in dispute wth Teedyuscung. But in both these Points tho labourd with infinite trouble & I doubt not a considerable Expence they were disappointed for the Six nations would not meddle with private Claims and Beaver honestly in open Council declared that none of the Indians with him had any Claims to Lands on Delaware or in the Forks, that they had sold all their Lands to the Prop^{ys} & were honestly paid for it.

The Governor Consulted Mr Croghan on every occasion and had he not been at Lancaster, they woud have imposed most egregiously on the Indians & made them speak things which were untrue & extremely injurious to the Rights of the Six Nations. The Governor by the advice of M^{r} Croghan put the plain Question to the Indians whether they had sold the Lands at Wyomink & Cuskietunch or no, And Thomas King without consulting any of the Chiefs around him arose & in a passion said that the New England People had bought these Lands for 2000 dollars of private Indians but not of the Council of Onondago & therefore these Deeds were good for nothing. He added that the Lands at Cushietunch belonged to the Delawares meaning the Minisink Indians. The Governor finding Thomas King so very forward desired the thing might be considered in their Council & a sober answer given to him after consultation among all their Cheifs & so broke up this Conference. No sooner were the Indians out of the Conference Room but Israel Pemberton & his associates sent for the Cheifs & Instructed them what to say & had it not been for M^{r} Croghan I verily believe they woud have given up the Six Nation Right to the Cushietunch Lands. But on his hearing what had passd at Israels Conference & asking the Seneca & Onondago Chief what Power they had from the Onondago Council with respect to Lands & whether they were duly apprizd of the consequences of these matters they grew cool & determind to report the several things to the Onondago Council.

The Governor having reason to think that some or other of them had been tutord by Israel Pemberton did not resume his Question at the subsequent Conference & so they were most horridly disappointed. * * *

John Shickcalamy infusd some Jealousies into the heads of the Indians as if the North Boundary of the Albany Purchase was placed higher than the Indians intended it at Albany. I found he knew nothing of the Release & subsequent Deed at Easton & that the Indians had not so much as said a word to him about these matters. Morever by the advice of M^{r} Croghan I desird the Governor to call a Council of the Cheifs & to let ShickCalany lay this matter before him in their presence which was done & it turned out that Conrad Weiser knowing that one Gabriel & some others had made Improvements above the mouth of Mahoniahy had persuaded Shickcalany to put the Boundary so high above the Mouth of that Creek as to take in these Plantations Shickcalany said that all this was in private betw^{n} Weiser & him & being askd if he had ever mentiond it to me either at Albany or afterwards he said he had not & that I knew nothing of it nor any of the Proprietary Agents. Thus you see what mischief those medling Quakers may make in all the Indian affairs.

Be pleased to let me know if the Indians did not put into your hands their Deed to the Proprietaries made after our executing the Release of Lands west of Allegheny. M^{r} Croghan says that he thinks you have both the Release & the Indian Deed to the Proprs I beg you will let me know what Deeds they did put into your hands & if you have them now or they have taken them away.

The Indians expressd great resentment at our greedy Thirst after their Lands and said they woud sell us no more and desird we would not settle beyond the Mouth of Mohoniahy. This gave occasion to the Governor very properly to mention that the Deed to y^{e} Prop^{rs} fixed the Boundary more northerly but that as the North Line of the Albany Purchase was not run, he woud, at any time that S^{r} W^{m} Johnson & they thought proper, order the Line to be run & the Boundaries would then be exactly known. This will give you an opportunity of shewing the Indians the inconveniency of any Line being the Boundary of an Indian Sale and that it shoud always be by natural marks; I have given directions to the Surveyor to make a map of the Lands lying between the Western Branch & the present Boundary Line & I hope to send it you time enough that this matter may be conferrd upon & settled, if you continue to be of the same mind as at Easton, with the Six Nations in their Council. The Prop^{rs} do not want more Land & if there be the least good Objection to the

extension of the Indian Sale to the Western Branch, it need not be mentioned. But as in Conversation you was clear of Opinion that this ought to be the Boundary & and that it woud prevent many Quarrels & desird I woud remind you of it. I take the freedom, so fair an occasion offering, to desire you will please to think upon this matter & do therein what to you shall seem best.

Frederich Post is some how or another out of favour with Israel Pemberton. He tells me they woud have employd him in some of their concerns but he utterly refusd to have any kind of intercourse with Indians but thro the Channel of Government & therefore they have laid him aside. He is gone Over the Ohio but not to continue there at parting he told me that Israel Pemberton spoke in very unbecoming terms of your Conduct at Easton & told him (Frederich Post) that they had made a narrative of your Proceedings & sent it to London to be put into y^e^ publick Papers.

The Gentlemen of the Assembly have made a strange Remonstrance to the House full of Invectives against your Conduct at Easton. I have no pleasure in mentioning these things I woud have avoided it if a regard to Justice & my sincere affection for you coud have permitted it. As soon as I can get a Copy of the Remonstrance it shall be sent to you.

M^r^ Logan is returnd from London and at Lancaster he showd M^r^ Chew & me some of his Fathers Letters and Papers which confirmed very much our defences & woud have served to have made the matters still clearer in the Proprietary favour.

I have to acquaint you that the Connecticut people have had the Impudence to cut a Road from Delaware to Wyomink and numbers of them were beginning to make settlements on a Fine Tract of Land on the Susquehannah near Wyomint. It happened very fortunately that the Six Nation Indians were returning from the Treaty at Lancaster & when they saw these wicked Peoples Doings they orderd them to go away & an Indian told M^r^ Broadhead[2] who was sent Express by y^e^ Governor to see & warn them off that if the white people had not forthwith gone away they woud have murderd them before they coud have reachd the Plantations on Delaware. I hope for the publick Peace y^t^ during the Winter this matter may be duly considerd by the Six Nations & likewise by

[2] See no. 127, *ante*.

the Government of Connecticut & an End put to so dangerous an attempt.

I am afraid I have tired you, but y^e^ importance of what I have wrote must be my Excuse. I am with a most cordial Esteem, Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

Richard Peters.

[129] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

Johnson Hall October 7^th^ 1762.

Dear Sir

About the latter End of last Month I have been visited by two Gentlemen from Connecticut, namely, Col^o^ Fitch and M^r^ Joseph Chew of New London, who were sent as Deputies from the Company concerned in the Lands on Susquehannah, to know my Opinion & Sentiments with regard to the Propriety of their settling thereon, against which I strongly advised them, and represented the many ill Consequences which must inevitably attend that Settlement in such a Manner, as entirely convinced those Gentlemen, and they returned home to report the Same. But as I was apprehensive (from the Nature of the People) that the Governors late Proclamation together with my Advice would not be sufficient to prevent their Proceedings or Scheme, I since laid the Affair before the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, to whom I pointed out, and submitted the Ill Consequences thereof, and my Opinion that they could not here be restrained, of the Truth of which I am now convinced by a Letter which I received Yesterday from M^r^ Joseph Chew (One of the Gentlemen who attended me from Connecticut acquainting me that on his Arrival at Home, he was surprized to find that those rash people were actually set out, in order to settle those Lands. This Proceeding of theirs must greatly surprize the Six Nations & Susquehanna Indians, with whom I have lately had a second Meeting here since Spring, whereat they expressed much Uneasiness at the Claims of the Connecticut people and greatly pressed for their being prevented from settling on those Lands. On which I acquainted them with the Proclamation of the Governor of Connecticut & of his Intentions to put a Stop to that Settlement, which pleased them greatly, & they returned Home well contented.

But I am very apprehensive, that on their hearing the people still persist therein, and are actually going on with

[129] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., IX, 172; *Sir William Johnson*

a Settlement in Defiance of the Governors Proclamation, they may be induced to take such Measures for redressing themselves as cannot fail of terminating in Bloodshed, and as a Quarrel of that Nature will hardly rest there, it will be highly necessary to take such Measures as may effectually prevent the fatal Consequences to the Provinces in General, which an Affair of that kind would be productive of.

Altho' I am extremely hurried, I could not omit doing myself the pleasure of writing You on this Occasion, as it may be in Your Power (before the Settlement is carried on any further) to put a Stop to it. I have also by this Post wrote & acquainted Sir Jeffery Amherst with the Affair; who, (from what he wrote me sometime ago, and on that Government's issuing a Proclamation forbidding any Person settling said Land) imagined there was an End to it.

I am with perfect Esteem Dear Sir Your most Obedient humble Servant

W^m^ Johnson

[130] Sir William Johnson to Eleazar Wheelock.[1]

Johnson Hall Oct^r^ 16^th^ 1762

* * * Whilst the Indians remain in their present Sentiments it will be highly improper to attempt any Settlement in their Country as they are greatly disgusted at the great Thirst which we all seem to shew for their Lands, and therefore I must give it as my opinion that any Settlement on the Susquehanna River may prove fatal to those who should attempt to Establish themselves thereon, as the Indians have all declared not only their great aversion thereto, but have also threatned to prevent any such Settlement, so that I hope the dangers to which they may be Exposed, together with your Governor's proclamation against the same, will induce those concerned to drop their undertaking. * * *

[131] Sir Jeffery Amherst to Sir William Johnson.[1]

New York, 17^th^ October 1762

Sir

A Few days ago I had the Favor of Receiving your Letter of the 24th September.[2]

Papers, III, 890-91.

[130] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 903; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, IV, 206.

[131] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 904-905.

[2] No. 126, *ante*.

I know nothing of the Motives that can Induce the People of Connecticut to Act so Contrary to the Express Orders of their Government, as to attempt a Settlement on the Susquehannah, when the Evils that in all Probability will Arise therefrom have been so often pointed out to them, But if there are any Rash enough (after the proper Warning that has been given them by the Governor) to settle on the Lands in Dispute, they must Blame themselves if the Consequences prove Fatal to them; for I Don't See that anything more can be Done by the Government to prevent them. * * *

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

Jeff. Amherst.

[132] Notice of Meeting of Susquehannah Company.[1]

This is to notify all the Members of the Susquehannah Company to meet at the court house in Windham, on the 16th day of November next;[2] then and there to confer about and transact sundry matters of importance since last meeting of said company, found necessary to be transacted, together with such other matters as said company, being so convened, may judge needful to be acted and done.

New-London, October 6th, 1762.

Eliphalet Dyer,
D. Edwards,
Jed. Elderkin,
Thomas Seymour,
Job Randal,
John Smith,
} Committee

[133] Diary of Richard Peters.[1]

Sunday 17th 8ber 1762.

Govr calld on me. Shewd me Lres from Sr Wm Johnson & from General Amherst. The former abt Connecticut Trespassers. The Latter with News of the Conquest of Newfoundland. * * *

Tuesday 19th 8ber.

With the Governor. He desired me to take care of affairs in his absence & to send Copy of the Treaty to Sr Wm Johnson. He read me again the Lre from Sr Wm Johnson & his Answer to it & his Letter to Amherst & sent them to me in the afternoon. * * *

[132] [1] *New-London Summary*, October 8, 22, and 29, 1762.
[2] See no. 136, *post*.

[134] THOMAS MCKEE TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

Paxton the 2d Novr 1762.

Sir

* * * Mr Pemberton[2] told a Gent. of my Acquaintance on whom I can depend, That he cou'd not help thinking But you were some way concerned with the New Englanders in their claim at Wyoming, as they must certainly [have] some encouragement from you in their approaches there. * * *

[135] SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO SIR JEFFERY AMHERST.[1]

[November 12, 1762: Johnson informs General Amherst that the Connecticut settlers in Pennsylvania have returned home.[2]]

[136] MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY.[1]

Att A Meeting of the Proprietors of the Susquehannah purchase legally warned and held at Windham the 16th day of November 1762.

Coll Eliphalet Dyer Moderator, Samuel Gray Esqr Clerk.

Whereas it is represented to this Company that a Congress with the Indians of the six Nations is Expected at Albany on the 22d day of March Next according to the agreement of John Smith Esqr with some of said Indian Chiefs it is thereupon Voted that The Honble Elipht Dyer Esq., Timothy Woodbridge Esqr John Smith Esqr Job Randall Esqr Mr Isaac Tracy Mr John Jenkins Capt Uriah Stevens & Coll John Lydius be a Committee to repair to Albany on said 22d day of March next with full power and Authority in behalf of this Company to Treat with said Indian Chiefs respecting our purchase made of them of Lands on Susquehannah River and the settlement thereof and procure a recognition of said purchase and also to agree with any Tribe or Chief Indians that complain they have not been fully satisfied nor recived their part of the purchase Money and make such reason-

[133] [1] H. S. P., Peters MSS., Diary No. 27.

[134] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 924-25.

[2] Israel Pemberton.

[135] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 935.

[2] Hamilton wrote Johnson on October 17 (the letter has not been found), probably informing him of the information contained in Brodhead's narrative that the Connecticut people had removed from Wyoming, (no. 127, *ante*); no. 138, *post*.

[136] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers; C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 88.

able presents and gratuities as may be needfull to content said Indians in our quiet possessing and enjoying said purchased Lands. And if it Appear that any head Man Chief or Sachem hath not executed our Deed of said Lands then to procure such head Man Chief or Sachem to Execute the same And the Treasurer is hereby desired and ordered to pay out so much of the Companys Money in his hands to the above named Committee as they shall Judge needfull to be improved by them for the purposes mentioned in this vote, And their Account thereof to lay before this Company at their next meeting and the overplus if any there be shall be repaid to the said Treasurer.

Voted that Fifty more Proprietors may be admitted to have shares in the Susquehannah Land upon paying to the Com^{tee} hereafter named the sum of Fifteen pounds Lawfull Money for Each whole share.

Voted that the Committee formerly Appointed to admitt in proprietors at £8 per right be and they are hereby Ordered forthwith to transmitt to the Clk of this Company an Account of all such rights as have been already disposed of and the monies ariseing thereon forthwith to Collect and deliver in to the Treasury of said Company and that all such rights that are now undisposed of be disposed of at the rate of £15 as those now added are and that Mess^{rs} Isaac Tracy Nath^{l} Wales Ju^{r} Ezra Dean Jonth Root Uriah Stephens be and they are hereby appointed a Com^{tee} to dispose of all such remaining rights as also those Fifty now added in Equal divisions at the rate afd, receive and collect the Monies thereon on account of the names transmitted to the Clk and the Money into the Treasury by the 15th day of February Next &c.

Voted that whereas at the last meeting there was the right to two Townships ordered to two hundred men who should proceed to settle on said Susquehannah Lands within a certain limitted time which is now expired tho Numbers went on upon said Lands in order to take possession but thought it prudent to withdraw for a Season. It is now Voted that the same priviledge be & the same is hereby continued to such persons as in said former Vote was provided on condition they make their Entry on said Lands by the first day of June next and continue thereon as was before provided and also that there be reserved in each of said Townships three whole rights for quantity and quality to be reserved for publick use to be afterwards appropriated by the Company, And that one Isaac Bennett

Junr for unjustly takeing the property of some Indian on said Susquehannah Lands as was supposed to be excluded from haveing any part in said Townships And that the Same Com^tee^ for carrying on the said settlement be also continued and that the Major part of such Comittee that may be present on their March to said place & when there arrived to Govern & Controle in said Affair

Voted to Adjourn this meeting to the 6^th^ day of Aprill next to meet at Windham

Samll Gray Clerk of the Susquehannah Company or Proprietors I have Sold Twelve rights to the persons here mentioned and as They are here Sett Down by the hand of Cap^t^ Timothy Hollister which I Desire you to putt on Record as followeth

Vizt. To Richard Goldsmith one right; Benj^n^ Goldsmith one right; Joshua Parker (Certif^e^ given for Josh) & John Parker one Right. Joshua Coleman one right; William Marsh one right; Nathan Smith one right, sold to Timo Hollister & Certif^te^ given; Elihu Marsh one right; Timothy Hollister one right, ½ This right sold to Simeon Chittenden Certif^e^ given; John Hitchcock Esq^r^ & Josiah Brownson one right, Timothy Hollister Jun^r^ and Isaac Hollister one right, Peter Mullener & William Mullener one right, Solomon Hollister, William Hollister &c one right

Stratford March 24^th^ 1763 M^r^ Gray be pleas^d^ to Enter the above Twelve rights upon Record Zachariah Clark

Truly Recorded & Compared Test Sam^ll^ Gray Clerk.

The following is an account of Sundry Proprietors admitted by Elisha Sheldin Esq^r^ & returned To me April 8^th^ 1763

Viz^t^ Sam^ll^ Brown one Share
Peter Vial one Share
David Landon one Share
} of Guilford

Sam^ll^ Landon Jun^r^ one Share
Jared Landon one Share
} of Southhold

Nathan Landon of South Haven one Share

James Henderson half a share
Sam^ll^ Douglass one Share
Joseph Merrels one Share
} of New Hartford

Zacheus Case of Simsbury half a Share

Entred from his own Manuscript
pr Sam^ll^ Gray Clerk

A List of Proprietors Taken In by Uriah Steavens on a Vote pass^{d} Nov^{br} 16th 1762

David Marvin one whole right
Benj^{n} Goldsmith one right
Richard Goldsmith one right
Susannah Ann and Abigail Goldsmith one right
all of Goshen In York Government
Nathan Hurlbutt Two rights
Job Rothbone one right
Amos Rothbone one right

April 9th 1763 Uriah Steavens

Truly Recorded Test Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk

[137] Conference with Teedyuscung.[1]

November the 19th 1762.

Conference at the Governors House with Teedyuscung Present Richard Peters Esquire.[2]

The Governor desired him to speak nothing but what should be strictly true, which he promised to do and then began his Business, Saying,

Brother, You may remember that some time ago I told you I should be obliged to move from Wyomink on account of the New England People; and I now again acquaint you that soon after I returned to Wyomink from Lancaster there came 150 of these people furnished with all sorts of Tools as well for Building as Husbandry & declared that they had bought those Lands from the Six Nations and would settle them and were actually going to build themselves Houses and settle upon a Creek called Lechawanock about seven or eight Miles above Wyomink. I threatned them hard and declared I would carry them to the Governor at Philadelphia, and when they heard me threaten them in this manner, they said they would go away and consult their own Governor, for if they were carried to Philadelphia, they might be detained there seven Years, and they said further that since the Indians were uneasy at this Purchase, if they would give them back the Money it had cost them which was one or two Bushels of Dollars, they would give them their Land again.

Brother, Ten days after these were gone there came other fourteen Men and made us the same Speeches, declaring that they expected above Three thousand would

[137] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, III, 106-107; *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 6-9. .

[2] Isaac Stille acted as interpreter.

come and settle the Wyomink Lands in the Spring, and they had with them a Saw and Saw Mill Tools purposing to go directly and build a Saw Mill about a mile above where I live, but upon my threatening those in the same manner I did the former Company, they went away and as I was told buried their Tools somewhere in the Woods. These People desired me to assist them in Surveying the Lands and told me they would reward me handsomely for my Trouble, but I refused to have any thing to do with them.

Brother, Six days after these were gone there came other Eight White Men and a Mullatto and said the very same things to me that the others had Said & immediately I got together my Council and as soon as we had finished our Consultations I told these people that I would actually confine them and carry them to Philadelphia & deliver them to the Governor there. Upon which they went away saying they would go to their own Governor and come again with great numbers in the Spring. Some of these people stole my Horse that I bought at Easton, but they gave me another Horse & five pounds in Money in satisfaction for my Horse.

Brother, Tho' I threatened these people hard that I would confine them, and carry them down to you, yet I did not mean actually to do it, remembering that you charged me not to strike any White Men tho' they should come, but to send you the earliest notice of their coming that was in my power. [3]

Brother, Before I got up to Wyomink from Lancaster, there had come a great Body of these New England People with intention actually to settle the Land, but the Six Nations passing by at that time from Lancaster, sent to let them know that they should not be permitted to settle any of those Lands & on their expressing great resentment against them, and threatning them if they persisted, they went away. This I was told by Thomas King who was left behind at Wyomink by the Six Nations to tell me that they intended to lay this whole matter before the Great Council at Onondago & that they would send for me and my Indians to come to Albany in the Spring where they are to have a Meeting with the New England People [4] and desired I would be quiet till I should receive their Message and then come to Albany. On this Speech of

[3] *Cf.* nos. 54 and 55, *ante.*

[4] See nos. 150 and 152, *post,* concerning the meeting which the Susquehannah Company had arranged in the spring of 1762 with the Six Nations; also see Ezra Stiles' statement in no. 172, *post,* note 23.

Thomas King's we met together in Council and agreed not to give him any promise to come to Albany but to advise the Governor of Pennsylvania of this and to take his advice what to do and if he will go with us & advise us to go, we will go in case we should be sent for in the Spring, Brother, Surely as you have a General of the King's Armies he might hinder these people from coming & disturbing us in our Possessions. * * *

November the 20th 1762

The Governor's Answer to Teedyuscung's Speech of Yesterday.

Brother, I thank you for the Information you have given me of what passed between you and the people from Connecticut.

Hearing that some of those people were gone towards the Sasquehannah, I sent a special Messenger after them to warn them from Settling those Lands and to take care not to give offence to the Indians from whom those Lands had not been purchased. My Messenger came fortunately just after the Six Nations had ordered them to go away and shewn great resentment[5] at their presuming to come and settle those Lands and met them returning home displeased with the Six Nations for speaking to them in the rough manner they did.

Brother, I have wrote both to General Amherst and to Sir William Johnson and to the Governor of Connecticut, and this matter is likewise laid before the Great King by Sir William Johnson, so that I am in hopes you will not see any more of these troublesome People, but that measures will be taken to keep them at home.

Brother, I commend you for your prudent Behaviour, I did and do still desire that no Blood of the White People may be shed by you, but that you will continue to give me the earliest notice you can if you hear of any of them coming again in the Spring. A String.

Brother, I observe what you say with respect to the Message sent to Nutimus and you by Beaver.[6]

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[5] "Reluctance" in *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 8.

[6] This message was one which Teedyuscung said he received from King Beaver about six days before he left Wyoming, desiring that Teedyuscung, with the Delawares and other Indians settled at Wyoming, should remove to Allegheny; Teedyuscung had expressed a wish that there had been a statement signed at Lancaster testifying to the friendliness existing between him and Beaver, to which Hamilton had replied immediately that it was not the custom for Indians to sign writings to one another and that the same forms had been observed at Lancaster as at other treaties.

You know that your Uncles the Six Nations have kindled a Fire for you at Wyomink, and desired you would stay there and watch and give them notice if any white people should come to take away the Lands from them, and that you would not suffer them to do it. You may I think be assured that this Winter measures will be taken to prevent those troublesome people from coming to disturb you. On these Considerations I desire you will remain quiet where you are and not move away as you seem to have no Inclinations to go away only on account of those New England disturbers. As to any Invitations the Six Nations may make to you to come to Albany to Council with them and to meet the New England people, you will pay such regard to them as your Connections with your Uncles require. I dont pretend to any authority over you but I would advise you to comply with such invitation as you shall receive from your Uncles, I am not invited and know nothing of this matter, but if I hear any thing of it I will let you know it. * * *

[138] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

Johnson Hall Nov^{r} 19th 1762

Dear Sir

Since the receipt of your favor of the 17th of last month,[2] I have received a Copy of the Treaty at Lancaster, together with a letter from M^{r} Peters.[3]

I am very glad to find that the Warning given by the Indians to the people of Connecticut has produced the desired effect, and I hope it will induce them to lay aside their scheme.

The jealousy of the 6 Nations has been so inflamed from many steps of ours lately taken, that I am not so much surprised at the opposition which your proposal met with, as they are apt to consider it merely as an Encroachment, however calculated for their benefit and that of their Allies. The Connecticut people I am of opinion will readily be induced to sacrifice their Claims to their real Security which would be greatly Exposed by so wild an undertaking in defiance of the original & Lawful proprietors, I should therefore be sorry that Gov^{r} Fitch had any hand in that Scheme (as by your Letter there is reason to Suspect) in which he must greatly deceive himself, after

[138] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 939-41.
[2] Not found; see no. 135, *ante*, note 2.
[3] See no. 128, *ante*.

hearing my opinion thereon & the Ind[s] determination to the Contrary.

Thomas King has always appeared to me as a busy Man, who often intermeddles in public matters without proper authority from an Earnest desire to appear a person of Consequence as well as from a Mercenary motive but I imagine the Six Nations will consider the whole affair in a Gen[l] Council at Onondaga, altho' they have not as yet acquainted me with such their intentions. [4]

I make no doubt but the Quakers would gladly seize on any thing which they might apprehend to be conducive to their designs and have for several years considered them as a people desirous to engross the management of Ind[n] affairs within y[r] province in opposition to Government but I imagine they will never have it in their power to obtain their ends by transacting affairs thro' so corrupt a Channel as I must think myself bound in duty to oppose any Scheme which may be calculated for private views in opposition to the Royal Authority.

I am glad M[r] Croghan was of so much use at Lancaster in preventing the Indians from being influenced by the Machinations of designing People and it gives me pleasure to find that the Treaty was so happily terminated in defiance of their Partial designs. Whenever I may come at the knowledge of any future attempts to be made by the People of Connecticut I shall immediately communicate them to you as well as take all measure within my power for preventing any such from taking place, for which purpose I shall now write to Gov[r] Fitch and give him my farther Sentiments thereon, and as I shall at all times be Glad to be favored with your friendly intelligence and Correspondence So I shall omit no opportunity of assuring you how much I am with the greatest Esteem

D[r] Sir &c.

The Hon[ble] Gov[r] Hamilton.

[139] Sir William Johnson to Thomas Fitch. [1]

Johnson Hall Nov[r] 19[th] 1762

Sir

I am to return you thanks for the trouble you have promised to take in laying my demand before the Assembly of your Province when they shall meet. [2]

[4] See nos. 118 and 119, *ante*.

[139] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, III, 938-39.

[2] See no. 175, *post*.

[3] See no. 102, *ante*.

Since the Departure of Coll. Fitch & M^r^ Chew who were sometime ago with me to know my Sentiments concerning the Claims laid by the people of Connecticut to some Lands on the River Susquehanna, I have been informed that a number of persons concerned had assembled and began to establish themselves there, but were induced to retire on the Indians Admonishing them to leave the same, least they should be under a necessity of compelling them thereto by force and as such settlement is in open defiance of your Proclamation I cannot avoid giving you my Sentiments as I formerly did to the beforementioned Gentlemen, that the Indians looking upon that claim as unlawfull, and the steps taken to obtain the Same to be unjust, have declared themselves determined to oppose any such Settlement. I am therefore very apprehensive any farther attempts to any establishm^t^ there may not only be severely felt by those who shall put the same in Execution, but may (notwithstanding all my Endeavors to the contrary) be productive of fatal Consequences on our Frontiers I could not omit offer^g^ this my Intelligence & opinion, as I am convinced from the Tenor of your proclamation [3] you will take all possible steps to prevent any attempts of that Nature and I beg you will believe me to be D^r^ Sir & ^ca^

[140] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters [1]

M^r^ Peters

I now acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, and Duplicate of the 20^th^ of September, and Letter of the 9^th^ and 21^st^ of Oct^r^ with the Papers mentioned in that of the 9^th^ of Oct^r^; the issue of the Treaty at Lancaster is greatly satisfactory to us, and we are very sensible of your Services to us, as well as the Services of our other friends on this occasion, as well as at the Treaty at Easton, the particulars of which I now see by the Copys of Papers that were delivered to Sir William Johnson, in answer to those drawn up by the Members of the Association; they are all extreamly well done, and must convince any Man of common Sense of the wickedness of those People. I am very sensible of M^r^ Chew's Services on these occasions, and intend to write to him again, his presence was very necessary as you certainly had all the reason in the World to expect a strong opposition from M^r^ Pemberton and

[140] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 229-33; Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 167.

his Friends. I think M^r^ Chew very well deserved the Fee given to him, and see another for some Services given him by M^r^ Hockley, in his last Accounts,[2]. M^r^ Chew must expect some attendances as a Member of Council, and as Attorney General, so that he should not place the whole of such Services to our private Account, the Easton Treaty was not indeed of this nature, as he was our Lawyer and Commiss^r^ as well as yourself to whom we return our thanks for your Services on these occasions.

We are greatly pleased with your having settled with the Shawonese & got a release of their Right to live on Pextang Manor, as also that you have taken off the pretence of Right the Conoys made to Land, where their last Town stood, which I am certain is the last claim from the Indians I have ever heard of; pray thank Mr Croghan for his Service on this occasion. The claim of the Nanticokes to an Island in Sasquehannah at the Mouth of Juniata I do not remember to have heard of before nor any claim of theirs to Land about Depues. I am made vastly happy by having these settled, as by what the Nanticokes said, they would be contented if the Land had been sold by the Six Nations. Pray was the Governor of Connecticut acquainted with our having purchased the Land at Cashetang by the Deed of 1749 prior to their Deed.

I admire at Shekalamy's baseness, whose Father I was very kind to and he deserv'd it. I think the Indians have great reason to be pleased with what we have done relating to the Purchase of 1754, both as to the Release of Land beyond the Alleganny Mountains, and to our agreeing that the Line should be run so as not to take from them the Island at Bald Eagle Creek. * * *

I do not much like Thomas King's Speech about the Prisoners, and think the General or Chief Agent should demand the whole, for to suffer them to remain to be adopted among Heathens is very unjustifiable. I hope we shall soon see the mistake he made in calling the Land about Cashetang, the Delawares will be set right at the Council at Onondago.

I am concerned to see by Daniel Broadhead's Affidavit,[3] that the Connecticut People have been in such numbers at Wyomen, and tho' the notice they received from the Six Nations, have induced them to remove, I fear they will

[2] See no. 92, *ante*.
[3] No. 127, *ante*.

in great numbers return in the Spring. I thought orders would be sent to the General to assist, but fear there is none yet gone. * * *

Tho Penn.

London, Dec^{r} 10th 1762.

[141] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

Dear Sir

I wrote you the 27th of last Month under M^{r} Wood's Cover, since which I have received your Letter and Duplicate of the 8th of Oct^{r} and am much concerned to hear you have been so greatly indisposed; the account you give us of the Treaty at Lancaster is much to our satisfaction, and we return you our thanks for the great care you have taken both of our Characters and Interests.

We have received the Treaty itself, and also all the Papers and Duplicates of them that were presented to Sir William Johnson both on our parts and on the part of the Delaware Indians and are much pleased with the answers that have been given on our parts as well as the state of our Case, than which nothing could be better done, and must have obliged every Person concerned to exert all their industry and skill, so well to answer all the sophistry of M^{r} Pemberton, and all his wicked Adherents.

We are of opinion with you and our other Friends that it was most proper to rest satisfied with the verbal declaration of the Indians, that they acquiesced in the former Purchases, and had no claim against us for any Land. The declaration made by Beaver was made with so much frankness that must entirely prevent any claims from that quarter.

I admire that any one of the Six Nations should have gone the length Thomas King did in allowing the Delawares a right to Land at Lehighwicksein; if they had, how came the Six Nations to give them Land to settle upon, on the River Sasquehanna, they would naturally have directed them to go to their own Land to which we had no claim 'til the Purchase of 1749. Surely M^{r} Pemberton must be the most wicked of all Men, to lay hold of that mistake of Thomas Kings to create a dispute between the Six Nations, and the Delawares. This you certainly with great justice refused to be concerned in. M^{r} Peters writes much of M^{r} Pemberton and his Friends intending

[141] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 224-29; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 63.

to influence the Quakers here against Sir W^m^ Johnson's Report. I have not as yet heard any thing on this head but I think the Quakers here will not regard such an application, if they do, I have no doubt but they will much displease those Ministers they apply to, who will certainly support S^r^ W^m^ Johnson, upon whom they will still rely to settle all Indian Affairs, and who will soon call all the Tribes of Indians within his Department together, to receive a Message from the King, with Presents, on the final settlement of the Peace; of this I shall further inform you, and I make no question but some Instructions will be sent him with regard to these People.

My opinion with regard to Sir W^m^ Johnson is quite changed, from the several accounts I have had of his behaviour at the Treaty at Easton; I had seen Letters formerly from him to the Lords of Trade, that I thought were not sensible and well judged but as I have been informed his Secretary used to draw up some for him. I believe these might not have been his own Drafts. I shall write to him by this conveyance & shall be very well pleased to entrust to his management a Treaty with the Indians for the purchase of the Land between the Line of Purchase of the Treaty at Albany, and the River Sasquehannah. There is one thing I do not understand in his Letter to the Board of Trade, with the Report, which is, that as the Sum was small which was paid for the Land near Delaware, and in regard to the poverty of the Indians, that we should make them a Present. Whether he means what was given them at the late Treatys or expects we should give them any thing more, I am at a loss to guess; tho' I hope it is the first.

The Lords of Trade sent to me to desire a Conference with me about the Connecticut Intrusion, and I believe they have sent orders for the removal of them or to signify his Majesty's displeasure at their presuming to settle.[2] The account given in M^r^ Broadhead's Affidavit[3] gives me hopes they are removed from Wyomen, but I do not understand whether any Complaint was made against the Settlement near Cashetang, as I think S^r^ William Johnson does not mention that to the Lords of Trade. I have desired they will include this in their orders, this settlement is within the Purchase of 1749, which I hope the Six Nations will think it their business to Guarantee to us against the

[2] See the notes to no. 113, *ante.*
[3] No. 127, *ante.*

Rights of other Indians. Was this Purchase mentioned to the Connecticut People?

The Affair of the Prisoners I am amazed has not been taken notice of by General Amhurst, as it is, no doubt, a National Affair, it is said there are about four hundred stil remaining, and I believe he will have orders to insist on their being delivered up, if that should not be done, we must continue our endeavours to get them ourselves. The Speech of Thomas King with regard to the Prisoners I do not like, I am apprehensive he is not to be depended upon, and will not deliver up the Prisoners, I hope they will at Onondago settle the Affair of the Land near Cashetang, and prevent us any further trouble from the Delawares and their Abettors. With regard to Forts, they must remain for the King's Orders; I shall be much pleased to hear the Prisoners are brought down to Petsburgh, which I hope you will give me early intelligence of.

I think you must not crave the assistance of the Indians to drive the Connecticut People off by force of Arms, they should insist upon it, and if that will not do, you must send the Sheriff with a strong Posse to take them away, but I suppose orders are sent to S^{r} Jeffery Amhurst to send a Military Force, and whenever they are removed let all their Improvements be destroyed.

I desire you will not make any application to the Assembly, but if the People come again to settle you will pursue the method above described,[4] in case no other orders are sent on the part of the Crown. * * *

Your very affectionate Friend

Tho Penn

London Dec^{r} 10th 1762

[142] Partial List of the First Settlers.[1]

A list of part of the Hundred and Nineteen who were In Possession in 1762 according to Our best recollection

John Jenkins	Isaac Underwood
Wm Buck	James Atherton
Parshal Terry	Ebenr Searle
Oliver Smith	Thos Bennet
Abel Peirce	Ephraim Tyler Jr.
Job Tripp	Timy Smith
Obadh Gore	Jonathan Slocum
Danl Gore	Benjamin Follet

[4] The copy in the Penn Letter Book has "directed" here.

[142] [1] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 81.

Benjn Sheppard	David Colton
Benjn Shoemaker	Ephraim Seeley
Simeon Draper	David Honeywell
John Smith	Job Comstock
Stephen Gardner	John Comstock
Isaac Bennet	Oliver Jewet
David Marvin	Joshua Jewet
Timothy Holister	Ezra Dean
Timothy Holester Jr	Daniel Lawrence
Nathan Holester	Amos Stafford
Isaac Holester	Ephraim Tyler
Thos Marsh	Ezekiel Pierce
Wm Marsh	Benj Ashley
Gershom Hinkley	Elkanah Fuller
Thos Breed	Rodolphus Fuller
Mathew Smith	Stephen Lee
Benajah Davis	——— Hover
George Miner	Jonathan Weeks
Noah Lee	Jonathan Weeks Jr
Nathan Hurlbutt	Phillip Weeks
Simeon Hurlbutt	Daniel Robins
Saml Richards	Minor Robins
Daniel Baldwin	Uriah Stevens
Danl Strait	Gidion Lawrence
Eliphalet Stevens	Silas Park
Wm Stevens	Moses Kimball
Austin Hunt	

[143] Article on Indian Affairs.[1]

* * * NB It has sometimes happened that some few Elderly or chief Men among the Indians from delusive means, as great Sums of Money or Presents offered and at such times being made half intoxicated with strong Liquor have been persuaded to make private Sales of Tracts of Lands, and there can be no doubt but this has been the Case with the People of New England's purchase which was made by a certain Lydius who lived near the Indian Country, and in a very deceitful manner as appears by the Records of an Indian Conference held in Philadelphia with some of the chiefs of the Six Nations; in which they blame Lydius much and those Indians who were deceived by him to sign the Deed, and say positively It must be destroyed.[2]

[143] [1] This is an extract from an article on Indian affairs in H. S. P., Logan Papers, XI, 69, probably written in 1762.

It is well known, that no private Indians have any right to sell Lands without the Concurrence of the united Council of the six Nation Indians. This will appear by many Conferences but more particularly at the Conference held with the Indians at Easton in 1758, where the Delaware Indians had request[d] the Liberty of settling on these very Lands at Wyomink; Yet altho they were Indians, could obtain no Answer; 'til they had consulted the six Nation Council at Onondagoe. * * *

[144] Representation from the Board of Trade to the King in Council.[1]

To the King's most Excell[t] Majesty May it please your Majesty,

Sir William Johnson, Your Majesty's Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indian Nations in the Northern Dis-

[2] Preceding this extract the article contained the following protest against the settlement of lands purchased from the Indians: "But should the Government incline to have these Lands settled (which it is hoped, they will not) the present Time would be a very improper one to attempt it as the Indians are much unsettled in their Minds from a strong Jealousy which they have let in from the Constant Storys the French have told them, that the English will never fulfill their Engagements, but will endeavour to take the Possession of these Lands by Force and destroy them on Account of the many Murders, they have committed at the Commencement of the War. Should therefore any of these Lands be attempted to be settled there is the greatest reason to conclude they will join in a general Indian War, which woud not only be attended with an immense Expence to the Nation, a general Disquietude and Discouragement to the Settlement of the Colonies but many Thousands more of Innocent Inhabitants on the Frontiers murdered and carried away Captives.

There is yet another very great Uneasiness among these Western Indians which if not also speedily remedied will in all Probability bring on an Indian War which is the present design of the People of New England to settle the Lands at Shamokin and Wyomink; as these are Lands which the Indians called the Six Nations as well as those to the Westward have ever been determined to reserve to themselves being their great War Path thro which they pass against the Southern Indians, and where great Numbers of the Bodies of their Forefathers lie buried. These were the reasons which caused them to make the Reserve in their Sale to the Proprietors of the Lands Some few of the six Nations sold at Albany".

[144] [1] C. O. 5:1296; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 18-20. On January 13, the Board of Trade, with Sandys, Jenyns, Yorke, Bacon, and Thomas present, approved this Representation: "The Draught of a Representn to His Majesty, with Copies of the papers relative to Sr William Johnson's Proceedings with the Delaware Indians, in settling the Dispute between them and the Proprietaries of Pensylvania, in consequence of His Majesty's Order, having been prepared pursuant to the minutes of the 19th of November last, was approved and ordered to be transcribed"; H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal,

trict of North America, having in Obedience to His late Majesty's Order in Council dated the 29th of August 1759,[2] transmitted to Us the Minutes of His Proceedings at a Meeting held with the Delaware Indians, in pursuance of the said Order, to examine into their Complaints against the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, concerning certain Lands of which those Indians deem'd themselves to have been defrauded, together with his Report upon the whole of that Transaction; It is Our Duty, in further Obedience to the said Order in Council, humbly to lay before Your Majesty the Annex'd Copies of the said Minutes and Report.[3]

From these Papers it will appear to Your Majesty, that this dispute which has so long subsisted with the Delawar Indians is happily brought to an amicable Conclusion, they having been fully satisfied of the Truth & Fairness of each of the contested Points, except one, and that one, for the sake of Peace and Friendship, they willingly gave up. The only thing which Sr William Johnson judges necessary in Order to make those Indians perfectly easy under this their Concession is, that the Proprietaries, in consideration of the easy Terms upon which they have Obtain'd these Lands, and for the sake of Strengthening the Friendship and Affection of the Delawars, should make them an handsome Present. And having call'd the Proprietaries before Us,[4] and acquainted them with this Proposal, they have assured Us, that they have already done it. That at the Meeting held at Easton they did give two hundred pounds in Presents to the said Indians, & also the further Sum of four Hundred Pounds at a subsequent Meeting held at Lancaster. The Adjustment therefore of this Matter is fully compleated.

But there is another Point, setting forth in the latter End of the said Report, which it is Our Duty to make

71:6-7; the Representation was signed the next day; *ibid.*, 12-13. The Representation was referred almost immediately (Jan. 21) to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs: "[Reference to the Committee of a Board of Trade Representation] upon a Report made by Sir William Johnson of the Complaints of the Delaware Indians against the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania . . . and also upon another point set forth in Sr William Johnson's Report relating to the Complaints that have been made by the Delawares, that the People of Connecticut were coming to settle at Wycoming on the River Susquehanna which had greatly alarmed the Jealousy of the Indians"; *A. P. C.*, IV, 555-56. See also nos. 148, 163, 166, 189, and 190, *post.*

[2] *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, II, 789-90.

[3] No. 112, *ante.*

out and Humbly recommend to your Majesty's Attention, namely the Complaint thereon mentioned to have been made by the Delawars. "That the People of the Colony of Connecticut were coming to settle at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna".

As it appears that this intended Settlement has greatly alarm'd the Jealousy of the Indians, and as Wyoming is situated in Pennsylvania; We thought it Our Duty to call before Us the Proprietaries of that Province, and to enquire what Measures had been taken on their part to prevent, or put a Stop to the Attempt. And they have assured Us that their Deputy Governor has long since sent Orders requiring the People already settled there, to remove; That he had also applied to Major Gen[l] Amherst and had call'd upon the Government of Connecticut to use their Endeavours to put a Stop to such Settlement, in consequence whereof a Proclamation had been issued (as S[r] W[m] Johnson Observes) by that Government to discountenance the Proceedings of the settlers.

But as S[r] W[m] Johnson is doubtfull, whether the Means which have been employ'd will be sufficient to restrain the People of Connecticut, from pursisting in their Design, and as he is apprehensive that if they are suffered to proceed in it, the most fatal Consequences may be expected, from the Alarm and Disquiet which this attempt has already given, not only to the Delawars but to the Six Nations of Indians, to whom the Lands at Wyoming do properly belong; We beg leave humbly to submit it to your Majesty, whether it may not be expedient, that such Measures be immediately taken, as Your Majesty shall judge most proper & effectual, for putting a Stop to the Settlement, which the People of Connecticut have thus unwarrantably Attempted, without the Authority of Government. All Which is most humbly Submitted.

Sandys
Soame Jenyns
Ed. Bacon.
John Yorke.
Edmond Thomas
Ex[d]

Whitehall
Janry 14. 1763

[4] *Ibid.*, notes.

[145] Earl of Egremont to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Whitehall Janry 27th 1763

Sir Jeff: Amherst

Sir

* * * The inclosed Copy of a Letter I have wrote to Govr Fitch[2] will inform you of the Accounts his Majesty has received, and of the subsequent Orders given relative to a Matter, which is represented here to be very serious & alarming: With regard to the Letter itself (which I also inclose herewith) the King relying on Your Prudence & Judgement, is pleased to leave it to you to forward the same to Govr Fitch, or not, according as, from the actual State of this Matter, you shall think most expedient; but, in case you shall determine to transmit the Letter abovementioned to Connecticut, you will enforce the Orders therein contain'd by every Argument you can suggest to induce the People of that Colony to desist from any Undertaking of so much Danger, and you will employ every legal Means in your Power, for this purpose: The King trusts, that you will, at least, be able to prevail with the People concerned in this pretended Purchase, to suspend, for the present, the making the Settlement in Question, 'till you shall have reported to me, for the King's Information a true State of this Matter; And you will accordingly make the necessary Inquiries into it, that His Majesty may be able to judge, what farther Orders it may be expedient to give to prevent effectually any Hazard of an Indian War, His Maty having it much at heart to conciliate the Affection of the Indian Nations, by every Act of strict Justice, and by affording them His Royal Protection from any Incroachment on the Lands they have reserved to themselves, for their hunting Grounds, & for their own Support & Habitation: and I may inform You that a Plan, for this desirable End, is actually under Consideration. I am &c

Egremont

Indorsed: Dra[t] to Sir Jeff. Amherst. Janry 27th 1763.

[146] Earl of Egremont to Thomas Fitch.[1]

Whitehall Janry 27th 1763.

Sir,

After the Letter you wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherst on the 30th May 1761,[2] on the subject of some People from

[145] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 223-24.

[2] No. 146, *post;* these letters reached Sir Jeffery Amherst the latter part of March; see no. 158, *post.*

[146] [1] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 30; C. H. S.,

Connecticut, who were, under pretended Purchases, making Settlements in the neighbourhood of the Rivers Susquehannah and Delawar, which Settlements appeared to be contrary to the Inclination of the Indians, The King hoped, that an effectual Stop would have been put to an Attempt, which threatens so much danger of an Indian War, as by that Letter, you seem *sensible that a Controversy with the Indians would be very unhappy*, and add, that *you shall*[3] *endeavour all you can to dissuade the People that live in Connecticut from laying any Foundation for such bad Consequences.*

His Majesty, however, having lately received Information, that the People, concerned in this Undertaking, persist in this[4] Project of making the said Settlement, tho' the Indians appear as much averse to it as ever; The King has commanded me to express to you His Surprize at this Behaviour, as well as His Displeasure to find, that Any of His Subjects in America, so little sensible of the Blessings of Peace, and of the Dangers from which They are but just secured, should persist in an Undertaking of this Nature, which may, in all probability, involve Them, and their Fellow Subjects, in all the Horrors and Calamities of an Indian war, just at the Time, that His Majesty has actually under Consideration such Precautions as may most effectually prevent so great an Evil; It is therefore the King's Pleasure, that you do exert every legal Authority over the People in your Government, and employ your utmost Influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlement, till the State of the Case can be laid before the King, and the necessary Precautions taken to obviate any fresh Troubles in America, and you will use every means in your Power to withdraw from this Settlement any Persons actually there.

As the Orders, now sent you, are founded on That Humanity, and tender Concern for His Subjects, which have been so conspicuous in all His Majestys Proceedings, I am persuaded, It will be unnecessary to add anything to excite Your Diligence in the punctual Execution of

Colls., Fitch Papers, II, 223-24. Copies of this and Egremont's letter to Amherst (no. 145, *ante*) were sent by the Lords of the Committee of the Council for Plantations Affairs to the Board of Trade and read before them on March 23; see 148, *post*.

[2] No. 69, *ante*.

[3] The duplicate in the first source cited above has "should" here.

[4] The duplicate in the first source cited above has "Their" here.

any Commands That can promote what the King has so entirely at heart as the lasting Welfare and Security of all His People.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant

Egremont

Gov^{r} Fitch.
Indorsed: Letter from the Earl of Egremont 27th Janry 1763. Rec^{d} 12th April. [5]

[147] THOMAS PENN TO JAMES HAMILTON. [1]

Dear Sir

The Packet has been detained 'til last Post at my request, in order to carry Letters from the Secretary of State to General Amhurst and Governor Fitch to remove the Settlers from Connecticut, [2] on the Rivers Delaware and Sasquehannah; my Lord Egremont shewed me that to M^{r} Fitch on Wednesday Last, as he carried it in to the King for his approbation, and I think it a very good one, it is inclosed to General Amhurst with a Copy of M^{r} Broadhead's Affidavit [3] and several other Papers, which I hope will be sufficient to answer our purpose.

My Friend M^{r} Wood having in the hurry of Business forgot to tell me when he sent his Dispatches, as I desired he would inform me that this Letter might go at the same time, I send it to reach the Packet if possible which he tells me he believes it will & shall not add more than to assure you that I am Dear Sir Your very affect^{te} Friend

T P

Lond^{n} Jan^{y} 29th 1763

I fear S^{r} W^{m} Johnson has not said much about the Settlement at Cashetung, which I hope you will endeavour to induce him to do in any further representation, if any such should be necessary.

[148] REPORT OF THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PLANTATION AFFAIRS. [1]

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 3^{d} of March 1763.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.

[5] The duplicate in C. S. L. was received on May 12.

[147] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 242; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 63.

[2] See nos. 145 and 146, *ante*.

[3] No. 127, *ante*.

His Majesty having been pleased by His Order in Council of the 21st of January last,[2] to referr unto this Committee a Representation[3] of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, upon a Report made by Sir William Johnson, His Majesty's Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indian Nations, in the Northern District of America, upon examining into the Complaints of the Delawar Indians, against the Proprietors of Pensilvania concerning certain Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves to have been defrauded, and also upon another Point set forth in Sir William Johnsons Report, touching the Complaints made by the Delawars, against several of the People of Connecticut who were coming to settle at Wycoming on the River Susquehanna, which had greatly alarmed the Jelousy of the Indians. The Lords of the Committee this day took the aforesaid Representation, Report and other Papers thereto annexed, into Consideration, and it appearing that the Disputes between the Proprietors of Pensilvania and the Delawar Indians concerning the Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves defrauded, is happily brought to a Conclusion, it therefore becomes unnecessary for their Lordships to give any Directions whatever thereupon. That with respect to the other Point relating to the People of Connecticut having alarmed the Jelousy of the Indians by attempting to make Settlements at Wycoming, which is claimed by the Indians, as part of their Hunting Lands,

[148] [1] *A. P. C.*, IV, 555-56; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 227-28. This reference to the Board of Trade of the report of the Lords of the Committee was received by the Board on March 23: "Read an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 3d of March, 1763, referring to this Board the Copies of two Letters from the Earl of Egremont, the one to Sr Jeffery Amherst, and the other to the Govr of Connecticut (nos. 145 and 146, *ante*), respecting the Settlement carrying on by Persons from that Government at Wyoming or the Delaware River, and directing the Board to consider, whether any or what further measures may be necessary to be pursued to put a stop to the said Settlement. Their Lordships, upon Consideration of the said Order and papers referred, were of opinion, that it would be adviseable to take the same Method to put a stop to this Settlement that was taken in the year 1758 in the case of the Settlement made by Gray and his Adherents to the Southward of the Alatamaha River in Georgia; and it was accordingly ordered, that the Draught of a Report to the Lords of the Committee, conformable to this opinion, should be prepared"; H. S. P., Journal of the Board of Trade, 71:104-105. See no. 163, *post;* see also, H. S. P., Board of Trade Papers, Proprieties, 21[2], 515-19.

[2] No. 144, *ante*, note 1.

[3] No. 144, *ante*.

The Committee has been informed by the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, that he had signified His Majestys Commands to the Governor of the Colony of Connecticut[4] as likewise to Sir Jeffery Amherst,[5] Commander in Chief of His Majestys Forces in America, requiring them to exert every legal Authority, and employ their utmost Influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlement, And his Lordship having laid Copies of the said Letters before the Committee, Their Lordships are hereby pleased to referr the same to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to consider, and Report to this Committee whether they conceive any, or what further Measures necessary to be taken, for putting a Stop to the said Settlement.

W. Sharpe.

[149] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

Dear Sir

Since I wrote you last I received your Letter of the 21st of November, enclosing Copys of your Conferences with Teedyuscung on the 19th and 20th of the same Month, and of a Letter from Sr Wm Johnson to you of the 7th of Octr,[2] all on the subject of the Connecticut Intrusions, which I hope an end will be effectually put to, in consequence of the Letters sent by Lord Egremont to General Amhurst and the Govr of Connecticut,[3] of wch Duplicates are also sent, so that there can be no doubt made of one of them being received; I shall not therefore say any thing further on this head 'til I hear what effect they will have upon this troublesome People, but this only that I shall do every thing in my power to cooperate with Sr William in any Schemes he may offer for the preservation of Peace with the Indians. You judged right to refuse Tedyuscung's assistance. * * *

[150] Memorandum of a Meeting Between Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations.[1]

Wednesday March 23d 1763.

Had a Meeting with ye Mohawks & Several gentln from Schenectady at Fort Johnson when ye Mohawks

[4] No. 146, *ante*.

[5] No. 145, *ante*.

[149] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 250; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 66; dated March 11, 1763.

[2] See nos. 129, 139, *ante*; and 242, *post*.

[3] Nos. 145 and 146, *ante*.

[150] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 65-66.

made claim to y^e^ Lands from y^e^ Flatts of Schenectady to a place called Gagawariuni Alledging it never was sold by their Forefathers, but lent by them for a Range for their Cattle. * * *

While they were in Council, Coll. Eliphalet Dyer & M^r^ Woodbridge of Stockbridge arrived at Fort Johnson, in order to know whether the Six Nations were comeing down to a meeting proposed to be held at Albany y^e^ 22^d^ Ins^t^ with them[2] the New England People who were now come to Albany for y^t^ purpose & had with them between three & four Hundred Pounds as a pres^t^ to give y^e^ Six Nations in case they would consent to their y^e^ New England Peoples Settling & enjoying the Lands of and ab^t^ Skahandowana on the Susquahana, also 6 Bullocks & three Barrels of Pork. This Invitation was sent last autumn in writeing by one John Smith[3] who was with a Number of his Country People at Skahandowana and delivered to Thomas King of Oswego[4] who I told them, had not (I thought) delivered it to the Six Nations as I heard them say nothing about itt when a few days ago assembled at my House. The before mentioned Gentlemen then made me an offer to be a Partner in y^e^ Land and to send up the Money to me, also the Bullocks & Pork &^ca^ that I might call y^e^ Six Nations & give it to them provided they agreed to their proposal, all which I refused

[2] See no. 136, *ante*, and no. 152, *post*.

[3] See the minutes of the Susquehannah Company, November 16, 1762 (no. 136, *ante*), wherein John Smith and others were appointed a committee to meet the Six Nations at Albany on March 22, 1763; Smith had already arranged the meeting with some of the chiefs of the Six Nations. This arrangement for a meeting with the Indians was probably made while Smith and others were at Wyoming in September (it is mentioned in Daniel Brodhead's narrative; no. 127, *ante*); also Teedyuscung, speaking of the same occasion on November 19, said that Thomas King informed him of this meeting in the spring, and, according to Teedyuscung, Thomas King was left at Wyoming by the Six Nations specifically to tell him that they would lay the matter before the great Council at Onondaga, and that they would send for Teedyuscung and his Indians in the spring as they were to have a meeting at Albany with the New England men; no. 137, *ante*. Note Ezra Stiles' statement in no. 172, *post*, note 23, in which he says that the failure of Indians to meet the committee in Albany was probably largely due to the "Congress not being regularly appointed according to the Laws & Customs of that Indian Confederacy"; this, of course, may be taken to mean that the meeting was informally arranged with the Indians while they were passing through Wyoming, or it may mean that a message was left with Thomas King to be delivered to the Six Nations.

[4] See no. 137, *ante*, and note 3, *supra*.

with y^t^ slight it deserved, and gave them my opinion on the whole affair, also told them the unhappy consequences would in all probability follow, should they (as they often hinted) force a Settlement in them parts. After many fruitless efforts to prevail on me to join & assist them, they returned to Albany.

The Mohawks who were yet present being desirous to know their business were told it in part, and seemed very uneasy about it giveing it as their opinion that if the New Englanders persisted in their design of Settleing said Lands, it would be of very bad consequence.

[151] Account of a Meeting with the Mohawks.[1]

[The preceding account[2] is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 163, by * * * an account of a meeting, on the 25th at Johnson Hall, with Mohawks relative to the conference at Chenussio, at which Chief Abraham reveals concern of Six Nations at intended emigration of Connecticut people to Skahandowana or Wioming, and begs that Johnson will ask Governor of Connecticut and intending settlers to wait till the movement has been considered at Chenussio, and Johnson approves this policy. Destroyed by fire.]

[152] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

Johnson Hall March 30^th^ 1763.

Dear Sir

A Few Days ago one Coll. Dyer, together with one M^r^ Woodbridge, both of N. England arrived at my House[2] & informed me they came from the Susquehanna Company and were charged with a sum of money which they purposed to give the Ind^s^ at a meeting they expected to have had with them at Albany, in order to reconcile them to the Settlement on that River. I assured them that the Ind^s^ certainly had no intention to meet them on any such acco^t^ as they wo^d^ have undoubtedly made me acquainted therewith. The Chiefs of all the 6 Nations having been with me a few days before, and then gave them my sentiments on their intended Settlement as I had formerly done to Col. Fitch, representing the fatal consequences which must inevitably attend such a Settlement not only

[151] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 67.
[2] This is preceded by no. 150, *ante*, *q. v.*
[152] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 74-75.
[2] See no. 150, *ante*.

to the Settlers, but the Inhabitants on the Neighbouring Frontiers too, and that I was convinced the Ind[s] would never consent thereto. They answered that the Company having obtained the Right of the House of Representatives by virtue of the Connecticut Claims westward & having likewise obtained a Deed, & Expended much money in the affair were determined to make a Settlement thereon immediately with a formidable body of Men sufficient to support their Claims, at the same time repeatedly requested my assistance or acquiescence & made some offers, which being rejected, they took their leave designing as they said to put their resolves in Execution.

That Day I happened to have a Meeting with all the Mohocks who on my inform[g] them of the Cause of their visit, Expressed the utmost uneasiness & Declared that such a procedure must occasion a Gen[l] quarrell with all the Confederacy and departed in great concern.

On the 25th of this inst. they all came to my House & Delivered me a Speech setting forth the fatal consequences which must attend the design, & desiring the Gov[r] of Connecticut wo[d] put a stop thereto at least until the result of a general Meeting which they are shortly to have at Chenussio when (amongst other matters) they wo[d] take the same into consideration & delivered a Belt of Wampum thereon. [3]

Which speech together with their Belt I have this day sent to Gov[r] Fitch [4] at the same time writing to him fully thereon, & requesting he would use his utmost endeavours to put a stop to that scheme for the preservation of peace on the frontiers. I have also wrote to Sir Jeff: Amherst [5] & strongly desired his interposition therein.

As I found by these Gentlemen who attended me on behalf of the rest that they were unanimously determined to force the Settlement, [6] I Judged it highly proper to make you acquainted therewith, that you may be enabled in time to make such remonstrances to Gov[r] Fitch, or to take such other Steps as you may judge necessary, to prevent the fatal consequences which I am convinced must follow the putting their designs in Execution, from the resolution of the 6 Nations to oppose the same, which

[3] No. 151, *ante*.
[4] See no. 90, *ante*.
[5] No. 154, *post*.
[6] Note that in his memorandum of the meeting (no. 150, *ante*) Johnson said that they merely "hinted" several times at their forcing a settlement.

must certainly be felt in all the Neighbouring parts by breaking up the back Settlements to the great prejudice of the next Colonies, & which may probably involve us in a universal Indian War. I hope some measures may be speedily taken to put a final stop to a Scheme of so dangerous a Nature and am with great Esteem, Dr Sir

[153] Sir William Johnson to Richard Peters.[1]

Johnson Hall March 30th 1763

Dear Sir

* * * A few Days ago Col[l] Dyer & Mr Woodbridge of New England came hither from the Susquehanna Company & desireing my Interposition with the Inds & making me some offers, which being rejected, they declared their intention to Settle thereon with so Considerable a body as will maintain their possession.[2] For farther particulars on that head I refer you to my Letter this day wrote to Govr Hamilton.[3] I have likewise wrote to Sir Jeffy Amherst,[4] & to Govr Fitch & enclosed the latter a Speech from the Mohocks relative thereto,[5] as also desired his Interposition to prevent the consequences wch I am confident must follow their prosecuting a Scheme wch must draw the Imediate resentment of the whole 6 Nations not only on the rash Settlers, but the Innocent Inhabts on the Neighbouring frontiers.

[154] Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Johnson Hall 30th March 1763.

Sir,

* * * In my letter of the 24th September last[2] I made Your Excellency Acquainted with some further Attempts made by the People of Connecticutt towards a settlement on the Susquehannah River & of the journey of Col. Fitch and Mr. Chew to me thereon, which scheme I was in some hopes they would have dropped, but to my great surprize Col. Dyer & one Mr. Woodbridge came to my House a few days ago with some proposals to the Indians, Desiring my Interposition and Insisting on their Title to that Country, in Right of the Connecticut claim,

[153] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 76-77.
[2] No. 150, *ante;* also no. 152, note 6.
[3] No. 152, *ante.*
[4] No. 154, *post.*
[5] No. 90, *ante.*
[154] [1] C. O. 5:63; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 70-72.
[2] No. 126, *ante.*

Extending to the South Sea, and of the Indian Deed which I formerly mentioned to Your Excellency; after I had Represented that the very Attempt towards such a Settlement must produce a Quarrel between us and the Indians, whom I was often obliged to Acquaint that the Affair was dropped, in order to pacify them thereon, I gave them my opinion on the Fraudulent method of obtaining the Deed, & likewise that I was certain the Six nations would never suffer them to establish themselves on that which was their war-path & best Hunting ground.

Notwithstanding which, these Gentlemen Declared that the Susquehannah Company, had been a great while concerned in the Affair, & had expended much money thereon and therefore were Determined to settle immediately on the Land, to the Amount of a Thousand Familys & upwards whom they judged Sufficient to Defend their Claims against any opposition.

At the Arrival of these Gentlemen the Mohawks happened to be all present at a meeting with me, & after having Enquired into their Errant, expressed the greatest uneasiness thereat, as they said it must bring on a General Disturbance throughout the whole Confederacy, they therefore had a private meeting together[3] at their Castle, the result of which they came with and Delivered to me two days ago; which was to Desire I would transmit their Sentiments on the Settlement to the Governor of Connecticut, together with a Belt of Wampum which they then Delivered me, Requesting that Governor[4] to put a stop to the proceedings of these Adventurers,[5] untill after they held the meeting at Chenussio.

I need not observe to Your Excellency the Dangerous Consequences which must attend the Settlement of these People, having been formerly Honoured with Your Sentiments thereon; if they only were to suffer, I think, their Rashness and Defiance of all public authority deserves it; but I am very apprehensive it will not stop there, but may prove a means of oversetting all our good measures, hitherto taken to satisfy the Indians[6] in that respect, and prove too General & Fatal to the Neighbouring Frontiers.

On this Acco[t]. I could not avoid Requesting Your Excellency's advice & Interposition, otherwise these People

[3] The second source cited has following this point: "the result of which was yt they desired I wo'd transmit".

[4] *Ibid.*, has "Govt" for "Governor".

[5] *Ibid.*, has "people" for "Adventurers".

[6] *Ibid.*, omits "in that respect".

will in a very short time throw everything into Confusion, and draw upon themselves and their Neighbours the Resentment of all the Six Nations and their Allies, beyond perhaps a possibility of Reconciliation.[7]

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest Respect
Sir, &c.
Wm. Johnson.

[155] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att a meeting of The Susquehannah Company held att Windham In the County of Windham and Coloney of Connecticutt April 7th 1763.

It appearing To This Company that some of the Proprieters of our purchase of Lands att Susquehannah River to the number of Two or Three hundred moveing that the Lands May be laid out Into Several Townships as a part of Their rights for the speedy Settlement of sd Lands.

It is Therefore Voted That There shall be Eight Townships laid out on said River as near as may be to the Townships granted as gratuity to the first Settellers Each of sd Eight Townships To Contain five miles Square of Land fit for good Improvement or Equivalent Thereunto as the Land may suiteably accomodate att The Discretion of a Comte hereafter named and appointed for That purpose reserveing for the use of the Company for their after disposal all Beds of mine, Iron ore and Cole[2] That may be within The Town, orderd for Settlement

Voted That Capt Robert Geer, William Buck John Owen Esqr Ezra Dean Capt Joseph Canfield, Joel Munson & Lieut Prince Tracy, Each of Them admitt settelers to the Number of fourty and Majr Elizuer Talcott and Capt

[7] *Ibid.*, has after "resentment" the following: "of the whole 9 Nations & the rest of their Allies beyond any probability of Reconciliation".

[155] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers; C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 88.

[2] The specific mention of coal indicates that the members of the Company were aware of its existence at Wyoming, inasmuch as the deed of 1754 (Vol. I, no. 57) merely made the customary reservation of "mines, minerals", etc. It has been generally supposed that the discovery of coal was not made in Wyoming until 1765 (see Harvey, *History of Wilkes-Barré*, I, 180, 210, 279). Although Harvey considers that the "silver mines" referred to by the Indians were the coal mines, it seems likely that he is mistaken, inasmuch as the Penns were informed of the existence of a silver mine near Wyoming; they were likewise informed of the discovery of coal at Wyoming in 1760; H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VI, 288.

Uriah Steavens Each of Them admitt Settellers To the Number of Twenty Each for the sd Eight Towns now orderd To be Laid out and That Tim° Woodbridge Increase Mosely & Job Randal Esq^r^ be a Com^te^ with full power immediately To lay out s^d^ Eight Townships Limmit Size and bound them out That they may be ready as they Shall be Wanted for Settleing allowing forty proprietors In Each of S^d^ Townships to be Equally divided between Them for quantity & Quallity as Such parts of Their respective rights and Shares In the whole Excepting Three whole rights or shares in Each Township which is reserved for publick use to be afterwards disposed of by This Company and upon the appearance of Twenty one persons on the Lands being proprietors In order for Settleing They shall have Liberty of Takeing up one of sd Townships for them With Their associates To the Number of 40 proprieters to settle on & so on Untill the sd Eight Townships are Taken up and Setled and that the Time limited for the Settleing sd Eight Townships is untill the 15th Day of September Next and That sd proprieters of sd Eight Townships may appear and settle by Their Sons or others well recommended and That if There shall appear proprieters In order for Settleing att one Time Sufficient for Two or more Townships that In Such Case They shal draw lotts for Their pitches of sd Township & that the Cost of Laying out sd Eight Townships shall be att the Cost of the Company and that the terms and Conditions of the Settellers holding s^d^ Eight Towns to be the same as restricted to Those To whom the Two first Towns Were granted as to Their Holding & Claiming the Same.

Voted That Timothy Woodbridge Esq^r^ Shall have & receive of the Companys money the Sum of £20 p^r^ month for a Term not Exceeding Six months from the Time of his Sitting out on sd affair he To provide for himself the other viz M^r^ Mosely & M^r^ Randal to be paid a Reasonable Sum for Their Services.

Voted That Timothy Woodbridge Esq^r^ John Smith Esq^r^ Increase Mosely Esq^r^ Job Randal Esq^r^ Mr John Jenkins be a Com^te^ to oversee determine & regulate both with respect To the manner & Conduct of Settleing the Two first and Eight last Towns.

Voted To be Setled as also all persons Concerned as Settellers with respect to their Conduct therein, as also with respect to Settleing treating with and accomodateing any or all matters with the Indians relateing to the pur-

chase and settleing The Susquehannah Lands the sd Timo Woodbridge Esq[r] To be Chief or president of s[d] Com[te] In regulateing the matters affores[d].

Voted that the Com[te] appointed to Treat with Settle and accomodate matters with the Indians respecting The Susquehannah purchase apply To the Gen[l] Com[te] for such Sums of Money as Shall by S[d] Gen[l] Com[te] be Thought Necessary for Carrying on s[d] Design.

Voted that the Com[te] appointed to prepare the Case of the Susquehannah purchase do Immediately finish the preparations and deliver the same To Col Elipht Dyar Esq[r] our Agent for him Immediately to proceed to the Court of Great Brittain according to the former Votes of this Company

Voted that Some proper well Disposed person or Persons be procured by Those persons who shall undertake to Settle on the Susquehannah Lands according to the above Vote In order to be as a head or Teacher to Carry on religious Instruction & Worship among the Settelers Viz[t] of such denomination as by any particular Number may be agreed upon and to be att The Expence of, Those persons of Such denomination as Such person so procured shall be untill Some further regulation Can be had

Voted that there Shall be advanced out of the Treasury of This Company the Sum of £30 Lawf[ll] Money to be Laid out In opening and Clearing a road to the Susquehannah Land to be Improved att the discretion of the Com[te] appointed for Takeing Care of and overseeing the Settlement.

The Com[te] Report That as a Recompence To Col Dyar for his loss of Time and busness &c In his former Appointment he be allowed The Sum of £80 0 0 and as to his Sallery as agent &c That he be allowed The Sum of £150 pr year with his Expences as formerly voted with This addition that the same now commence from the time of his acceptance and That he also be further allowed for all Necessary Extraordinary Cloathing and apparatus for his proper appearance as agent of This Company

The foregoing report of ye Com[te] was passed In The Affirmative

Test S. Gray Clerk

April 9[th] 1763. Col Eliph[t] Dyer Informed me That he accepted of the Trust of Agents for This Company and determined to persue the Business with all Convenient Speed

Test Sam[ll] Gray Clerk

Proprieters Taken In by M[r] Zach[h] Clark Viz[t]
William Noys of Groton 1 Whole Right
William Noys Jun[r] 1 D°
David Summer of Stratford 1 D°
Benj[n] Seley 1 right
Elijah Siel 1 right
Eben[r] Seley 1 right Sold to Gid Draper & Certif[ce] given
Abel Seley 1 right
Jon[th] Weeks 1 right
Aaron Prendal 1 right
Elihu Marsh Jun[r] 1 right
} all of New fairfield

Ephraim Seley 1 right
Timothy Soul 1 right
Sam[ll] Carter 1 right Certificate given
} all of Dutches County

Peter Mallet 1 right
Joseph Bostick 1 right
} both of Stratford

Daniel Baldwin of Sharon half Share
Abijah Hide of Darbe half a Share
as pr return on file

Pursuant to a Vote of the Susquehannah Company November 16[th] 1762 I have disposed of nine rights In The Susquehannah Land To the following persons Viz[t]

John Allen of Windsor 1 right
Elisha Burnam 1 right
Seth Marshal 1 right
Benj. Hungerford 1 right
William Jearom 1 right
Elias Roberts 1 right
Jacob Hungerford & Jesse Gailord } one half right
Zerobabel Jearom half right
Oliver Tuttle half right
Jabez Roberts Tho[s] Cooper } half share
Jesse Churchil half Share
Tim[o] Jearom Jun[r] half Share
} all of Farmington

Windham April 7[th] 1763 Jon[th] Root Com[te]

Proprietors Taken in by M[r] Isaac Tracy Viz[t]
The Hon[ble] John Gardner Esq[r] of Newport 1 Right
Cap[t] John Budd 1 right
Benj[n] Budd 1 right
} both of Southhold.

James Brown of Providence half right
Saml Carew of Greenwich half right
Nathl Green of Warwick half right
Saml Landon Esq^{r} half Share
Ezra L'Hommedieu Esq^{r} half Share
Tho^{s} Young Esq^{r} half Share
John Overton half Share
} all of Southhold
Humphry Avery Esq^{r} of Norwich half right
Dec^{r} 1st 1762 Certif^{d} p^{er} Isaac Tracy one of y^{e} Com^{te}

An Account of the Names of the persons taken in to be Proprietors in the Susquehannah purchase by Ezra Dean of East Greenwich 1763, Viz,
Samuel Peirce of Warwick half right Cert given
Samuel Gordon of Warwick half a right
Abraham Chase half right
Morgan Cawin of Warwick half a Right
Jedediah Harris of Cranston half a right
James Arnold of Warwick Whole right
Nicholas Bragg of Warwick half a right
Job Green whole share
David Green half a Share
Benj^{n} Green half a Share
Jabez Green half a Share
} all of Warwick
Stephen Hazard a Whole Share of South Kingston
Paul Green half a Share
Joshua Green whole Share
} of North Kingston
John Green half a Share
David Braton half a Share
} of Coventry
all in the Colony of Rhode Island.
Windham Feb^{y} 19th 1763 Ezra Dean as p^{r} Return on file Nov^{br} 16th 1762.
Sibbel Avery of Groton 1 whole Share
Will^{m} Gallop of Groton 1 Whole Share
Palmer Avery of Groton 1 Whole Share
Admitted by Mr Isaac Tracy as pr his Return on file.

[156] Sir William Johnson to Golsdbrow Banyar.

Johnson Hall April 7th 1763

Dear Sir

* * * I have the utmost reason to apprehend that the Ind^{s} appear not in a disposition to wait the very tedious determination of a Court,[2] particularly as the News

[156] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 78-80.
[2] Regarding their New York lands.

lately received of the Intentions of the Connecticut peOple to force a Settlement Imediately on the Susquehanna, hath sufficiently alarmed not only the Mohocks & all the 6 Nations, but their Allies, who are already greatly irritated on that Subject. * * *

[157] MEMORANDUM OF A MEETING WITH AN ONONDAGA INDIAN.[1]

[The preceding letter[2] is followed in the Johnson Calendar p. 165, by a record of a meeting on April 7th with Karaghijagiya, an Onondaga, who brings belts and friendly assurances, but expresses concern over Susquehanna settlement and troubles of Mohawks about possession of their lands, also of departure of Mohawk ambassadors for Onondaga meeting, and return of express with answer of Governor Fitch of Connecticut to Mohawk message and Johnson's letter.[3] It was destroyed by fire.]

[158] SIR JEFFERY AMHERST TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

New York, 10th April 1763.

Sir,

Just before I received your letter of the 30th March[2] I had opened one fron the Earl of Egremont on the Same subject, enclosing a letter to Governor Fitch,[3] wherein he Acquaints him of His Majesty's Disapprobation of the Steps taken by Connecticut People for settling on the Lands on the *Susquehannah*, and Directing the Governor to Exert Every Legal Authority over the People in His Government, & employ his utmost influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlement 'till the state of the Case can be laid before His Majesty, I shall therefore, in obedience to the King's Commands, forward this Letter to Gov. Fitch, which, I trust, will at once put a Total stop to any proceedings of this nature, untill His Majesty shall be thoroughly acquainted with the True state of the Pretended claim to the Lands in Question.

I am, with great Regard Sir, &c.

Jeff. Amherst.

Sir Wm Johnson Bar[t].

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[157] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 81.
[2] See No. 156.
[3] This letter has not been found.

[158] [1] C. O. 5:63; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 84-85; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 229-30.
[2] No. 154, *ante*.
[3] Nos. 145 and 146, *ante*.

[159] Sir Jeffery Amherst to Thomas Fitch.[1]

New York 10th April 1763.

Sir,

By the Harriot Packet Boat, which arrived here yesterday, I had the Honour of a letter from the Earl of Egremont,[2] Enclosing one for you,[3] which I herewith transmit to you, regarding the Settlement which some of the People of your Government, were Endeavouring to make on the Susquehannah. I have already Several times Acquainted you of my Sentiments respecting this matter, & how highly Necessary it was to put a Stop thereto, untill His Majesty's Pleasure was known; and by the Letter I now Enclose to you, from the Secretary of State, you will see that the King Disapproves of the Steps taken by the Connecticutt People, and Expressly Orders them to Desist untill His Majesty is fully Informed of the true State of the Case.

I cannot think it necessary to add anything more on this subject, after my lord Egremont's Letter, which so fully points out the Horrors and Calamities, which this Rash Step, might, in all probability, involve not only the Adventurers, but their Fellow subjects; and therefore shews His Majesty's Humanity and tender concern for his subjects, in a very conspicuous sight, by interposing his Royal Authority in time to prevent those Calamities; But I can't help mentioning to you, that by a Letter I had last night from Sir Wm Johnson,[4] he Acquaints me that Col. Dyer & one Mr. Woodbridge had been at his house very lately with some proposals to the Indians, & insisting on their title to the Lands on the Susquehannah in Right of the Connecticutt claim, and notwithstanding all the Arguments he made use of to Disuade them from the attempt, they assured him that the Susquehannah company, as they called them, were Determined to settle immediately on the Land, to the amount of a Thousand Families and upwards, whom they judged sufficient to Defend their claims against any opposition.

I cannot however allow myself to think but that the King's orders, which I now send you will meet with a due obedience, and that His subjects in Connecticut, Sensible

[159] [1] C. O. 5:63; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 84-85; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 229-30.

[2] No. 145, *ante*.

[3] No. 146, *ante*.

[4] No. 154, *ante*.

of the blessing they enjoy under the Benign Influence of His Majesty's Reign, will pay the Strictest Regard to such commands as he is Graciously pleased to issue, and thereby approve themselves worthy of His Protection.

I am with great Regard Sir &c.

Jeff. Amherst.

Hon Gov^rble Fitch.

[160] Sir Jeffery Amherst to the Earl of Egremont.[1]

New York 12^th Aprill 1763.

My Lord

* * * On reading the Copy of your Lordships Letter to Governor Fitch which you was pleased to transmit to me to forward or not,[2] according as I might think most expedient, from the actual State of that matter, I have judged it right to send it immediately to Governor Fitch, more especially, as I just at that time received a Letter from Sir William Johnson regarding the Affair,[3] on which I wrote to Governor Fitch, Copies of which Letters I have the honour to enclose to your Lordship, and I shall not neglect to use my Endeavours in putting a total Stop to the People of that Colony making any Settlements on their pretended Purchases. * * *

[161] James Hamilton to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Philadelphia April 16^th 1763

Dear Sir

I have the favour of your letter of the 30^th of last Month,[2] acquainting me of the proceedings of Colo Dyer and M^r Woodbridge on behalf of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, and of the steps taken by them to induce you to countenance their scheme and afford them your assistance, or at least not to oppose their designs, all which You had refused to comply with, by which prudent and disinterested conduct, You have, in my opinion, conferr'd a very great obligation on all his Majesty's subjects in this part of the World, and, in particular,

[160] [1] C. O. 5:63; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 231.

[2] No. 146, *ante*.

[3] No. 154, *ante*.

[161] [1] H. S. P., Gratz Collection.

[2] No. 152, *ante;* note that Hamilton does not refer to the meeting with the Six Nations which Dyer and Woodbridge said they had agreed upon with the sachems, despite the apparent conflict between Teedyuscung's information (no. 137, *ante*) and Johnson's inference that Thomas King had not delivered the message from the Susquehannah Company to the Six Nations (no. 150, *ante*, note 3).

upon the Proprietors & people of this Province, on whose behalf I beg leave to return you my hearty thanks; being firmly persuaded that any Attempt to make a forcible settlement of those favourite Lands, or indeed any other Lands of the six Nations, would not only be the greatest breach of faith on the part of the English, but would be productive of the mischiefs, and attended with the fatal consequences, you so justly represented to the former Commissioners, as well as to those who attended you last.

I am, now, in hopes that nothing of this sort will be attempted for the future: as, by the last packet, I had the pleasure to receive letters from M^r^ Penn, as I doubt not You also did from the Lords of Trade, acquainting you, that in consequence of your representations upon this subject, Orders have been sent by his Majesty to Sir Jeffry Amherst and Governor Fitch to remove the Connecticut people from the Rivers Delaware and Susquehanna, which I think cannot fail of having the desired effect, if those Gentlemen and especially the first shall be pleased to exert the powers he hath in his hands, for that purpose.

I intended this spring to have taken measures to endeavour to remove some families from Connecticut who are settled at Cushetunk on the River Delaware against the express orders of this Government, of which, both the Six Nations and Delawares have several times complained to me. But on the arrival of these orders to Sir Jeffry Amherst, it becomes me to suspend any Operations of that Sort till I know what steps he will be pleased to take upon the Occasion. In the mean time, I shall be extremely obliged to you for any information respecting this matter, that you may think it necessary for this Government to be acquainted with; and am with the greatest respect. Dear Sir Your Most Obedient & most Obliged humble Servant

James Hamilton

[162] Pelatiah Webster to Dr. Ezra Stiles.[1]

Philada April 26th 1763

Revd & Dear Sir

Sans Ceremonie I beg the favour of you to send me the most exact account you can of the following Particulars of the Deleware & Susquehanna Purchases by the Connecticutt Men viz. 1. the No of Purchasers or Grantees

[162] [1] Y. C. L., Stiles Fol. Letters I, 243; for Stiles' answer to this letter, see no. 172, *post*.

in Each. 2. the boundaries and Contents of Each. 3. What are the present designs of the said Companies with Respect to settlements, or whether they are under Particular Discouragements &c & what they be. What is the vallue of those rights & whether 'tis Probable any considerable number of them might be purchased in &c. Pray write to me by the first post, under Cover to Mr. Franklin *ut ante*.[2] Your Compliance will much oblige me & may Lay a foundation on which something worth Telling of, may be Built and in which (if you Please) you may have a Valluable Intrest, and I shall be Willing to Communicate any Particulars to you as fast as they Ripen into such perfection as to be worth Telling. With my sincere Respects to Mrs Stiles, I am, Sir, your friend & servt

P Webster

PS. Pray send also the Date of the Grants from Connecticutt Govr & Co to the said purchasers & the Consideration paid.

[163] Board of Trade to the Lords of the Committee.[1]

To the Right Hon^ble^ the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Hon^ble^ Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.
My Lords,

Pursuant to your Lordships Order dated the 3^d^ instant,[2] referring to Us Copies of two Letters from the Earl of Egremont. One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to S^r^ Jeffery Amherst[3] and to the Governor of Connecticut,[4] relating to the Settlement which some People of Connecticut are attempting to make at Wyoming, and directing Us to consider and report to Your Lordships whether We conceive any or what further Measures necessary to be taken, for putting a Stop to the said Settlement, We have taken the same into Consideration, and beg leave to report to Your Lordships thereupon.

[2] No former letters between Stiles and Webster relative to the Susquehannah Company have been discovered.

[163] [1] C. O. 5:1296; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 233. On April 26, "Their Lordships then took into Consideration the Draught of a Rept., prepared by the late Commissioners to be made to the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, concerning the Settlement made by some persons from the Colony of Connecticut at Wioming upon the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, and the said Draught having been agreed to, with some Alterations, was ordered to be transcribed"; the Representation was signed on April 27; H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, 71:119-22. See also nos. 166 and 189, *post*.

[2] See no. 148, *ante*, notes; *A. P. C.*, IV, 555-56.

[3] No. 145, *ante*.

That We find in the Books of Our Office that in January 1759, the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia being directed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to give immediate Orders in His Majesty's Name, for the Removal of certain Persons who, without any Licence or Authority had settled themselves to the Southward of the Alabamaha, they appointed each a Commissioner, under the Provincial Seal, with instructions to repair to the said Settlement, assemble the Inhabitants and proclaim to them His Majestys said Orders. Which being accordingly done, the Settlers removed themselves.*

We would therefore propose to your Lordships that Instructions be sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to proceed in like manner with respect to the Settlers at Wyoming; And that a Copy of the Orders which shall be given to them for that purpose, be transmitted to S^{r} W^{m} Johnson, his Majestys Agent for Indian Affairs, that he may communicate them to the Chiefs of the confederated Nations as an instance of His Majesty's Regard to their Interest and Attention to their Complaints.

We are, My Lords, your Lordships most Obedient & most humble Servt^{s}

Shelburne
Soame Jenyns
E^{d} Bacon
Geo. Rice
Orwell

Whitehall April 27th 1763

*But Gov. Wright afterwards wrote to the Board; That those Settlers had only made a pretence of removing.

[164] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

Johnson Hall, April 30th,[2] 1763.

Dear Sir:

Since my last,[3] in which, amongst other particulars, I mentioned my having wrote to Gov^{r} Fitch concerning the designs of the people within his Government, My Express returned but a few days ago with his answer intimating[4] "that he would take the first opportunity to

[4] No. 146, *ante*.

[164] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 103-104; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 106-107.

[2] The second source cited above gives the date as April 29.

[3] No. 152, *ante*.

[4] The copy in the second source cited above has the following: "I have received his answer intimating".

lay the matter before the Assembly, which would set in May, & recommend these affairs to their serious consideration, doubting not but they would be disposed to take every proper measure that might come within their power [5] to preserve a good Harmony & understanding with the Six Nations."

About the same time, Sir Jeffry Amherst acquainted me by letter that just as he had received mine [6] on that subject, he opened a packet from the Earl of Egremont thereon, enclosing a letter to Gov^r^ Fitch [7] wherein he acquainted him of his Majesty's Disaprobation of the steps taken by the Connecticut people for settleing on the Susquahana, and directing the Governour to exert every legal authority over his People, & employ his utmost influence to prevent the prosecution of any such settlement till the case could be laid before his Majesty.

I am hopeful this will meet with all just deference, & that his Majesty's orders will be obeyed, altho' those concerned have been hitherto blind enough to slight the representations made them repeatedly from me. [8]

The Ind^s^ of the whole Confederacy are now met in a General Meeting at Onondago, on acc^t^ of a message sent them by me, to which I have sent some of both Mohawk Castles to enforce my desire. As they are much alarmed at the proposed settlement, I dare say they will take the same into their serious consideration, with the result whereof I shall as soon as possibe make you acquainted as I have nothing more at heart than the preservation of peace, and the preventing any unjust encroachments to the prejudice of the original owners, & the Disadvantage of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

I am most sincerely & respectfully, Dear Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

W^m^ Johnson.

Wrote in a great hurry.
The Hon^ble^ Governour Hamilton.

[165] Sir Jeffery Amherst to Thomas Fitch. [1]

New York, 4^th^ May 1763.

Sir,

On the 10^th^ April [2] I transmitted you a Letter from the Earl of Egremont, Containing His Majesty's Directions

[5] *Ibid.*, has "Province".
[6] Nos. 154 and 158, *ante*.
[7] Nos. 145 and 146, *ante*.

in regard to the Attempts of the People of Connecticutt to Settle on the Susquehannah; and having, by the Packett Boat which Arrived here this Morning, received a Duplicate of the Said Letter, I herewith Enclose you the Same, with a Duplicate of Mine to you on the Same Subject.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, &ca.

Jeff: Amherst.

Hon^ble^ Governor Fitch.

[166] Order of the Lords of The Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.[1]

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 11^th^ of May 1763. By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation affairs.

The Lords of the Committee of Council this day took into their Consideration a Report[2] made by the Lords Commiss^rs^ for Trade and Plantations, upon two Letters from the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, to Sir Jeffery Amherst,[3] and to the Governor of Connecticut,[4] relating to the Settlement which some People are attempting to make at Wycoming on the River Susquehannah. And the said Lords Commissioners, in order to put a Stop to the said Settlement, having proposed that Instructions should be sent to the Governors of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to Proceed in like Manner with respect to the Settlers at Wycoming, as the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia had done in the year 1759 for the Removal of

[165] [1] C. O. 5:63; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 237.

[2] No. 159, *ante*.

[166] [1] C. O. 5:1276; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 237-38. This report of the Lords of the Committee was read before the Board of Trade May 27: "Read an Order of the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 11th of May 1763, relating to some people attempting to make a Settlement at Wyoming and directing Draughts of Instructions to be prepared for the Governors of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, for the breaking up such Settlement. Ordered that the Draught of an Instruction to the Deputy Govr of Pensylvania and to the Governor and Company of Connecticut, be prepared conformable to the Directions of the said Order". On May 30, "The Draught of an Instruction to the Deputy Governor of Pensylvania, and to the Governor and Company of Connecticut, respecting the Settlement at Wyoming having been prepared pursuant to Order, was approved, and a Report to the Lords of the Committee of Council thereupon, was sign'd"; H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, 71:155-57. See no. 189, *post*.

[2] No. 163, *ante*.

[3] No. 145, *ante*.

[4] No. 146, *ante*.

certain Persons who had settled themselves to the Southward of the Alatamaha. The Lords of the Committee are hereby pleased to order, that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do prepare Draughts of Instructions for the Governors of Pensylvania and Connecticut agreable to what is proposed in the said Report, and lay the same before this Committee

W: Blair.

[167] Sir William Johnson to Thomas Fitch.[1]

Johnson Hall May 17th 1763

Sir

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 7th ulto[2] acquainting me with your intention to lay the affair of the Settlement intended on the Susquehanna River before the Assembly, which I make no doubt will be seriously considered as a very dangerous project. A few days ago some Chiefs of the Six Nations from Onondaga arriv'd here to acquaint me with their having been dispatched by the whole Confederacy and were charged with a Speech and Several Belts of Wampum to you concerning that Settlement which has created so much uneasiness amongst the Indians that they are now all on their way hither, thereon, and had requested I would send one of my Deputys with them to be present at their interview with you.

I have accordingly sent Lieut. Johnson Dep. Agt[3] for Indn affairs agreable to their request together with one of my Interpreters who will explain the purport of what they have to say, which you will find to be in general a representation of the Grievance which they labour under by reason of the Claim, & requesting that a Stop may be put to the Settlement. I hope it may serve the better to convince the persons concerned of how serious consequence it appears to all the Indians, and may induce them to observe the Proclamation you so wisely issued for preventg a Settlemt which from my certain Experience of the Inds prest sentiments would prove fatal to our frontiers. I am with much Esteem Sir

[168] Sir William Johnson to Thomas Penn.[1]

Johnson Hall May 18th 1763

Sir

I was favoured with your verry friendly letter of January last[2] a few days ago, and do assure you that I

[167] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 118-19.

am verry happy in finding my proceedings with the Delaware Indians have proved so agreeable to you & your Brother, as I shall at all times gladly do everry thing in my power consistent with the duty of my employment towards promoting your mutual interest in America, and it gives me pleasure to find the favourable Sentiments of the Indians concurring with mine on the late occasion.

Some Gentlemen deputed from the *Susquehanna Company* (as they are called) in New England, have severall times been with me making many offers, and most Earnestly solliciting for my Interest, more particularly last March when they likewise brought with them a Sum of Money, fatt Cattle &ca for the Indians, but as I am aware of y^e^ weakness of their Claim, and the fatal consequences w^h^ would infallibly attend such a Settlement, I dismissed them after declaring that I would give no manner of encouragement to a project which I was well convinced would draw the resentment of the Indians on the Frontiers, they then told me they were determined on prosecuting their Scheme, which occasioned my writeing imediately to Gov^r^ Fitch, Governour Hamilton, & to Sir Jeffery Amherst for his interposition, he has since informed me that the Earl of Egremonts Letter is arrived to order the Gov^r^ of Connecticut to put a Stop thereto until his Majesty shall have enquired into the Affair.

But I am too well acquainted with the nature & disposition of that People to think they will be easily restrained; some of the Cheifs of the Six Nations are now with me thereon, and are to sett out imediately with a Message, and several Belts of Wampum to the Gov^r^ of Connecticut in the name of their whole Confederacy, Lieut Guy Johnson my Deputy with one of my Interpreters shall attend them thither and prevent any unfair proceedings or imposition, after whose return, I hope to be enabled to inform you of their laying aside their Attempts. In the mean time I beg leave to assure You that I am with great Esteem & compliments to Y^r^ Brother

Sir Your most Obedient & most Humble Servant

W^m^ Johnson

P. S. as it is become so difficult here of late, to send or receive letters with any degree of certainty, I gladly em-

[2] This letter from Fitch to Johnson has not been found.

[3] See no. 176, *post.*

[168] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Indian Affairs, III, 107; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 121-22.

braced this opportunity of writeing you by the Bearer Mr Fury, an Acquaintance of Mine, who promised to deliver it safe to You.
The Honr^ble^ Thomas Penn Esq^r^

[169] MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY.[1]

Att a meeting of the Susquahannah Company Legally warned & held at Hartford May 18^th^ 1763

Whereas notwithstanding the utmost fairness and Justice attending our late purchase of the Susquahannah lands we became soon acquainted not only with M^r^ Penns Claim & endeavours to Create uneasiness among the Indians which we had no reason to apprehend, butt with his being about to make a prior Entry thereon (haveing as we supposed reasonable assurance of sd Indians acquiescence) sometime since Voted and agreed ourselves to make seasonable & speedy entry thereon and in the Mean time to Cultivate a most perfect Harmony with them, and also to lay sd affair before his Majesty for final settlement and decision, and whereas (whether by representation Mistaken or unfriendly[2] may be uncertain) his majesty has been induced of his royal pleasure, to inhibit all entries on sd Lands by any party or Person so ever 'til due inquiry be made into the state of the s^d^ matter and proper precautions taken to prevent fresh troubles among the Natives of Which being duly Noticed by his Honour the Govenour we do thereupon as well in Testimony of our grateful Acknowledgements of such his Majesty's paternal Care, as of our ready submission & acquiescence therein unanimously agree and vote that no person or Persons whatever belonging to this Company shall enter upon or make any settlements on any of those Lands until the state of the Case shall be laid before the King and his Majesty's pleasure be further Known therein.

[170] JAMES HAMILTON TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

Philad^a^ May 18 1763

Dear Sir

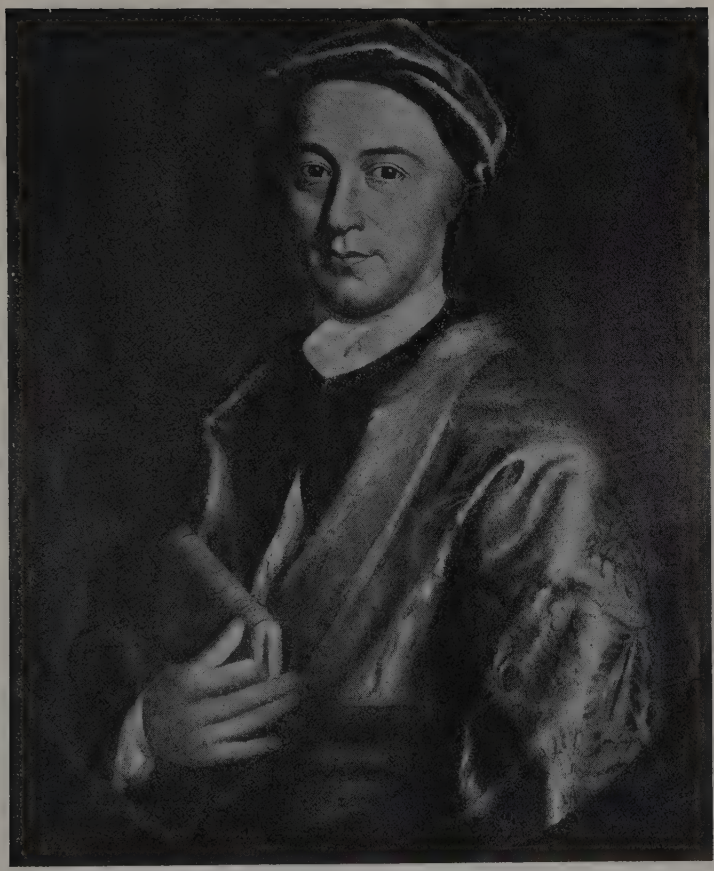
I have the favour of yours of the 30 of April,[2] and am much obliged to you for the intelligence therein contained, respecting your transaction with Governor Fitch. But

[169] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.
[170] [1] H. S. P., Gratz Collection.
[2] No. 164, *ante*.

it is not by the means of Governor Fitch that I expect a stop will be put to the intrusion of the Connecticut men upon the Indian's Lands. I have from time to time exchanged several letters with that Gentleman upon this Subject, but must needs say, I have always found his Answers so artful and ambiguous, and containing so little precision with regard to the main point, as, in a great measure, to convince me that He is a well wisher to the Scheme of his Countrymen. What alteration the Secretary of State's letter may work upon his future Conduct I know not, but I confess I do not expect much effect from it: nor, indeed, from any thing less than a great firmness of opposition on the part of the Six Nations, or from the hearty interposition of Sir Jeffry Amherst, even by an Armed force in Case it should be necessary, which M^r^ Penn informs me He hath directions to make use of, if a Stop can no otherwise be put to such settlement.

I long extreamly to hear the result of the Six Nations, who, you are pleased to acquaint me, are now met at Onondago to Consult upon this subject: and heartily thank you, for your promise of Communicating the Same to me so soon as you shall be informed of it. This is indeed become the more necessary, as I understand from Cap^t^ Bull, the late Teedyuscung's Son, and other Indians who are now in Town, that there lately came to Wyomen fourteen of these Connecticut people, who are actually preparing to build houses & make Settlements at that place, and that they expect every day to be joined by 400 more of their Countrymen. Those people tell me that as the Land belongs to the Six Nations from whom these Intruders say they have purchased it, they do not think themselves at liberty to oppose or remove them without receiving particular orders for that purpose.

Hence You will See, that after all the pains and trouble you have taken, this Settlement is like to take place, unless a Speedy stop be put to it, either by the Six Nations themselves, or by Sir Jeffry Amherst & M^r^ Fitch, in pursuance of the directions they have received from home. And of this I beg you will be pleased to acquaint Sir Jeffry. As for my self, I should certainly endeavour to make use of such means as are in my power to obstruct these proceedings; but as the matter seems, by M^r^ Penn's letter, to be altogether referr'd to Sir Jeffry Amherst & M^r^ Fitch, I know not what part to act, untill I am acquainted with their determinations upon that head; of which, and also



Ezra Stiles, at the Age of Twenty-nine (1756).
Courtesy of the Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.

of that of the Six Nations, I again beg you will be pleased to inform me as soon as you shall Know them that I may take my measures accordingly.

I cannot conclude without heartily thanking on the part of the Proprieters as well for your constant concern for the preservation of the publick peace, or of their particular rights and those of the Original Owners of the Lands. I am with the Greatest respect D^r^ Sir your most obliged humble Servant

James Hamilton

S^r^ W^m^ Johnson

[171] James Bird to James Hamilton.[1]

Fort Augusta,[2] 19th May, 1763.

Sir:

I arrived here last night. I am informed there is ten or twelve Familys from New England settled at Wyoming, and a great number more daily expected. If any thing should occur worthy of your Hon^rs^ Notice I shall duly Communicate the same. * * *

[172] Ezra Stiles to Pelatiah Webster.[1]

Newport 21 May 1763

Dr Sir

This day I recd your Letters of 4th & 26th April last.[2] Your Diploma & Certificate I have not yet received, but I thot as to both I had sufficiently mentioned to Dr Franklin.

The Delaware & Sasquehannah Companies you are sensible were intirely disconnected from the Beginning.[3] I have a general Account of Delaware Purchase from Mr

[171] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 105.

[172] [1] Y. C. L., Stiles Fol. Letters I, 432-43; there is also in the Stiles MSS. a copy of this, obviously the final draft of the letter.

Stiles wrote a statement of John Henry Lydius' claim to lands in New Hampshire in 1762, as well as this lengthy defense of the Connecticut claim. In his manuscripts in the Yale College Library there is also a lengthy manuscript pamphlet called *The Right of the Crown of Great Britain to lands in America and the Assignments therefor;* in it he discusses the right of title by discovery and traces the grants of the various charters. Of especial interest is his plan (pp. 77-83) for settling a new province, presumably in the territory to be acquired from France. He proposed a settlement 100 miles square, to be settled "with the greatest Expedition . . . by such private gentlemen as would raise an interest from being concerned in Colonization and farmers and other settlers"; the lands he proposed to be free of quit-rents.

[2] No. 162, *ante.*

Asa Peabody[4] who surveyed the first Division, but the paper is mislaid: perhaps it may be equal to about 30 Miles square & have 3 or 400 Proprietors—the last Rights sold for £9 proc.

I have a more particular Accot of Susquehanna Purchase.[5] The Deed bears Date 11th July in 28th year of the Reign of his Majesty George 2. and A D 1754 Of the Consideration mentioned in the Deed 1705[6] Dollars were paid thro the Hands of Col. Lydius to the Signing Sachems & Chiefs who received the same for & in Behalf of themselves & their respective Tribes, & in Consideration thereof & for other Considerations mentioned in the Deed sealed, signed & executed the Deed to 534 whole Share Men[7] and 136 Half Share making 602 Whole Shares besides 10 reserved so that each whole share drew Two 1224th Parts of the whole Tract which was bounded as follows "viz Beginning from the one & fourtieth Degree of No Latitude at Ten Miles Distance East of Suskahana River & from thence with a northward Line Ten miles East of the River to the fourty Second or beginning of the 43d Deg. No Lat. and so to extend West Two degrees of Longitude 120 miles, and thence South to the Beginning of the 42d deg. & from thence East to the aforementioned Bounds wc is Ten miles East of the Susquehannah River together with all & every the mines, minerals &c." In the Beginning of the Deed after the Indian Names is added—"being Chiefs Sachems & Heads of the Five Nations of Indians called the Iroquois and the native proprietors of a large Tract of Land on about and adjacent to the River Susquehannah between the fourty first & Fourty Third Degrees of No. Lt. & being within the Limits & Bounds of the Charter & Grant of his late Majesty King Charles to the Colony of Connecticutt." All the Sachems have not yet signed, tho' the most have. To defray Expences the Compy took in proprietors. And the hon. Roger Wolcott Junr Esq^{r} &c in behalf of themselves & "Associates to the number of about 850 known by the name of the Susquehannah Compy" preferred their Petition to the General assembly of the Gov^{r} & Compy of his Majestys Eng Colony of Connect 2d Thursday of May at Hartford AD

[3] The final draft has: "the latter always refusing a Junction with the former".

[4] The final draft has: "an Intelligent man".

[5] The final draft has: "having been in it from the beginning".

[6] See Vol. I, no. 57, especially the affidavit of John Henry Lydius.

[7] *Ibid.*, no. 134.

1755. From the Act of Assembly then passed I transcribe the following Extracts.[8] "Upon the petition &c—representing that this Colony according to the express Limits of its Royal Charter is in Extent *from the Narragt Bay on the East to the So Sea to the West, and from the Sea shore on the South to the Line of the Massach province on the North*—that within & on the western parts of its Limits are & Time imemorial have been large numbers of the Ind Natives comonly called the Six Nations dwelling improving & claiming a large Extent thereof—That a certain large part of such their Claim situate & lying on the Waters of the Susquehannah about 70 miles No & So and from about 10 M. East of Sd River extending Westward Two Degrees of Longit, the sd nations finding not necessary for their own use have for very valuable Considerations been induced to relinquish & sell to the sd Petitioners:— and that &c" — "And thereupon praying the Consent of this Assembly that his Majesty, if it be his Royal pleasure grant said Lands to the petitioners & their Associates, thereon to erect & settle a Colony for the more effectually securing sd Indians in his Majestys Interest & Defence of his Majestys Dominions in No America, with Liberty for further Purchasses of sd Indians to sd purpose as occasion may be.

Resolved by this Assembly that they are of opinion that the peacebly & orderly Erecting & Carrying on some new & well regulated Colony or plantation on the Lands above said would greatly tend to fix & secure sd Indian nations in Allegiance to his Majesty & Friendship with his subjects— and accordingly hereby manifest their ready acquiescence therein, if it should be his Majestys Royal pleasure to grant said lands to said Petitioners & thereon erect & settle a new colony in such form & under such Regulations as might be consistent with his royal Wisdom: and also take Leave humbly to recomend the sd petitioners to the royal Favor in the premises." This Act the Hon. Daniel Edwards[9] of Hartford Esqr told me had the Efficacy & operation of an Assignment of the Colony Right to the Susquehanna Compy—for according to the imemorial custom of[10] the Legislature their permission or Approvation of purchase of the native Indian Right has been ever con-

[8] The final draft has: "which indeed contains the Substance of the act".

[9] The final draft adds: "Judicious lawyer you know".

[10] The final draft has: "the Connecticut & in General of the other New England Legislatures".

strued into an Assignment or Quitclaim.[11] The Royal Grant in 1663[12] of what is found to be about the 42d Deg. of Latitude was in Longit. from Narrag. Bay across the Continent to the Pacific Ocean; the Agents of Connecticut & Rho Isl. at the time of the Grant of Rh. Is. Charter in July following agreed that Pawcatuc should be taken for Narrag. River. And Connect in Virtue of the Charter & by the actual Seizen & possession of the East End of sd 42d Deg. in behalf of the whole were thereby actually seized of the Crown Right to the whole, which according to Mr Agent Dummers Representation to parliamt,[13] was only the exclusive preemption of the native Right: this Preemption the Crown had granted thro the whole Zone of the 42d deg. Lat. to the Govr & Compy of Connect. and this they have from Time to Time by Permission & Approbations granted or confirmed to purchasers[14] of native Right; & this they have confirmed & granted to the Susquehanna Proprietors by their explicit Acquiescence in their purchase, & recomending them to the royal Favor for a Grant of Incorporation or Charter for civil Govermt to be likewise inclusive of a Grant or Confirmation of the Fee, according to Connect Charter which was the Model they had in View. And this is the true meaning of "*Grant sd Lands*" in the preceeding Act of Assembly. But whatever the meaning of those words should be adjudged to be, the whole Act must be construed into an Approbation Acquiescence & further permission to purchase, wc as I said operates to a[15] Relinquishment & Assignment over of the Colony Right in the Fee to the proprietors & to a Surrendery to the Crown of the Jursidiction on that District; & lastly to a Recommend[a] to a royal grant or Charter inclusive as well of Royal Confirmat of Fee as Jurisdiction. This was the true Intendment of the Act. But at least it operates to a Transfer of the Fee & this for the same valuable Consideration that Three fourths of the Colony was granted & settled, viz Colonization. Let me add Connect was by Possession & Seizin of the East End of her zone as truly fully & legally seized of the whole as the Earl of Granville by like seizin of one End of

[11] By Acts of 1717 and 1722 the Connecticut legislature made its permission requisite for any purchase of Indian lands within the colony; *Conn. C. R.*, VI, 13, 356.

[12] The date of the Charter is April 23, 1662; *Conn. C. R.*, II, 11.

[13] The final draft has "40 years ago".

[14] The final draft has: "private purchases".

[15] The final draft has: "Complete Assignment".

his Zone is seized at least to the Mississippi,[16] & the Penn proprietaries of their northern & western unoccupied Territory. We all, in all the Provinces have settled & actually improved as fast as we could, & with a Rapidity so beyond all expectation & to so great Advantage to the Crown that none of the royal Grants can in Equity & Justice be adjudged forfeit by *Non User* & particularly all that part of the Grants of Penn, Baltimore, Granville, beyond the Alleghany & Apalachian Mountains & beyond actual Occupancy may with the same Justice be deemed & adjudged forfeit for Non User or neglect of occupancy as the very valuable western part of Connecticut Grant. Ignorance in Geography at the Time of the Grants can no more be pleaded against Connecticut than against Granville Penn Baltimore. On Clashing of Grants upon unsettled Territory the oldest Date must govern; and the Lands in Question are claimed by Mr Penn under a recent Grant. There is no pretence of an older Grant from the Crown than Connecticut. And I suppose it a Matter of Indifference to the Crown whether Penn or Connect hold, in either case the Fee is gone from the Crown.

The settlemt of the Dividend Line between N Y & Connect 20 M. East of Hudsons River is no obstruction, as it neither referred to nor contains a Surrendery of the Colony Right back to the Crown for any of the Colony Lands West of such Line, especially beyond the River. It was never intended or understood to be any Surrendery at all, but only fixing the Bounds on this Side the River or the partition Line between the antient Dutch & Eng property. The Dividend Line on the West Side remains to be settled. It was known at the Time of Connect Charter that the Dutch were seized whether legally or not of a strip on the River, and by the general Clause in the original Grants to Raleigh, Virginia & Plym Companies Territories possessed by the subjects of other Christian States were excepted, the continuance of such Exceptions was understood in the subsequent Charters which omitted the Clauses about Territories possessed by subjects of other Christian States. Plymouth Charter or Grant was surrendered in 1635 & with it all the ungranted Territory

[16] On February 20, 1795, Stiles wrote to Dr. Ebeling as follows: "Royal Tyrany and Crown Judges limited the Western line of Connecticut to Byram River 20 Miles East of Hudson as you see by the Maps, defeated and cut off the substance of the East of Warwick patent entirely covered by the Charter and left only the little, Remnant of it to Connect". Y. C. L., Stiles' Letters, VII, 200.

North of 40 degrees returned to the Crown: and the same Exception is to be understood, tho' not expressed in subsequent Regrants, else part of New York would inevitably fall into Connecticut, notwithstanding the Dukes Grant from his Brother in 1664. Allusion & Reference must also be had to the State of the antecedent surrendered Grants in Tracing the Boundaries of Connecticut, whose So Line is alledged to be so vague uncertain or too comprehensive as to defeat itself. But if we consider that Connect Charter was founded on the Grant of the Earl of Warwick in which the Sea is expressly One Hundred & Twenty Miles Westward from Narraganset Bay the Thing is determined at least determinable with great Precision. Any one that reviews the antient grants[17] may be satisfied that it was the true Indendmt of the Earl of Warwick & his Associates to procure of the Crown a Grant of the Territory from Narrag along the Sea Cost So Westward to 40th Deg Lat. deemed to fall at End of 120 M. & near Byram River, i. e. to go the So Bound of the Old Plymouth Grant & in like manner with That to extend Across the Continent on the same parallel—and this must be the So Bounds of Connecticut, because the Agents meant to procure & the King meant to confirm the Grant on the Earl of Warwicks Bounds. As to the No Bounds there is no Dispute. And the Belt between these Two parrallels over to the South Sea is CONNECTICUTT by virtue of the most antient Royal Grant subsisting on that Territory. And tho' the Susqueha Company originally hoped upon the provincial Surrendery of Jurisdiction for their Territory, to obtain a royal Charter, yet if this cant be obtained (as surrenderies of Jurisd to the Crown are with Reluctance regranted) they will submit to a civil polity ordained by the Crown who will leave the people the power of Electing an Assembly only, & which will be greatly preciable to the Crown Gov Lt Gov, Secy & a complete sett of provincial officers will be in Royal Appointment Now if Mr Penn succeeds agt the proprietors the Jurisd is gon & lost from the Crown, except Allegiance & Rights of Sovereignty: unless the Crown should purchase of the Proprietaries the Jurisdiction and even then no one can assign a Reason why it would be disagreeable to the Crown to erect 120 by 69½ miles into a distinct Gov^{t} by royal Commission, Especially if this would appear to gratify a consid body of the Kings leige subjects & accelerate Plantation, not to observe the Terri-

[17] In the final draft "will" is struck out and "may" is interlined.

tory of Pennsylva So of Connect Claim is eno' for a province of 500,000 Subjects. A Subject or Fam of a Million ster Property & increasing in Riches with the[18] Expectancy of Ten Millions in a few Generations is considered with pleasure by no Crowned Head in Europe or Line of Sovereigns on the Globe. The Barons Wars will never be forgot by the British Monarchs. And tho' we ask only strict Justice yet in point of Grace we doubt not ourselves to stand at least an equal Chance for royal Favor as the opulent & honorable Penn Proprietaries, since no one can doubt it would be pleasing to the Crown if the royal Grant of Pennsylvania, instead of 15 sqr Degrees contained not above Two. There is another Objection agt the Compa of greater Weight at first View but vanishes in Contemplation viz, that if Connect Charter be allowed & adjudged to contain & hold this Susq purchase or to pass beyond N Y Dividend Line, it must carry its Breadth to the So Sea, or since the definitive Treaty to Mississippi. It is to be observed in Answer that for Five Deg or to Lake Erie it is out of the Crown upon either supposition as the Grants now stand consequently as to fee indifferent to the Crown. And as to the distant Residue of this Zone—(if according to the latest & perhaps truest observation, last summer O'h Niagara be in Lat. 41° 10') a considerable part of this Zone will be exhausted in the Lakes Erie & Mischigan. And the possibility & prospect of this on very easy Terms being both as to Fee & Jurisd surrendered to the Crown, prevents this Consideration from having great Weight—at most, rendering of less Weight on the one hand, than on the other hand that of regaining the Jurisd on this side the Lakes & curtailing the enormous Growth of a Fam wc may at length equally excite the royal as lately the provincial Displeasure. It may be added that the Jurisd of the Susqa Territory being already returned to the Crown, will afford a strong Precedent for the residuary District or Districts on Connect Zone. So that the Fee seems to be all that is remaining for the Crown to consider—and as to this there can at most be lost only the Kings Quitrents on a narrow Tract easily bought up, but at most trifling in Comparison with the imense Countries of the Ohio &c &c. In short the Resumption of Jurisd on one Third of Pensylv Prov into the Crown, I apprehend the Sheet anchor in Conjunction with the Seniority of the Grants, especially as the Land is unsettled.' Actual

[18] The final draft has "sure".

Settlemt might have induced an Alteration & have been so circumstanced as with great Equity to supercede former Grants.

According to our understanding of the Thing, we are thus seized of the Crown Right, of the Colony Right, the bigger part of the Indian Right who have the Seigneurie as[19] Lords of the fee, & the exclusive Preemption of the Residue. Mr Penns Grant being many years after 1663 no ways obstructs the operation of the antecedent Royal Grant to Connecticut & the Susquehanna Compa holding under it.

It is sd the prop Gov & Agents in the Land Office have made great Complaints of the Danger of an Ind Insurrection if the Connect settlers procede & that the Gov not only transmitted these Complaints home to London, but addressed Gen. Amherst for an authorative if not military Interposition. Gen. Amhersts Letter to Govr Fitch, was as I am told, in May last viz 1762 laid before Connect Assembly,[20] & at the Close of the session after many members were gone a Proclamation hastily thrown in & with a few Amendmts reluctantly passed & afterwards published[21]—not prohibiting the settlement, but amounting to an exculpation of the Government the Colony of all ill Consequences of Procedure. This gave great offence to the Company. But upon Advice & Examining the procl it was judged that it did not amount to nor was intended as a real Prohibition, but only as an Exculpation as aforesd—and the Compa having granted Two Townships to 200 Settlers—In Augt last they went about 120 men to the Banks of Susquehanna to view for a Pitch,

[19] The final draft has "Native".

[20] See nos. 65 and 69, *ante*.

[21] See no. 102, *ante;* the assembly convened on May 13 and adjourned on June 8; the original draft of the proclamation appears to have passed through the two houses on June 8, inasmuch as the date was affixed when their concurrence was indorsed upon the draft. *Conn. C. R.*, XII, 1-73. The amendments which were made tend to confirm Stiles' opinion that the proclamation was not a prohibition, but an exculpation of the government. See note 5 especially, no. 102, *ante*. The Susquehannah Company is warned against settling the lands, lest the members "Subject themselves to ye Royal Displeasure"; the significant words following this statement were struck out: "as well as ye government they belong to". The proclamation appears to be more of a warning and a statement of the governments' position than an absolute prohibition. This apparently careful avoidance of a direct prohibition indicates a disposition on the part of the government not to offend the growing Company; even as it was, the proclamation "gave great offence to the Company".

and at Wyowomingk found about Sixty or Seventy Souls Indian Men Women & Children. While there a Body of perhaps 50 or 60 Indians of the Six Nations returned from a Treaty with the Proprietary Agents & passing by on that Branch of Susqueh acknowledged the Purchase,[22] but as all the Purchase Money was not paid, or at least all had not recd their part of the monies, nor had all the Sachems signed, that is the Purchase was not yet compleated they advised our people to retire till a Congress should be had, which was then agreed to be held at Albany March last,[23] when Comissioners from the Compa repaired thither & found no Indians assembled: which is supposed owing partly to proprietary Influence partly to the declared neutrality of Sir Wm Johnson, perhaps more to the Congress not being regularly appointed according to the Laws & Customs of that Indian Confederacy.

Last March, I think, the Company had a meeting and[24] that the Agent whom they had appointed Col. Eliphalet Dyar should imediately repair to the Court of Great Britain & Sollicit a Confirmation & if possible a Charter similar to Connect for civil Goverment.

At this Meeting or else the meeting in Novr last was present Mr Ingersoll[25] late Agent for the Colony & represented the Discouragments in the Way & that there was so little or no Reason to expect success that he would readily sell out, as he did, & among other Things mentioned the Relation between the proprietaries & the Earl of Granville lately & since deceased. This but engaged the Compa the more & resolved them to address the Throne

After the Comissioners returned from Albany last month without success,[26] Govr Fitch comunicated the Letters from the Earl of Egremont secy of State[27] prohibiting any settlemt till the whole Affair should be laid before his Majesty & receive his Determination, it having been represented by the Pennsylv proprietaries & Govr that a procedure would endanger a Tumult among the Indians—tho' it is said that Tedyiskung only, who was publickly rejected as even a Sachem by the Confederacy at the Treaty of Easton, & his few Adherents are the only

[22] See the narrative of Daniel Brodhead, no. 127, *ante*.

[23] See no. 150, *ante*, note 3.

[24] The final draft has: "as I am cursorily informed".

[25] See no. 136, *ante;* also Gipson, *op. cit.*, 318; see also no. 185, *post*.

[26] See nos. 152 and 154, *ante*.

[27] No. 146, *ante*.

Indians disturbed—& it is well known the Confederate Nations utterly deny this Tedyiskung to have any Right or property in Susquehanna Lands as a Sachem. And it has been said, tho' with how much Truth I know not that Gen. Amherst highly resented Govr Hamilton's excusing the province from a demanded Quota under the pretext of the necessity of retaining & keeping up a provincial Force to suppress the Indian Tumults & Incursions occasioned by the Connecticut men, after he was informed that Tedyiskung only was displeased, but of this I know nothing. A Fortnight since I was in Connect soon after the Secry of States Letter became public & conversed with Mr Ingersol &c &c and it is difficult to say whether it threw more Discouragt upon the Affair, or augmented the Eagerness & Resolution of the Compa. It will have the Effect to stop the procedure till the Kings pleasure be known. The Comitee instantly warned a meeting the 18th Inst at Hartfd while the Assembly was sitting, when I suppose the Compa met.[28] I have not heard their Resolution but expect they will imediately without further delay dispatch Mr Agent Dyar to lay the whole Matter before the King. Mr Ingersoll told me that there were above Seven hundred men many with Fam ready to remove & actually in motion for Susq this spring & sumer, who were stopt by this Advice with much Chagrin, & are doubtless become so spirited that they will spare no money nor pains for procuring the Royal Confirmation of wt they judge their undoubted Right, especially as they are headed by men of the first Sense & Character in Connecticut & New England & Gentlemen perfectly acquainted with the nature & State of all the royal Grants on the Continent. And what renders them a little more engaged is this, that this is the only Territory out of N. Engd where there is any Prospect of getting clear of Quitrents, Escheats &c which we all hate & detest.

As to the Number of the proprietors I can only say that I last fall had from Dr Gray[29] a List of 839 whole Shares & 325 half Shares making in all 1002 whole Shares, but he told me that did not contain all. One of the Compa Comissioners to meet the Indians this spring at Albany,[30] told me in Febry last that he was assured from Dr Gray & inspecting the Books there were 1500 shares; & I find

[28] No. 169, *ante*.

[29] Samuel Gray.

[30] The commissioners were Dyer, Woodbridge, Smith, Lydius, Job Randall, Isaac Tracy, John Jenkins, and Uriah Stevens.

the popular Estimate in Connect is about 3500 acres to a Right which implies as much. There were 50 whole share men admitted at meeting in Novr last at 50 Dollars per Right. If there are 1500 whole shares there may be about 2000 men [31] engaged in the Affair & among these 700 warmly engaged for direct Removal.

As to the Value of the Rights, they have varied with the Tide of Enthusiasm—the last 50 were sold for 50 Dolls each—the precedg 200 for £8 proc. each—before that they were sold [32] for £16 and £20 proc. What Effect the late Discouragements will have I cant predict. If they are so engaged as to dispatch the Agent I question their Falling, otherwise they may be cheaper. As to purchasing in it would have little Effect unless 40 or 50 of the principal Adventurers were toutched, & [33] if they should be gained it would bring upon them [34] the Curse of the Company, & shake some of them out of the Council & Assembly which they value more than a Share in Susquehanna. I much question whether offering to purchase would please the Company—a Reimbursment would be the least—if not phaps £10 per Right:—so 1500 Rights would be £15,000 proc. I think each of the Lds proprietors received as much from the Crown on their surrendery of Carolina except Ld Granville who retained his Right to the Fee, resigning only Jurisdiction. The Pensylvania Farmers would gladly purchase, & I was told by one of the Susq Prop that a Pensylvanian offered him £50 Pens. Currency for a Right. Penn might well afford to give considerable as he retails at £15 per 100 acres with reservation of Quit-rent. If the Susq prop should finally carry it & a distinct Govt be erected, it would so disrupt Pensyl province that the proprietaries would perbaps be willing to sell the northern part above Susqa purchase as the Crown might gladly purchase. As to Messrs Penns Interest at home and the Light in which the Family is viewed there, perhaps we are as well acquainted with it here as the Gentlemen with you, at least we are sufficiently acquainted with it. And we think we can make it appear clear to the royal Apprehension that the *Interest*

[31] The final draft has: "18 or 2000 men".

[32] The final draft has: "By private possessors @ £15 and £20 proc. each".

[33] The final draft has: "yet".

[34] The final draft has: "perhaps the Curse of the Company, who with their connexions are large eno' to influence one Third of the Votes in the Government, & might possibly shake", etc.

of the Crown, and the *Justice of our Cause* conspire in this Instance in our Favor. By sale of 200 Rights at £8 the Compa have provided £1600 proc. for Expence of the Agency—& if they continue spirited it will be no difficult Matter to raise £2000 ster. more if that should be necessary. By Sale of last 50 Rights provision was made for Raisg 2500 Dollars to be applied in completing the native purchase. Part of these Monies are absorbed in continually incidental Expences, but eno remains to pay the Expence of an Agency to ask the royal Determination. But if the public spirit should be cooled by Disappointmt or Managment the Messrs Penns might avail themselves of it. What the offering the Proprietors 4 or 500 Acres a piece free of Quitrent & unconditioned for settlement might do, I cant tell. I believe some would take it: & if by relinquishing one Million Acres the proprietaries could save Three Millions they would make a better Bargain than I believe they will be able to do otherwise & keep their province from Loosing a great hole out of the midst of it. But however this might be for proprietary Interest, it would neither be for the Interest of Pensylvania Farmers in proximity, nor for the Crown nor for Connecticut Interest.

I have been so long on this very long Letter that I have found some minutes of the Delaware purchase. It lies on the West side of Delaware River extending Westward phaps 20 miles to Mooscheto Mountain, bounded north by Necanaug River, & South by Laccoack River both discharging into Delaware. Necannaug & Laccoack Rivulets are about 20 miles apart. The purchase was made from the Ninipaws in the Spring 1755. Afterwards Octr 1755 the Compa made an additional purchase reaching about 20 or 24 miles South of Laccoack & East & West from Delaware about Minisink to Moscheto Mountains about 25 Miles, & also of a considerable Tract on the East side of Delaware phaps in Jersey Claim. About Three years ago the Compa sent Mr Asa Peabody who surveyed I think Three Townships betwen Lackoack & Necanaug each about 9 Miles long & 7 miles wide: one Town had a Division of 168 Lots, but whether this was the number of Proprietors or those of one Town only I cannot say. If the Six Nations have the Fee there I suppose the proprietary purchase in 1749 from Shamokin to Lackawacksein will defeat Delaware Octr purchase, that is so much of it as may fall below the Parrallel extended from Byram

River in Connecticut. Otherwise if the whole falls within Connecticut Line it will eventually stand or fall with the Determination of Susquehanna.

I think I have fully discharged the Task you set me & given you openly & frankly all the Information I can think you would judge material or desire; tho in answering your Request I have insensibly suffered myself to be carried to a Length I little tho't of when I began to write. With very affectionate Esteem I am, Dr Sir,

Your assured Friend And Humble servant

Pelatiah Webster Esqr in Philada

P. S. Please inform whether the *Penn Proprietaries* have surrendered the *Jurisdiction* of their Province to the Crown, with any Part of the *Soil*? also whether Ld *Baltimore* has surrendered his Jurisdiction?

[173] Minutes of Meeting of the First and Second Delaware Companies.[1]

At a Meeting of the first Company of the Delaware Purchase (so Called) Convend at the Townhouse in Norwich on the 24th day of May 1763.

Whereas this Company being Sinsible they had made an honest and fair Purchase of Lands on Delaware River of the Indian Natives the proper owners and claimers thereof and had paid them a large and Valuable Consideration therefor, to their full Satisfaction and Content, and thereupon had Proposed and came into measures to lay the Case before his Majesty for his Royal Grant & patent thereof, and for an Act to Incorporate Said Company their associates and Successors in Conjunction with the Susquehannah Company and Second Delaware Company into a proper form of Government: and for that Purpose Suppos[d] it needfull that some Persons of this Company Shoud Anticedent to such application, be actually upon and in Possession of our Said Purchased Lands, it being agreable to the minds of Said Indians that Said Lands Should be Settled Speedial Did Vote that some Tracts of Land within s[d] Purchase Shoud be laid out Severd and bounded sufficient for a small number of Proprietors to make their first Settlement upon which Settlement was begun and has been Carried on for a Number of Years past, and was designd to be increasd and promoted this Spring Untill a Letter from the Secretary of State to Gov-

[173] [1] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, XXI, 64.

enor Fitch was received Signifying the Kings Disapprobation of any Settlements being made thereon, untill the State of the Case coud be laid before his Majesty, and thereupon the Committee for this Company to shew the most Ready complyance with his Majesty's intimations who (we are persuaded has the Tenderest concern for his Subjects) gave out and published the Strictest Prohibition against any Person of Said Company gowing upon or attempting any Settlement on Said Lands untill the State of the Case coud be laid before the King, which doings of Our Said Committee we do now fully approve of and Confirm, and thereupon it is now voted by this Company that we do Disapprove of any Settlements continuing on sd Lands and do hereby order our Said Committee to use their Influence to withdraw and remove all Settlers therefrom, with all convenient speed, and that for the future no person whatever belonging to this Company do enter upon or make any Settlement on Said Lands, untill the State of the Case can be laid before his Majesty and his Royal Pleasure be further known therein

The above is a true Coppy of Record
per Andrew Tracy Jun^{r} Clerk [2]

[174] Board of Trade to Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs. [1]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Hon^{ble} Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.

My Lords,

Pursuant to your Lordships Order dated the 11th Instant, [2] We have prepared Draughts of an Instruction to the Commanders in Chief of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to appoint each a

[2] Appended to this copy is the following certification: "State of Connecticut ss: These may Certify all whom it may concern, That the above named Andrew Tracy Junr is Clerk of the first Delaware Company (so called) And that this day being engaged according to law He made Solemn Oath that the foregoing copy by him attested as a true Copy of the Original Record; Before me Sam. Huntington, Assistant". There is also in the same source cited above an identical copy of the votes of the Second Delaware Company, also attested by Andrew Tracy; the only difference in the two copies is, of course, in the matter of boundaries. These copies were made on October 8, 1782 and certified by Samuel Huntington for use by the Connecticut attorneys in the trial which took place in November and December of that year between Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

[174] [1] C. O. 5:1296; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers,* II, 238-39.

[2] See no. 166, *ante.*

Commissioner to repair to Wyoming on the River Susquehannah, and to proclaim to the People who are making a Settlement there, His Majesty's Commands, that they do remove from thence, And We beg Leave herewith to lay the said Draughts before Your Lordships. We are

My Lords &c
Shelburne
Orwell. Soame Jenyns
Bamber Gascoyne. Ed Elliot
Ed Bacon
John Yorke
Geo Rice

Whitehall May 30, 1763

[175] Thomas Fitch to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Hartford 30th May 1763

Sir

I have the Honour of your Letter by Lt Johnson[2] acquainting me with the Delegation of the Confederate Nations of Indians, Five of them with the Interpreter arrived here under Mr Johnsons Conduct last thirsday and on Saturday they were admitted to make their Speech and Deliver the Message they said they were charged with in the presence of the Council and Assembly And this Day in like manner I make a Speach to them with which as the Interpreter informed they were well satisfied. I should have inclosed Copies of them but the Time is short and Lt Johnson will have them to which I beg leave to refer you.

Soon after receiving your Letter with the Speach and Belt some time ago I received orders from the Secretary of State[3] Signifying His Majesty's Pleasure I should use both Authority and Influence to prevent the prosecution of the Settlements of the Lands on the Susquehannah &c. till the matter could be laid before the King and in Consequence of those Orders (which I acquainted the principal Gentlemen of the Company with) they have agreed to stop all proceedings towards a Settlement and acquiesce in the Kings orders. I therefore conclude there will now remain no uneasiness among the Indians. I am Sr. with great regard your most obedient & most humble Servant

Thos Fitch

Sir Willm Johnson Baronet &c.

[175] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 130.
[2] See no. 167, *ante*.

[176] Minutes of the Indian Conference at Hartford.[1]

A Conference with Deputies of the Six Nations of Indians.

In the Council Chamber at Hartford in the Colony of Connecticut on the 28th Day of May 1763.

Present

The Governor Council and Assembly of said Colony

Togwerote[2] — Mohock

Sagayenquaraghta (Speaker), Toghuasquantha — Onondagas

Togheres[3], Oghsegwarona — Cayugas

} Deputies of the Six Nations.

G: Johnson Esq[r] D. Agt. attend[g] with William Printup—Interpreter sent by S[r] W[m] Johnson Agent for Indian Affairs.

The Deputies after being taken by the Hand, and bid Welcome into the Government, seated themselves, Then Sagayenquaraghta, arose and delivered a Speech, which from the Interpreter was taken as followeth viz.

Brethren

We were sent by the Chiefs of y[e] Six Nations, and it has pleasd God that we are Ariv[d] Safe at this place to see you.

Brethren

We are Deputies from all the Chiefs and they Understand that you are not quite sound within & we give this to Clear your Eyes that you may See & open your Ears that you may hear And Cleanse your hearts that you may Entertain Cordially what we shall Speak to you.

A Belt of Wampum.[4]

Brethren

We have no Writeings of it, but we have a Tradition that God the Maker of all things hath given to the Six Nations our large Country to dwell and subsist in, and made them a strong People, & our Nations have of Old appointed a Fire Place at Onondauga and by that Means

[3] No. 146, *ante*.

[176] [1] Full accounts of the meeting with the Indians at Hartford are found in the *New-London Summary* for June 24, 1763; the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for July 14 and 28, 1763; and in *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 123-29.

[2] This name is given as "Toquerole" in the first and second sources cited above.

[3] This name is given as "Sogeheres" in the first two sources.

[4] The first source cited above has "from the Deputy of the Onondagas".

united together and so became a strong & Powerful Confederacy, and afterward they saw at Albany a white People and found Means to enter into a Conference with them and made a Silver Chain, a strong Chain of Friendship, which they and we have from Time to Time Brightened and kept clean, and at this first Interview liked you so well that we gave You Room for You to settle upon our Land and you have since become very Numerous and Prosperous for which we are Glad and Rejoice.

And Brothers

We have been very helpfull and assisted One Another Against our Enemies and by the Help of God We have gained the Superiority over them.

And Brothers

You'll exscuse us, we have no Records of former Proceedings But hint at such things as were done formerly by our Fore Fathers & have Nothing further to offer on this Head.

Now we are come to another Head.

Brothers

We have heard very grevious News this Winter, that you were about to come with Three hundred families to settle on our Lands which was very astonishing to Us, and that You designed to build Forts, and strong Places, on our Lands, and for that Reason our Sachems considered upon it and have sent us down to this Place. By that Means Brothers we are here to acquaint You with what News we hear, that you have a Design to settle on the Susquahannah River & Claim the Land to the West Seas.

We have heretofore given away Land to the white People but of the Sale of this Land the Six Nations know Nothing that they have ever given it away or sold it to any, and what Little we have left, we intend to keep for ourselves, we know not of any such Sale, and if any such thing has been acted, it must have been done by particular persons in a separate manner, and not in any General Meeting or Council of the Six Nations as has been the usual Manner of their giveing or selling their Lands.

Brothers

Our Custom is not to keep anything secret we have heard that one Lydius at Albany had endeavoured to purchase some Lands at Susquahannah, and it is not the Manner of the Six Nations to keep anything in Reserve. He was up among the Nations to obtain a Sale, but could not obtain it, but we have heard that he has since got a

Deed from the Indians which he obtained from them singly or one by one, and that from Straglers and such as we know nothing of.

We have often sold Lands to the white People, but then it was done with Consent of the whole in some General Meeting and this is the Land which we have reserved for ourselves as we have but Little left, and we are surprised at such a measure being taken to obtain a Deed without our General knowledge or Consent.

We have been told that Lydius has reported that he paid a great Deal of Mony for this Land which we know Nothing of, and this is our hunting Land which we depend upon for our Support and are not willing by any Means to part with it.

Then the Speaker presented a broad Belt which he held in his Hand.

Brothers

We Would have You take this Matter into your serious Consideration, we here present You the Emblem of the Six Castles belonging to our Nations, and through it is the Road or Path through which we come to strengthen and confirm our Covenant Chain and consider, whether settleing on those Lands in such a Manner, may not unhappily tend to break this Covenant Chain.

Brothers

Seriously take it into your Consideration, and think how You would like it, to have your Lands taken from You in an unfair and injurious Manner. You are a praying People, better acquainted with Books and Learning than We, and must needs know better what is right than to think it well to have your Lands as we may say stolen from You, surely You could not like to be treated in such a Manner, to have your Land taken from You that You depended upon for Your Support.

Brothers

Take it seriously into your Consideration how strong our Union used to be formerly, when we were as it were united under one head, and were one Body, and Blood, & happily united in our Affections.

Brothers

As I have told You before, that We have been sent here by our Chiefs to let you know that we have heard about your Design of entering upon our Lands, and we deliver in this Belt to shew the Minds of the confederate Nations, that you do not incroach on those Lands which we have reserved and design to keep for ourselves & our

Children to the latest Posterity, and will not part with them, they are such as we set by & will not sell.

Brothers

If you proceed to incroach on our Lands We shall not be Easy, but will return Home to our own Places and apply ourselves to the King our Father to obtain Justice, and I myself will go and on my going out of the house will return home, and leave You to consider on it, and now I have said all I have to say.

Then the Gov[r] directed the Interpreter to tell them that he was able to give them a satisfactory Answer and desired they would stay till the Beginning of the Week at which Time they should have an Answear.

To which they answeared that their Chiefs directed them to make no Delay, but as soon as they had made their Speech they were to return, but[5] at the Governour's Desire they would Stay for an Answear. They then withdrew.

Att the Councill Chamber in Hartford May 30th A. D. 1763.

Present as above

The Governour made answer to the foregoing Speech in the words following.

Brethren

We heartily welcome You to this Place and are glad to see You safe arrived and that You are sent by Your Chiefs to brighten the Covenant Chain made by our Fore-Fathers.

You tell us Your Chiefs think we are not all sound within and give a Belt to Clear our Eyes to see, open our Ears to hear, and make our Hearts clean that We may cordially receive what You speak to us.

Brethren

We are sorry your Chiefs think we are not sound within we assure You our Eyes are clear, our Ears are open, and we cordially receive You as Friends & kindly receive your Message

Brethren

We rejoice with You that God has prospered the Arms of the Great King George our Common Father, so that Your and our Enemies are subdued and now we hope, we shall live in Peace and Friendship as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

We come now to Your Message

[5] The first source has: "but the Governor desired they would stay for an Answer".

Brethren

You tell us the News You have heard that we were about to come with 300 Families to settle on the Susquahannah River, which was very astonishing to You and that we designed to build Forts on Your Land.

Brethren

We assure and tell You this Government has not given any Orders for any such Settlement, We are no Ways concerned in that Matter, only as Friends to You have endeavoured to prevent the People from going to settle those Lands.

We have indeed been told that a Number of particular Persons some liveing in Connecticut, some in the Massachusetts, some in New York and some in other Governments were about to settle on those Lands, but we advised them not to proceed in their Attempts. And Lately I received Orders from the King our Common Father Commanding me to use my Authority and Influence to prevent these People from attempting to settle on those Lands till the Matter should be laid before the King.

In Obedience to his Majesty's Commands I acquainted the Chief Men among them with the King's Orders and advised them to lay aside the Prosecution of that Settlement for the Present.

And Brethren

I have now the Satisfaction to acquaint You that I am well informed, these People have had a Meeting and have in Testimony, as well of his Majesty's fatherly Care as of their ready Submission to and acquiescence in his Orders, unanimously agreed that no Person whatever of their Company shall enter upon or make any Settlements on any of those Lands untill his Majesty: our common Father's Pleasure be known in that Matter.

Brethren

Seeing we as Your Friends and agreable to the Kings Orders have taken so much Care to prevent those Settlements which are so grievous to You and have now given You Accounts that the Attempts are Stopt, we think You will be fully satisfied and inform our Brothers your Chiefs and your Nations of this and Rest easy and quiet.

We assure You of our cordial Friendship and wish You a safe Journey Home and desire You to present our kind Compliments to the Sachems of the Six Nations.

Farewell.

To which the Deputy's of the Six Nations Reply'd as follows (viz)

Brethren

We have heard with Attention what you have Said and are well pleased with the Same and we hope you will Endeavour to prevent any more people from making purchases of us: And as to those Lands we Talked about we Do not at present Design to part with them but if Ever we Do, it Shall be to those purchasers of your people before any others If they Desire it, We are to Receive no presents on this Occasion but as to your offer to Discharge our Expences while in this town we Gratefully Accept & Acknowledge the Same and heartily bid You Farewell.

A true Copy examin[d].

By George Wyllys Secret[y].

[177] Proclamation by Governor James Hamilton.[1]

Pennsylvania ss

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

A Proclamation

Whereas divers persons, the Natural born Subjects of his Majesty, belonging to some of the Neighbouring Colonies, have, without any License or Grant from the Honourable the Proprietaries of this Province, or Authority from this Government made several Attempts, in Bodys, to possess themselves of and settle upon a large Tract of Land within the Limits of this Province not yet purchased from the Indians lying at and between Wyoming on the River Susquehannah & Cushietunck on the River Delaware & in the Upper parts of Northampton County, and have also endeavored to persuade & inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces to confederate & join with them in such their illegal & dangerous designs, and to assist in settling & holding the said Lands by strong Hand. And Whereas the Delawares & other Tribes of Indians who reside within that Tract of Country between Wyoming & Cushietunk, and also the

[177] [1] The original is in H. S. P., Penn Papers, Governors Proclamations, XVI, 77; *Pennsylvania Gazette*, June 9, 1763; *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 27-28.

Six Nation Indians have as well at Public Treatys as at divers others Times repeatedly made Complaints & Remonstrances to me against the said Practices and Attempts, & in the most earnest manner requested & insisted that the said Intruders should be removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and declared, if this was not done, the Indians would come and remove them by Force & do themselves Justice, but desired that the said Intruders might be previously acquainted therewith, that they might not pretend Ignorance. And Whereas notwithstanding I have already issued two Proclamations vizt the first dated in February 1761 & the Second dated the sixteenth day of September following to apprize the said Intruders of their danger, and to forbid their settling on the said Lands & strictly enjoining & requiring in His Majesty's Name all those who had presumed to settle on any part thereof, immediately to depart & move away from the same, yet I have lately received Information & fresh Complaints from the said Indians that divers Persons in Contempt of such my several Proclamations and the Threats of the Indians,[2] do still persist in their said Design & are now actually settling on divers parts of the said Lands about Wyoming and Cushietunk.

Wherefore as well[3] to continue my Endeavours to preserve the peace and Friendship which is now so happily restored and subsisting between us & the Indians and to prevent the mischievous & terrible consequences of their carrying into Execution such their Threats from which I am greatly apprehensive the Indians cannot any longer be restrained if the said Intruders shall not immediately relinquish their Design of settling the said Lands, As also again to warn any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in such their unjust Designs of making Settlements in the said Indian Country. I have judged it proper before any Force shall be used against the said Intruders by & with the Advice of the Council to issue this my Third Proclamation, hereby again strictly requiring & enjoining, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person & Persons already settled and residing on the said Lands (Indians excepted) immed-

[2] The following phrase is lined through in the original: "and of this Government".

[3] The following is lined through: "To renew the Claim of the Proprietaries & assert their just rights, under the Royal Grant of this Province to the said Lands so presumed to be settled by the said Intruders & still".

iately to depart and move away from the same, And do hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects of this or any other Province or Colony, on any pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess any of the said Lands or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province not yet purchased of the Indians as they will answer the contrary at their peril and on pain of being immediately prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law And hereby also strictly charging enjoining & requiring all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers and all other His Majesty's Liege People within this Province to exert themselves & use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute and bring to Justice & condign punishment all Offenders in the premises.

Given under my hand & the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia the Second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & Sixty three, And in the Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith & so forth.

By his Honours Command
Joseph Shippen Jr Secretary James Hamilton

God save the King.

[178] Minutes of the Pennsylvania Council.[1]

The 2d June, 1763.

Memorandum.

The Governor having received fresh Complaints from the Indians at Wyoming, that the Connecticut Tresspassers were still obstinately prosecuting their Settlement on the Lands there & at Cushietunk, thought proper this day to issue a third Proclamation,[2] requiring those Intruders forthwith to remove from the said Lands. His Honour likewise, the better to enforce his Proclamation, by a special Commission, appointed James Burd & Thomas McKee, Esqrs., Justices of the Peace, and gave them written Instructions to proceed to Wyoming, and, having convened the people, settled there publickly to read the Proclamation, and to use their utmost Endavours, by Expostulations & Arguments, to prevail on them to relinquish their Scheme of settling the Lands there, and to depart peaceably without Delay; otherwise to cause some of the Principals to be apprehended and carried to the Goal at Lancaster.

[178] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 27.

[179] James Hamilton to James Burd.[1]

Philadelphia June 2d 1763.

Sir

I was favour'd with your letter of the 19 of May[2] inclosing your report for the State of the Garrison at Augusta, and also informing me of the arrival and Settlement of 10 or 12 families of New England People at Wyoming, and that a great number of others are shortly expected to come thither on the same design.

As it is of great Consequence to the Proprietors as well as to the peace of the province to prevent as much as possible all jealousies and suspicions taking root in the minds of the Indians that the English intended to take possession of their Lands against their Consent and without having first purchased and paid them for the same, of which, they have from time to time express'd their apprehensions to me. I am very desirous to do every thing in my power to quiet their minds in that respect, at least so far as regards this Province, and consequently find my self under a necessity of endeavouring to remove these intruders before they are too firmly established.

And as I have a very good Opinion of your Prudence and discretion in the Conduct of any thing committed to your Care, I earnestly desire that you will with Mr Thomas McKee (who from his Knowledge of the Indians may be useful to you) repair forthwith to Wyoming, and pursue the Instructions herein inclosed with regard to the Conduct you are to use to any persons you shall find settled there. And that you may be fully armed with all the Civil Power necessary for that Purpose, I herewith send you a Commission appointing you & Mr McKee Justices of the peace for the Counties of Northampton Berks & Lancaster with a blank *dedimus* for qualifying you, to be filled up with the name of Mr Shippen or of any other person you please, and as perhaps this may not find you at Lancaster, Mr McKee is directed to call on Mr Shippen to furnish him with a Copy of the Oaths which you will both take care to subscribe and transmit the same to me attested by the person who shall qualify you.

I have had much discourse upon this affair with Mr Croghan who being Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs gives his directions to Thos McKee also writes to Sir Wm Johnson

[2] No. 177, *ante*.

[179] [1] H. S. P., Shippen Papers, VI, 9.

[2] No. 171, *ante*.

thereupon And as very probably you will see M^r^ Croghan You may or as a friend with him obtain much useful Knowledge with Respect to the Transaction of this Affair.

I should Observe to you, that on S^r^ William Johnson's having represented to his Majesty the dangerous tendency of this Connecticut intrusion, His Majesty has been pleased to Signify to S^r^ Jeff^y^ Amherst & the Governor of Connecticut his high displeasure at the intended proceedings of these intruders and to order them to forbear till a state of the Case can be laid before him, And the Government of Connecticut on receiving these Orders have published the same as appears in an Article in the New York Paper inclosed to you which you will Show to those people and make the best use of to convince them that their Own Government disallows their proceedings.

Be pleased to advance or take up upon any Credit as much Money as you shall judge necessary for the hire and subsistance of such persons as you shall employ on this occasion, which I shall chearfully repay upon its being make Known to me

I have only further to recommend to you prudence and dispatch in the Execution of my written Instructions and to assure you that in so doing you will very sensibly oblige me who am Sir your Most obedient humble serv^t^

James Hamilton

[180] James Hamilton to James Burd and Thomas McKee.[1]

By the Honourable James Hamilton Esquire, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of Newcastle Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To James Burd & Thomas McKee, of the County of Lancaster, in the said Province, Esquires, Greeting.

Gentlemen:

I have lately received Intelligence with fresh Complaints from the Indians at Wyoming, that the Connecticut People still persist in prosecuting their Scheme of settling the Lands about Wyoming, and at & about Cushietunck; And with the advice of the Council, I have thought it proper to issue a third Proclamation on that occasion,[2] & to desire that you will immediately take a Journey to Wyoming, with such assistance as you shall judge proper

[180] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 29-30.
[2] No. 177, *ante*.

to take along with you, and use your best endeavours to pursuade or drive away all the White People that you shall find settled, or about to settle there, or on any Lands not yet purchased from the Indians.

Before you shew yourselves amongst them, you will gain all the Information and Light you can into their Designs, what their numbers are, & learn the names of as many as you can; where settled, or about to settle; What numbers (and from whence) they expect to join them.

On your arrival amongst them, you will convene the heads of them, & after reading the Proclamation, expostulate with them about the Injustice, Absurdity, and Danger of their attempting to settle there, and let them know that I expect and require of them by you, that they shall all immediately Depart and quit their Settlements, and if they shall agree to go away peaceably, You will then after their departure, see all their Buildings and Improvements destroyed; and in case they refuse to comply, You will then acquaint them that they may rest assured that besides the danger they may be in from the resentment of the Indians, this Government will never permit them to continue there; and that therefore it would be most advisable for them to return peaceably to their own Country, & desist entirely from their design of making any more Settlements there.

If you find these Expostulations and persuasive means shall not succeed, & that you can do it without danger of Resistance from a Superior Force, & the risque of Bloodshed (which by no means hazard) I would have you, either by Stratagem or Force, to get three or four of the ringleaders, or others of them, apprehended and carried to the Gaol at Lancaster, sending with them a proper force & *Mittimus* under your hands & Seals, there to wait my further Orders.

And if that cannot be done, you will endeavour to get the names of as many of them as you can, in order that they may be prosecuted at Law, and further measures taken with them, as shall at your Return be judged most proper. For this end I have armed you with a special Commission, constituting you Magistrates of the Counties of Northampton, Berks, and Lancaster, but I imagine, the Lands where they are settling must be in Northampton County.

You will please to keep a Journal of your Proceedings, and on your return report the same to me in writing under your hands, with an Account of your Expences, that orders may be given for the discharge thereof.

Given under my hand & Seal-at-arms, at Philadelphia, the second day of July, Anno Domini, 1763.[3]

James Hamilton.

[181] Thomas McKee to Sir William Johnson.[1]

[June 2, 1763]

Sir

Upon my arrival here I found Mr. Croghan, who informs me that you have not received any of mine, at which I am very much surprized as I have wrote several.

I am now to return you very hearty Thanks for the favorable Sentiments you conceived of me when you was so kind as to appoint me in the Agency under you, in which Station, depend upon it Sir, it shall ever be my study to render you all Satisfaction, But I must begg Leave to observe, That if I had my Commission it would enable me to act with greater Authority.

The New Englanders are actually settling at Wyoming; about 3 Weeks agoe I was informed of a few having settled there and that by this time a large Number to the amo^{tt}: of 3 or 400 wou'd be there; This, by what I can learn is extremely dissagreeable to all the Indians, and will certainly be productive of very bad Consequence unless some immediate Method is fallen upon to prevent it.

This piece of Intelligence I thought necessary to acquaint you with, and must now conclude with asshuring you That I am with Greatest Respect Sir

Your most Obedient and obliged Humble Servant

Thomas McKee.

The Honble Sir W^{m} Johnson Bart.

[182] Ezra Stiles to Pelatiah Webster.[1]

Newport June 6 1763

D^{r} Sir

I did not receive yours of the 4th & 26th April last till 24th last[2] month. And the day I recd them I began an answer which extendg an unexpected Length was not ready by the succeeding Post. I afterwards finished it of Two whole sheets & sent it to the office but the mail was closed & I retained it. Then hearing that a Delegation of Five Indians from the Six Nations addressed the Assembly at Hartford, I waited the Result & am doubtful whether

[3] This date is obviously an error; it is probably intended for June 2.

[181] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 132.

[182] [1] Y. C. L., Stiles Folio Letters, I, 244-47.

[2] No. 162, *ante*.

to give you the Trouble of perusing the long Letter I have prepared wherein I entered into a full but sumary considn of the Susqa & Delaware Claims accordg to your Request. At present I just answer your Queries.[3]

As to Delaware Purchase it may consist of equal to 30 miles sq^{r} bounded No on Necanaug Rivulet & extending considerably South of Laccoack & E. & W fr Delaw River to the Moscheto Mountains: there is also a small Purchase on the East side of Delawar. Rights sell at £9 proc. Number of Proprietors I dont know perhaps 2 or 300. They have 3 Townships surveyed in settling Lots.

The No of Susq Propr is said to be 1500 whole shares. I have a List wc I copied fr D Grays last fall consisting of 839 Whole sharemen & 325 half share men, making 1002 whole shares; but he said the Returns of the Receipts was not complete. One of the Comissioners to go to Albany told me he saw the List prepared & laid before the Meetg of the Compy in Novr last & fr. particular Attention to the numbers declared them not less than 1500 whole shares: & if so I judge about 2000 proprietors. Of these Mr Ingersoll told me 700 men with Families were moving to Susqa when the Govr recd Earl of Egremonts Letter prohibiting settlement till his Majesty should have the Case laid before him & receive his royal Determination.

I mentioned yt five Indians fr. the Iroquois Confederacy were at Hartford at Election & Session of the Assembly last month. They were admitted into the Assembly & one spake in all the Dignity of Indian oratory & among other Things as I heard, said to this Effect—"That the great God gave them (Aboriginals) this wide Country (America) and that they had the sole Right to it; that when the Eng came (130 y. ago) *they made Room* for them, embraced & rec^{d} them as Brothers, Children of the same Father the Great God. That they had given us land eno'; and that the Lands claimed by the Susqa Compy were reserved by them for their use—were valuable—their best hunting Ground—& what they would not part with; that the purchase was clandestine from Indians of their Nations indeed, but who had no Right to make separate Conveyances—that a matter of such comon Concern to all the Nations must be transacted at the Council Fire at Onondauga at a meetg of the Confederacy & that no sales of Lands could be valid, made otherwise. They begged we would put it to our own case, how we should

[3] No. 176, *ante*.

like it, had the Indians become as powerful as the Eng & were they to attempt to drive or elbow us out of our pleasant Possessions—& that their Country & Possessions were as dear to them as ours to us. They hoped the Connecticut people would not procede but if they did the Confed should repel with Force. That for himself he was to embark imediately by the first Ships this Sumer for London to lay this & other matters of public moment to the Confederacy before the King." Then were Waumpum Belts & Indn Compliments & Congratulations besides, but I believe this is the Burden of the Song. What the answer of the Assembly on the next Measures of the Compy were, I am not informed. [4]

The last Rights sold at 50 Dollars each: the precedg 200 at £8 proc each: the rest you know. The Compy are stopt for the present from settling—but ph. may address the Crown for the Royal Confirmation of the *Right of Pre-emption* (which indeed with regard to unconquered soil is all the Right the Crown ever pretended to grant) and so wait an opp° of purchasing the Native Right at Onondauga ie Buying the Indn Right several Times over, as you know the English always have done. These Indns made the Penn Proprietaries surrender part of an enormous Purchase for trifling Consideration beyond the Allegany hills in 1754—but in Time they may purchase it. How Rights will sell I know not: but will inform &c.

Ask the Favor—let me know exactly the method the Propy Agents take in purchasg of the 6 Nat & send me a Copy of some Ind Deed which will best illustrate this—together with the Beging & End & Ind Signature of Two or Three others particularly that of 1754—that I may know whether these Conveyances have had a previous Deliberation in the Grand Council of the Confed^{y} in the Iroquois Country, or procured at Congress & Interviews for Presents &c as that at Albany 1754: and whether the Ind Signers sign as Sachems, or as representatives elected & appointed & in the name of the Tribes?

The Bounds of Susq purchase are the *fourty second* deg of Lat for breadth & for Length fr. 10 m. East of Susq River to 120 m. Westward: i. e. the Tract 120 M. long & 69½ wide—Please inform if the propy Penn or Ld Baltimore are abot surrend^{g} the Jurisd of the respective Territories to the Crown & on wt Conditions. I have not rec^{d} your Diploma &c with sincer friendship I am Dr Sir Yr most hum Servt

Ezra Stiles

[183] Sir William Johnson to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Johnson Hall, 6th June, 1763

Sir,

I have been honored with Your Excellency's letter of 18th, Ultimo, a few days before the receipt of which, Four Deputies from the Six Nations arrived here, charged with a Message and several belts of Wampum to the Governor of Connecticut, to desire he would cause his People to desist from the settlement on the *Susquehanna* River. They desired that some Mohawks should accompany them, as also that I should send a Deputy with them, to take care of them on the Road, and prevent imposition. I accordingly sent Lieu[t] Johnson together with an Interpreter, in compliance with their request; They likewise informed me that a very considerable number of the Six Nations were on their way hither in order to have a Meeting with me. * * *

[184] Sir William Johnson to James Hamilton.[1]

[There occur in the Johnson Calendar, p. 172, a letter of June 7th to Governor Hamilton, giving an account of a meeting between deputies of Six Nations and Governor Fitch, and expressing hope that Connecticut people will desist from their purpose to settle on the Susquehanna, and that contention will be settled by the King; and a letter of the 11th to William Darlington, acknowledging services, and asking that a hogshead of West India rum, a cask of port and hundred of loaf sugar may be sent him by an honest skipper. These papers were destroyed in the fire.]

[185] James Burd to James Hamilton.[1]

Hunters at Fishing Creek
7 Miles above Harris's Ferry
the 8[th] June 1763

Sir

Cap[n] M[c]Kee[2] and my self were just mounting our Horse to proceed from hence in order to Execute your Hon[rs] Instructions to us[3] having sent off a Cannoe with two Indians & one sold[r] with our Necessarys for our

[183] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 135.
[184] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 138.
[185] [1] H. S. P., Shippen Papers, VI, 15.
[2] Thomas McKee; see nos. 179, 180, and 181, *ante*.
[3] No. 180, *ante*.

Journey when James Pars sold[r] in my Comp[y] arived here from Fort Augusta Express from M[r] Hunter the officer commanding there with two letters to me which I herewith Transmit your Hon. per said Pars who I send forward to Philad[a].

I will use my outmost Endeavours to get volunteers here to march up with me and will through ourselves into the Defence of the place if possible in the mean time I shall be glad to hear from Your Hon. as soon as possible in the mean time I am

Your Hon[rs] most obed[t] humble serv[t]

James Burd

The Honb[le] James Hamilton Esq.

[186] Joseph Chew to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

Dear Sir

I thank you for your Letter by Cap[t] Miller.[2] Your Behaviour at Hartford has answered my expectations. I have on all occasions asserted you were too honest, and had too great a Regard for truth, than to say one thing and mean another, in short that you would not cringe, twist, and turn twenty ways to get into any post the colony had to give. I wish all I know had the same noble spirit, we should have less confusion, than I think is coming fast upon us. I shall write you a Long Letter by Next Post.

I find our Friend Col. Dyer determined to Pursue the affair of Susquehanna. I dont expect to succeed but will use every argument I can[3] to induce him to drop the thing as honourably as he can, for I see no kind of Prospect he has of coming of with credit any other way. He writes me he is soon to set out for Phila[a] to conver with Mr Franklin, but I suspect I shall at least disuade him from that, as I think he must know Mr Franklin will, on no Terms, interfer in any matter disagreable to the ministry. This it is Reasonable to imagine.

I am, D[r] Sir, Your affectionate

Jos. Chew

New London June 8, 1763.

[186-A] Joseph Chew to Eliphalet Dyer.[1]

Dr Sir

Yesterday I Rec[d] a Letter from Mr. Franklin, who is now on his journey this way, but as he will make some stay

[186] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Papers*, 281.

in New York, 'tis uncertain whether he will be here before the last of the month. When he comes, I shall advise you of it, and as he will stay some days, there is no doubt, but you will have an opportunity of seeing him. I have seen the Speech delivered by the Deputys of the Six Nations, and the Governors answer both pointed and much to the Purpose.[2] I assure you I begin to entertain a very poor opinion of the Success of the Susquehanna Company, and by what I can gather from persons of the first carracter,[3] the very mention of it is odious to the Crown & Ministry, and I believe those, who exert themselves most, will not only gain the Displeasure of the great, on the other side of the water, but of many in Power in the Colonys. My situation in Life is such that I think it my duty to Steer clear of anything that may tend to that Purpose; for, tho' I am not immediately appointed by the Crown to the Small Posts I enjoy, I receive them from Persons, who will by no means incourage any one who would be troublesome.

Since this Speech of the Indians I have had an opportunity of seeing many Gentlemen, no ways concerned who all say, that it appears to them, the Purchase if ever made, was a very unfair one; that if it had been made ever so fairly, and the Indians were sick of the Bargain, the crown would be in favour of them; that there's not even a Prospect of its Ever being granted by the Crown and in short that one word from Sir Wm Johnson whose duty it is to set this matter in the most clear light, will have more weight with the Kings Privy Council and Parliament, than the oaths of ten thousand such unknown Witnesses, as we have, to the Deed obtained by Lydias. My best friends at N. York are of opinion I should by no means intermedle about this affair, unless with a view to discourage it. And as I most sincerely interest myself in Every thing, which concerns you, I wish from my heart you was fairly clear of the matter. Indeed if you are well paid, I should prefer your visiting England at the Companys Expence before any other person, but am fearfull, when they find their Golden Dreams Vanish, as they surely will; they may, as they are composed of the same unsteady materials of the Rest of mankind, thro' all the Blame on

[2] Not found.

[3] See no. 186-A, *post.*

[186-A] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Transcripts*, 283-85.

[2] No. 176, *ante.*

you, and charge you with Countinancing, and Incouraging them in their Pursuit. Believe me, my dear Sir, these Reasons are the Result of the Best advices I could get from those friends, who I am in a great measure dependant upon, and my own serious Reflections. However as I expect to see you soon, will then talk the matter over better than it can be wrote. I am &c.,

N. London, June 9th 1763. A Copy of a Letter Sent to Coll. Dyer.

[187] Joseph Chew to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

Dear Sir,

I Rec^{d} your Letter by the post,[2] & shall forward that to Col^{o} Dyer, who I am very sorry to find so much engaged, in pursuing the Susquehanna affairs. I find my name is mentioned in Philad^{a} & other places, as a person, who is much interested, and has the success of the company greatly at heart. Now God knows, I only came into it out of a mere Barter, supposing it was to Cost me about five or six Dollars only, & tho' I found the Expence much more, I did not trouble my self; as you and many others, who I new to be good Company, were engaged & I expected we should have some little Diversion for our money. Since I was at S^{r} W^{m} Johnsons I think I must discover great want of Capacity to Entertain a thought of our ever obtaining a Grant of those Lands, by Virtue of the Indian Purchase, and you know what pretentions our West sea charter can give us. I have a very great Respect for Col^{o} Dyer, and would go very great Lengths to serve him, but at the same time, think I should be much to Blame if I did not tell him my Real Sentiments, for which Reason I last week wrote him a Letter, a Copy of which I now inclose to you,[3] and Immagine it has quite Distroyed any Favourable opinion that infatuated company might have Entertained of me. You'l not mention the affair of this Letter to any one. The company Depend much on Mr. Franklin's Friendship, and the Interest, that I have with him to Introduce them.[4] Was ever any thing so Rediculous, supposing Mr. Franklin had as much Friendship for me as one person could have for another, is it Reasonable to think he would carry it to such a length as to engage

[187] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Papers*, 282-83; dated June 9, 1763.

[2] Not found.

[3] No. 186-A, *ante*.

and Interest himself in an affair of this kind at my desire. I rather think he would believe me forward & impertinent for giving him any trouble of the Kind & that he may Immagine at Present for what I know, as I am informed my name has been mentioned to him as a very warm advocate for the Company. I dare say you'l agree with me, that he has two much good sense, and sound judgment to concern himself with a matter of this kind, *Provided other Reasons did not weigh with him.* I expect him this way soon, and if I can have notice, when he is at New Haven, propose to meet him there, when hope may have the Pleasure of half an hours chat with you. Everything I hear from the Late Assembly, Convinces me that the Religious Junto or those, who assume that carracter, will, thro this Colony into the greatest Confusion. You cannot immagine what pains this Party take, and how their Diciples and Emissarys are dispersed thro[t] the Government. As I dare say you will be tired of this Epistle, I send you a Peice said to be wrote by your Brother Aplin in answer to Doct[r] Mahew, which I immagine will not be very agreable to the Junto, as many parts of it is very aplicable to them. Mrs. Chew desires her best Respects to you and good Mrs. Ingersol. Hope you'l accept of mine, and be assured that I am, Dear Sir,

Your most obed Serv[t],

Jos. Chew

[188] James Burd to the Six Nations.[1]

A Speech Sent by Colonel Burd and Thomas M[c]Kee Esq[r] from Fishing Creek the 10[th] June 1763 to the Six Nations Delawares and Muncies upon the North East and West Branch of Susquehannah

Brothers—

This is to acquaint you That By the Order of The Honourable James Hamilton Esq[r][2] Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Sir William Johnston Barronet—We are appointed to remove certain white People who have settled themselves upon your Land at Wyoming contrary to His Majesty's pleasure—And We were so far on our Journey for that Intent accompanied by Conoy Sam the Bearer hereof and another Young Man; and our Canoe loaded with Necessaries went as far as the Kittatinny Falls when a Messenger came to us with bad

[188] [1] H. S. P., Shippen Papers, VI, 17.
[2] No. 180, *ante*.

News from Fort Augusta, acquainting us, That Our Fort at the Sun setting were attack'd by the Indians and severall of our people killed there, and that our Fort Augusta on Susquehannah wou'd soon be in the same Scituation.

As We have so lately brightened the Chain of Friendship with you our Brethren, We did not expect to hear this dissagreeable News; And we now send the Bearer to know the Truth of it As we are waiting (if it does not prove true) to proceed to Wyoming to execute our above Instructions.

We desire you will send us a true State of the Case, The Cause of this Disturbance and your further Intentions by Conoy Sam as We have sent him for that Purpose

Gave a White Belt of 7 Rows

Signed James Burd
Thomas M^cKee.

[189] Order of the King in Council.[1]

At the Court at S^t James's
The 15^th Day of June 1763
Present
The Kings most Excellent Majesty
in Council

Upon reading at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs, dated the 7^th of this Instant,[2] humbly offering to His Majesty for his Royal Approbation Draughts of an Instruction prepared by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, for the Commanders in Chief of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to appoint each a Commissioner to repair to Wyoming on the River Susquehannah, and to proclaim to the People who are making a Settlement there, His Majestys Commands that they do remove from thence. His Majesty this day took the said Report and Draughts of an Instruction into Consideration, and was pleased, with the Advice of His Privy Council, to approve of the said Draughts of an Instruction (which are hereunto annexed) and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the Right Honourable the Earl of Egremont, One of His Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, do lay the same before His Majesty for His Royal Signature.

Phil: Sharpe.

[189] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 239-40.

[190] Instructions from the Privy Council to Thomas Fitch.[1]

Instruction to Our Trusty and Wellbeloved the Governor and Company of Our Colony of Connecticut in New England in America. Given at Our Court at S^{t} James's the 15th day of June 1763 in the third year of Our Reign.

Whereas it hath been represented to Us that a Number of Persons, Inhabitants of Our Colony of Connecticut, have presumed, without Licence from Us or any acting under Our Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands, at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna, belonging to Our good Subjects the six Nations of Indians and their Allies the Delawares, whereby the said Indians are greatly disquieted and aggrieved: And whereas We have thought it necessary as well for the Support of Our Royal Authority as in Justice to the said Indian Nations, whom We are determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just Rights and Possessions, that an effectual Stop should be put to the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut have thus unwarrantably attempted to make; Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that you do forthwith, by commission under the Seal of the Colony of Connecticut under your Government, constitute and appoint a proper Person to be Commissioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut with full Power to act in concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, in the due and faithfull Execution of Our Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And you are hereby further required to instruct the said Commissioner with all convenient speed to proceed, with the Commissioner to be appointed on the part of the Province of Pennsylvania, to the said Settlement at Wyoming and there to cause his Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof to require and command the Inhabitants, in Our Name, forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence within such limited time, as you, in your Discretion shall think necessary and reasonable.

G. R.

[2] *A. P. C.*, IV, 555-56.

[190] [1] C. H. S., *Colls.*, *Fitch Papers*, II, 240-41; an identical instruction

[191] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I shall just add that I have some hopes the King's orders for removing the Connecticut Settlements will have the wish'd for Success, else I do not know what to do further in that business, and that we approve of your refusing to put the Great Seal to the appointment of Mr Jackson to be Agent for the Province he told me he did not know but he might accept it if he liked their manner of desiring it, but he must have one he liked under him, for that he had an affluent fortune and did not want it; he is now a Member of Parliament and Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I am with great regard

Dear Sir Your very affectte Friend

Tho Penn

London June 18th 1763

[192] Speech of the Susquehannah Indians to James Burd.[1]

Answer to the Message sent from James Burd & Thomas McKee Esqrs to the Several Nations on the Susquehannah[2] concerning the New England People settling at Wyoming, delivered by Tolenemut in Delaware and interpreted by Job: Chilloway, the 21st June 1763 at Fort Augusta

Brothers—

I am glad you have told us of the Circumstances of your intended Journey to Wyoming in order to bring away those white people who are settling at that place, But that you were stop'd from proceeding by the bad News you have heard

Brothers

I am glad you lett me know what you know; This Gladness I feel at my Heart; And Nutimus, Tepascowan & Wawpauay do the same, and if any thing happens, we will lett you know as two Brothers ought to do

Gave a string of three Rows.

[193] Pelatiah Webster to Ezra Stiles.[1]

Philadelphia June 21, 1763

Revd & Dear sir

I wrote a Long Letter to You which I Sent Yesterday by the Post.[2] Yet Long as that Letter was, & Tired as I

was sent to Governor Hamilton; *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 60. See nos. 208 and 209, *post.*

[191] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 296-97; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 68.

Suppose you are areading I yet Embrace this Oppurtunity to write this, If you Transmit to me your "*Two Sheets*" Which You have unjustly detaind hithertoo, to ye Great Mortification & Damage of yr Complainant. I desire You woud be Very particular in the following things, of Which I want Information, 1. The Dates of all Grants from Connecticutt to Each *Co.* (viz Susqh & Deliwe) 2. The bounds of the same, & nature of ye Grant & the Grantees, 3 Whether the Delewe Co has Ever pretended to Make Any Indian purchases, & what & when? You May Communicate freely with Col Elipht Dyer of Windham ye Cos Agents for I have a Constant Correspondence with him— In fine Tell me all you can abt The Affair, both what *is may, ought* to be Done—I am, Sir, In Mercy to Your Eyes & Patience, about to Conclude, with Subscribing Your Most obedt Huml servt

Pela' Webster

Revd Ezra Stiles

PS. Mr. Franklin was at N York 16th Instant, on his way to Newport &c.

[194] James Hamilton to Joseph Shippen.[1]

Philad[a]., June 21st, 1763.

Sir,

I have this moment heard of this Opportunity, and have only time to acknowledge yours of the 17th Instant, and to express my Satisfaction at your proceedings, tho' Sorry the Recruiting Service goes on no Brisker.

As I have not time to write Coll. Burd, I desire you will press him in my name to endeavour to get my Speech & Belt sent up to the Indians on the West Branch if possible, it being of great importance to know those people's Sentiments of the present Commotion by some formal declaration from themselves; And that he will let us Know if he has any inteligence from Wyoming. I do not expect he will go if there is any probability of danger, which I apprehend there is at present. I hope the Provisions & Ammunition will be with you to-day.

I am, Sir, Y[r] Most Obed[t] Servt,

James Hamilton.

[192] [1] H. S. P., Shippen Papers, IV, 25.
[2] See no. 180, *ante*.
[193] [1] Y. C. L., Stiles Folio Letters, I.
[2] Not found.
[194] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 110.

[195] Thomas Fitch to Sir Jeffery Amherst.[1]

Norwalk June 24th 1763

* * * I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that immediately after receiving your letter, accompanying the Earl of Egremont's[2] respecting the Connecticutt People's attempts to settle the Lands on the Susquehanna River, I informed the Principal Men among them of the orders I had received, Desiring them to put a Stop to those Attempts, which they accordingly did, and soon after the Company had a meeting and chearfully obeyed His Majesty's orders, and agreed to Lay aside all further Attempts towards Settling those lands, 'till the King's pleasure be further known. Soon after this Deputys of the Six Nations came to Hartford[3] with a Message to me on that Subject, in answer to which I explained the Matter to them, and Acquainted them what had been Done with which they manifested Entire satisfaction and Departed well pleased, and, as I was Informed perfectly Easy and very Friendly, & Especially to those who had made Claim to those Lands; I therefore Conclude all Cause of Uneasiness or Complaints of that kind are Entirely Removed, which I think is a very happy Circumstance at this time, when Disturbances arise from the more Southern or Western Nations. I am, with very great Regard, Sir,

Thos. Fitch.

His Excellency Sir Jeffery Amherst.

[196] Sir Jeffery Amherst to Thomas Fitch.[1]

New York 26th June 1763.

Sir,

I had last Night the Favor of your Letter of the 24th[2] Instant * * *

That part of your letter regarding the Steps taken by you, on Receipt of the Earl of Egremont's Letter containing His Majesty's Commands Relative to the lands on the Susquehannah River, and the Consequences thereof, gives me great Pleasure, as I Flatter myself there will be an End to all Disputes of that kind for the Future; and that no Company whatever will presume to Settle on any Lands, without a proper Authority from His Majesty.

I am with great regard, Sir,

Jeff. Amherst.

The Hon'ble Governor Fitch.

[195] [1] C. O. 5:63; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 243-45.
[2] See nos. 146 and 159, *ante*.

[197] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

Dear Sir

I came to Town on yesterday with an intention to answer all my Letters, but my time has been so wholly taken up, on two other Affairs, that I have none left; but as those points were of moment, it is the less to be regretted; from what you wrote me, and I was informed of by M^r^ Allen, I applyed on my coming to Town to my Lord Egremont, to send orders for Sir William Johnson to call the Six Nations and their Allies together hold a Treaty with them, and make them a Present on the part of the Crown. I pressed this so strong, as I thought it necessary these orders should go by the Packet he took the King's pleasure the same Morning upon it, when Lord Hallifax was present and concurred in the necessity of it, and the next Day Lord Egremont told me he had dictated the Letter, so that I think there is no doubt but this Packet will carry it over. I recommended much the referring it to Sir W^m^ Johnson, but the Letter is sent to S^r^ Jeffry Amhurst who is to consult Johnson upon it, and I hope it will have a good effect. * * *

Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend

Tho. Penn

London July 9^th^ 1763.

[197-A] Joseph Chew to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

Dear Sir

I have been so much from home that I have not had time to send you the Lists of Shipping, &c, but will by the Next Post. Colo Dyer leaves Windham Next Monday for Portsmouth, there to embark on Board a Mast Ship for London—in order to obtain a Charter for the Susquehanna Country in which Sir W^m^ Johnson and you are not to have any Share—at Least I immagine so; from the Present very great disputes and unsettled State of the Ministry as well as the Indian Disputes believe he had better have waited a Little Longer.

Pray give me your opinion of the Court and tell me what your friend Mr Jackson says, whose opinion & sentiments I depend much upon, and you may be sure not

[3] No. 176, *ante*.

[196] [1] C. O. 5:63; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 245-46.
[2] No. 195, *ante*.

[197] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 70.

[197-A] [1] N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Papers*, 285-86.
[2] No. 199, *post*.

one word shall transpire from me. Make Mrs Chews & my Respects acceptable to good Mrs Ingersoll. Accept the same from Dear Sir Your Affect.

Jos. Chew

New London July 27th 1763.

Yours of the 19th has been Carryed to N port in that mail & only this moment Come to hand. The hott weather occasioned Mr Franklin's going by watter to N port. There I saw him and he thinks as you and I do of Susquehanna, &c. &c. Colo. Dyer says he is sure of his firm Friendship &c in that affair. The Colo has said that the Deputies at Hartford from the Six Nations &c are in his opinion no more than Vagabond Mohawks, who Sir Wm Johnson hired or sent to deliver that Speech in order to intimadate & Prevent the Settlement. I was very free with him and assured him I would write to Sir Wm and acquaint him of the Report. As only Colo Fitch & a few friends were Present I would not Choose for Colo Dyers sake it should be mentioned, but I will give you the whole history Next Post.[2] Dr Sr Yrs

Joseph Chew

[198] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

Dear Sir

* * * I am much pleased to find by Sir W[m] Johnson's Letter to you[2] that he enters so much into the Connecticut business, which from what you wrote me before I had no doubt of, and I hope Sir Jeffery Amhurst and he have before this time taken measures to put an end to, as I know the last has received positive orders[3] for that purpose. The Sheriff of a County has no doubt legal powers to summon the County, but considering all circumstances I am very sensible no great number would attend him unless paid which must have been the Case. As Sir W[m] Johnson is now desired to renew his Correspondence with the Board of Trade I hope affairs relating to Indians will be better managed. I have very strongly recommended the putting confidence in him Corresponding directly with him, and allowing him money for presents to the Indians, instead of leaving him to receive his directions from a General, who is ignorant of the importance of these people & of the method of treating with them. I am pleased to

[198] [1] H. S. P., Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 70; Penn Letter Book, VII, 335-39.

[2] No. 184, *ante*.

[3] See nos. 189 and 190, *ante*.

hear there were no Settlem[ts] made at Wyomen when you wrote the 25[th] of April [4] and that you put Sir William in mind of the Settlement at Cashetung, which is mentioned in the Secretary of State's Letter. * * *

The subject of your two last Letters fill me with the deepest concern for the Inhabitants in general, but most for the out settlements who have been and must be sacrificed, tho the Indians should consent to a Cessation of hostilitys, and soon be glad of peace, the King has ordered a Proclamation to be sent in his name to order all people settled on Indians Land to be removed, and that no settlements shal be made, but what shall be on Land fairly and publickly purchased of them—that the interiour part of the Country from the Allegany Hills to the Missisippi, and down from the back of Virginia to Florida shal be preserved for their living, and hunting, and I believe will put it under the direction of a General who shal not have power to make one settlement, but prevent any incroachment that may be made by any of the Provinces. I have shewn your Letter to my Lord Shelburne, who had the same account from M[r] Jackson, he seems very desirous of information, and has pressed me much to call on him sometimes which I shal do, I sent M[r] Allen to him with whom he was very well pleased and who had a very long conference with him, he shewed me the draft of the regulation above mentioned, and as the administration are determined to loose no time to put our affairs upon a better footing, orders will go for that purpose by this packet.

I am concerned to hear of the burning the Town of Wyomen it may make the Indians more indifferent about that place. I am sorry to find by your Letter that some Connecticut people were come thither, and had begun to saw timber for building, I hope your next Letter will bring me an account of the taking some of the Ring leaders, or that Sir Jeffery Amhurst has in pursuance of his orders, issued a proclamation for them to remove, or threatned them with an armed force, it is indeed amazing that he should not have wrote you that he has received orders to remove that settlement. I shal expect the report of Coll Bird, if you had time to send him, before you had an account of the general attack of which you inform me in your Letter of the 22d of June, which I think plainly indicates a combination of several nations to take Arms against us, whether from any engagements entered into with

[4] Not found.

the French before the peace; as Sir Jeffrey Amhurst imagines, time must shew, if not we are all in a most deplorable situation; what forces Sir Jeffery has is very little known here, however he says he thinks he shal soon bring these people to propper terms. What you have done is as much as could be done, and I am pleased to hear some reinforcements were upon their March. I shal be in pain 'til I hear that your provision and ammunition are arived at Fort Augusta, I admire the works should be out of repair as I think the men should be imployed daily to keep them in good order. * * *

Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend
Tho Penn

London Aug^{t} 10 1763.

[198-A] Extract from the *New-London Summary.*[1]

A general Retrospect of Indian Affairs, which will serve for the Information of such who may not have had the opportunity of reading the several Letters and Advices lately published in this Paper relating to those Matters.

The Hostilities that are now carried on with such savage Cruelty; by most of the neighbouring Indian Nations, against our Back Settlements, seem to have been meditated some Time past; tho' but lately brought to Maturity, and that by the Assistance of some French Emissaries whether with or without Authority, must at present remain a Secret.

However, it is evident that there must have been great Art and Application used, to infuse the same Spirit of Dislike and Mischief towards us, into so many different Indian Nations, remote from each other, and unconnected in Interest. Probably some of our Traders have misbehaved towards them, and they might think themselves injured by some other particular Persons among us; but as they know we are always ready to hear and redress their Grievances, in a publick Manner; and as it had been solemnly stipulated by Treaty. That in case of private Injury on either Side, there should be regular Complaints made in order to obtain Redress, before any Acts of Hostilities were committed; which Terms we on our Part never violated: The Causes, and Matters of Complaints on their side, assigned for their Dissatisfaction, (which, besides that they were removed and answer'd to their

[198-A] [1] August 5, 1763.
[2] See no. 176, *ante.*

Content) were sufficient to have produced such violent and general Effects; for which, whatever be the Causes, their treacherous Violation of Treaty, and savage Cruelty, calls for the severest Chastisement. We shall not enter into the Particulars of their Bloody Acts of cowardly Inhumanity, as most of our Readers are already acquainted with them, and cannot be pleased to read the Accounts again: We shall only give a general Account of their Proceeding, and the Situation of our Affairs since our last Accounts.

It appears by the Speech of the Deputies of the Six Indian Nations at Hartford on the 28th of May, [2] that they thought it necessary to observe some Forms with us; that they thought, or pretended to think, they had some Matters of Complaint against us, which it was proper to declare in a publick formal Manner, before they proceeded to any actual Mischief. The only Causes of Complaint mentioned by them were, "That they heard of our intention to settle on some of their Lands on the Susquehanna, That we were coming with 300 Families to settle there, and intended to build Forts and strong Holds to secure our Possessions, which they heard we claimed as far as the West Seas; That those Lands were originally their Property, and necessary for their Subsistence; That they had never sold or given them away, nor never intended it: That they heard that one Lydius had reported that he had purchased and got Deeds for some Lands on the Susquehanna, and paid a great deal of Money for them, but that they knew of no such Thing, and that it was their Custom to do nothing of this Sort in Secret, but in a publick Manner; That Lydius's Purchase was made of Stragglers, singly, who had no Right to make any such Sale, which they should not admit, but go and complain to the King their Father, &c"—These were the only Causes of Uneasiness mentioned by them, and consequently all they had a Pretence to mention; and this was not an actual Injury, but only an Encroachment they heard we intended to make upon them. But it is plain that this was a meer Pretence, for their Instructions from their Nations were to make their Speech and retire without waiting for a Reply; and it was with some Entreaty they were prevail'd upon to wait for the Governor's Answer, by which their Scheme seems to be somewhat disconcerted, as all Pretences for Complaint were thereby entirely removed—Yet we find that they actually proceeded to

Hostilities notwithstanding the Want of an Excuse; by which it appears that they intended their Remonstrance should be the beginning of War, and be considered as their Reason for it, but they were determined upon War at all Events, which must therefore have other Causes than they assigned.[3] * * *

[199] JOSEPH CHEW TO JARED INGERSOLL.[1]

New London Aug^{t} 10th 1763.

Dear Sir,

Col^{o} Dyer is gone for Boston, and is there to take his passage to London, and is quite sure of Returning with a Charter or Charters for the Greatest Part, if not all, the Lands to the West Seas. The Col^{o} told me, he saw Mr. Franklin, who was Extreemly friendly, and very much approved of the Settlement, upon inquiry I find the Col^{o} met with Mr. Franklin at Greenwich, where the latter was confined with a hurt occasioned by a Fall from his chair. They were only about two hours together, and never saw each other before, but this was time eno' to discover that Gent^{le} Sentiments, who, you know is not apt to communicate them very soon, this I know, Mr. Franklin told me it was uncertain whether he saw Col Dyer or not, and desired me to let him know his Errant would be to no Purpose, unless the Indians were Really willing for the Settlement, and *more*, that the ministry would expect to Receive an Acc't of their being willing from Sir W^{m} Johnson, the Person they employed here in matters, Relating to Indians, that if we Expected a Governm^{t}, and to obtain a charter, we should be disapointed, that our claiming all the lands to the West Seas was Idle and Ridiculous, that no Person could pretend to think it consistant with common sense to have a Governm^{t} 60 miles wide, & 3000 miles long, and many things of the kind. I am surprised, when I think of the strange Bustle this affair has made, and at the Little Reason there is ever to expect any thing from it. Col^{o} Dyer does not doubt of having the Land &c. The Post waits, pray give Mrs. Chews and my very sincere Respects to good Mrs. Ingersoll accept the same from Dr Sr.

Your affect^{e} Obed^{t} Serv^{t},

Jos. Chew

[3] The remainder of the item points out that about the time the Indian deputies returned from Hartford, the Indian war broke out "in which the Delawares and other Indian nations were Confederates with the 6 Nations", and describes the various murders and attacks in western and southwestern Pennsylvania.

[200] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

Dear Sir

Since I wrote you last, of which the above is a Copy I received your Letter & Duplicate of the 5th of July, and one of the 6th of the same Month. The accounts you send of the continuance of the Indian incursions, fill us with the deepest concern. I have shewn them to Lord Shelburne, as there is no Southern Secretary, Lord Egremout having been carried off very suddenly with a fit of an Apoplexy on Sunday Se'nnight, and no other is yet appointed. I saw my Lord Hallifax on this occasion, who told me the former orders to Sir Jeffery Amhurst and Sir William Johnson would be sufficient for them to take all the measures that could be necessary, to put a stop to this unhappy Affair; the Proclamation could not be got ready, but I hope will be as soon as a Secretary is appointed.

I do not like the behaviour of the Indians to Col° Bird, but if all they want is to be assured that we have not any intention to settle their Lands, but leave them all their fine hunting Country I hope Peace may be restored.

By the account we have of a Conference the Six Nations have had with Governor Fitch in Connecticut[2] I hope they are not engaged, as they were assured the People should be removed that were settled at Wyoming.

I fear by your Accounts Pitsburg will be forced to surrender, as the Governor has been obliged to receive all the People that have settled thereabouts, I am very impatient for News from that Place.

Your Message to the Assembly was a very good one, and we are much pleased that the Assembly has enabled you to raise Seven hundred Men for the present protection of the Country, the People in which are no doubt in the most miserable situation. I have a full dependance on your doing all things that are necessary for the protection of the poor People. I am with great regard.

Dear Sir Your very affectionate Friend

Tho Penn

London August 31st 1763

I am very well pleased to hear General Amhurst has altered his opinion of Indian Affairs.

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[199] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Papers*, 286-87.

[200] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VII, 350; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 71.

[2] No. 176, *ante*.

[201] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

Mr Peters

Since I wrote you the 10th Instant, of which the above is a Copy, I am to thank you for your very obliging Letter of the 5th of July, in which you assure me you will stay to receive my Nephew, by whom this comes which is a great satisfaction to me as well as to him, he having expressed much concern that you should be absent, whose advice and assistance he so greatly depended upon; I make no doubt of your assistance to him, and I am sure on his part he will shew you all the regard he ought to a Person that has been so long intrusted with the management of our Affairs, and so much to our satisfaction.

I have communicated your Letter to my Lord Shelburne and Lord Hallifax, as there is now no Southern Secretary, Lord Egremont having been very suddenly taken off and no other yet appointed. They assure me the orders that have been sent to General Amhurst and Sir William Johnson are sufficient to enable them to take all necessary measures to put a stop to the depredations of the Indians, if any thing will do it, as they have orders to remove all encroachments on Lands unpurchased, as well as to take proper measures to oppose them while they continue in Arms, and to desire Conferences with them to know their grievances.

Your Letter gives very just reasons why the Indians are dissatisfied, I am however pleased at your account that it is not with the approbation of the Council of the Six Nations that some of the Senecas have joined in the War, & I think their sending a Deputation to Connecticut to desire a removal of the People settled at Wyoming, shews they intend to apply before they strike.

I think all Persons that will settle on the Indians Lands that have not been publickly purchased, run themselves into Danger, and are not to be pitied, no such Settlements will be suffered.

I am very well pleased to find the Assembly has enabled the Governor to raise some Men, but General Amhurst I find complains that they were not put under his Command.

We are very sensible Mr John Penn will arrive at a time of great difficulty, but we must do every thing in our power that appears necessary & trust in God for

[201] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Supplem., XVII, 173; Penn Letter Book, VII, 347-49; Peters MSS., Letters from Thomas Penn to Richard Peters, 1752-1772, No. 58.

the Event; I make no doubt all those we have experienced the friendship of will assist him, and as Mr Amhurst and Sr William Johnson have full Instructions that they may put a stop to this melancholly scene.

I have not yet seen General Monckton, but intend to visit him very soon. I am told he does not intend to return to America. I have received a few Lines from Mr Hockley by the Ship your Letter came in.

My Nephew Richard Penn accompanys his Brother to see the Country. I must desire your Friendly Offices to him. My best wishes attend you and I am your very affectionate Friend

Tho Penn

London August 31st 1763.

You look upon the disturbances in England, as you call them, in too serious a Light; there has been several violences committed, but I suppose a few Months will thoroughly settle all these Contentions.

[202] Thomas Fitch to James Hamilton.[1]

[Shortly after the ninth of September 1763, Governor Thomas Fitch wrote to Governor James Hamilton of Pennsylvania, that he had received the king's instructions to appoint a commissioner with full power to meet with a similar commissioner from Pennsylvania and to repair to Wyoming and put a stop to the settlement being made there by settlers from Connecticut, and asking that Governor Hamilton appoint a time and place for such meeting. See letter of Sept 15, 1763,[2] from Fitch to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.]

[203] Thomas Fitch to Earl of Egremont.[1]

Norwalk 14th Septr 1763

My Lord

On the 9th Instant I received your Lordships Letter of July 9th 1763[2] with the Act of Parliament past last Sessions together with his Majestys Order in Council made Agreable thereto for the Division of the Seizures, the List of the Ships Station'd in America and the Copy of the Instruc-

[202] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 249.
[2] No. 204, *post*.

[203] [1] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 40; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 249-51.
[2] No. 196, *ante*.
[3] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 33; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 228-29.

tions given by the Lords of the Admirality to the Several Commanders of those Ships, which were inclosed with and Referred to in the Letter, and take the Earliest Opportunity to Acknowledge the Same. And Shall with utmost Diligence and Attention observe the Kings Commands and Endeavour to yield obedience thereto with the greatest Exactness I possibly Can altho the iniquitous Practice of using fraudulent methods to Introduce (Contrary to the Acts of Trade) Commodities of Foreign Growth may have been carried to a great heighth in America yet I have not been Apprehensive of its having taken Place in Connecticut where the Trade is but Small Tho' I have made it my Constant Care to Discover and to procure Seisures and Prosecutions in every Case wherein the Laws Relative thereto could be found to have been transgressed which may probably have been one Reason why such illicite Trade has been no more Attempted among us.

Your Lordships Letter of the 26th of March last[3] with the Kings Proclamation of the Peace I Received and forthwith Gave Special Orders for Publishing the Same in the Several Counties of the Colony which has been done with proper Solemnities accordingly

On Receiving Your Lordships Letter of the 27th of January[4] (which Should have been Acknowledged before) I immediately Used my Influence with those People who were concerned in the attempts towards Settling the Lands on the Susquehannah River which had the Desired effect as it Induced them Unanimously to Desist in their undertaking and to Cause those to withdraw who were Gone there if any Such there were. I beg Leave further to acquaint your Lordship that towards the latter end of May Deputies from the Six Nations of Indians came to me when I was attending the General Assembly with a Message from their Chiefs representing their Dissatisfaction with Respect to the Settlement of the Lands on the Susquahannah which they Said they had heard was about to be Attempted and Desired it might Be prevented. On which I acquainted them with the Kings Commands Signifyed by your Letter of the 27th of January and with the Steps I had taken in Obedience thereto and with ye happy Effects it had produced.[5]

[4] No. 146, *ante*.

[5] The following words are lined through in the original draft: "Withall Signifying to them that as the Government had no Concern nor Interest in those affairs the [ ] and the Government and I had heretofore which matters were all".

Their Message was Received and Answers given in the Presence of the Assembly then Sitting at Hartford in a public Manner and at the Conclusion the Deputies Declared they had carefully attended to and Considred the Answers Given them well approved of them Manifested Entire Satisfaction therewith and Departed with Declarations of Great Friendship and appeared to be well pleased, which gave Sufficient Reason (as was then Judged by all present) to believe all manner of Complaints uneasiness or Trouble about those Lands were wholly at an End, and indeed I know not of any thing Since that has given the least Occasion for complaints of that Kind Tho not long after this we were informed by the public Prints that about the Same Time those Deputies were at Hartford the Indians in various Parts to the westward began their attack on the out Posts and Scattered Settlem[ts] [6]

I am My Lord with the highest Esteen and Regard Your Lordships most Obedient and most humble Servant

Tho[s] Fitch

The Right Hon[ble] the Earl of Egremont &c.

[204] THOMAS FITCH TO THE BOARD OF TRADE. [1]

Norwalk 15[th] September 1763

My Lords,

I am to acknowledge the Receipt of the Kings Instructions to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut given at the Court at S[t] James's on the 15[th] Day of June last [2] which came to my hands on the 9[th] Instant directing that a Commissioner be appointed on the part of this Colony with full Power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania in the due and faithful Execution of His Majestys Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants said to [3] have begun a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquahannah belonging to the Six Nations of Indians.

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[6] The following words are lined through: "whether those Deputies knew what was to be done of that kind or not is to us unknown".

[204] [1] See C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 41; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 251-53. On November 22, 1763, the following entry was made in the minutes of the Board of Trade: "Read a Letter from Thomas Fitch Esq[r] Governor of Connecticut, dated Sept[r] 15th, 1763, acknowledging his receipt of the King's Instructions, respecting a Settlement at Wyoming on Susquehannah, & the Boards Letters on the Proclamation of the Peace, & the Correspondence of Governors with the Board". H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, 71:322-23.

[2] No. 190, *ante*.

In Consequence of the Kings Commands I immediately wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Pensylvania [4] acquainting him with my having received these Instructions and proposed to him to appoint the time and place for the Commissioners to meet for that Service as I presumed he had in like manner received Instructions for the same Purpose and shall as soon as the matters can be Settled for their meeting to act in Concert do every thing necessary on the part of this Colony for the due and faithful Execution of His Majestys Royal Pleasure in every particular concerning the said Settlement.

Your Lordships Letter of the 29th of April [5] signifying the King having Judged it proper that a public Thanksgiving to Almighty God should be observed throughout all His Majestys Colonies in America on the happy conclusion of the Peace I received Just after a public Thanksgiving had been observed by His Majestys Subjects in this Government on the same Occasion in Consequence of a Proclamation Issued by the Desire of the Council and Assembly particularly on Account of the happy Conclusion of the Peace which was Judged a full Compliance with His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure tho' observed a few Days before your Letter for the same purpose was received.

I have also received your Lordships other Letter of the 29th of April with the several Copies therewith inclosed by which the Correspondence between your Lordships Board and the Governors of His Majesty's Colonies is regulated and ascertained according to which I shall Endeavour to govern myself in the best manner I can so far as relates to this Colony.

I am My Lords with the highest Esteem and Regard Your Lordships most Obedient and most humble Servant

Thos Fitch

[205] Nathan Whiting to Jared Ingersoll. [1]

Charlestown [S. C.], Septr 22d, 1763

* * *How is the State, do the Saints Govern, or do some of you Men of the World take upon you Wordly Matters? What part in the Indian War do the Susque-

[3] The following is lined through: "be settled".

[4] No. 202, *ante*.

[5] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 35; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 234-35.

[205] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Papers*, 303.

hanna Gent[n] take? And has Col[o] Dyer gone on his Embassy?[2] What for a Commencement had you? Was it in the Old Stile? Were you allowed to dance, kiss the Girls, and drink Wine? If so, how does it agree with the plan of Government as at present established there? * * *

[206] ALEXANDER GRAYDON TO JAMES BURD.[1]

Fort Augusta the 16[th] Octob[r] 1763

Dear sir

In my last I gave y[o] an Acco[tt] of Col[o] Armstrong's Party being up the West Branch & Cap[t] Patterson's Arrivall from them. Some of Col[o] Armstrong's Party arrived here, and went away last Thursday, by whom I wrote you. The Same Day in the Evening Major Clayton with a Party of ab[t] 80 Soldiers & Voluntiers, came here on their Way to Wyoming. He requested That I wou'd reinforce him with an Officer & 20 Men, I did not at first grant him the Request But he informed me, That it was the Intention of the Governor to send a Company to Wyoming to bring away some New England Men who were still there, and that you had actually orders to send them when y[o] arrived. Now as The Major was going with so strong a party I thought proper to make use of the Oppertunity to send M[r] Hunter and 20 Men along with him, To act in Conjunction with him in bringing away the New England men & distressing the Enemy as much as possible. They marched yesterday at Ten O Clocke & if they proceed no farther than Wyoming I expect them back this day Week, if they do I shall have an Expresss from them. I wish this may reach y[o] in Lancaster before y[o] sett off for this place as it may be a dissapointment to wait Hunter's for an Eschort, as there can none well be spared untill they Return. I don't know how y[o] may approve of my sending this party and am a little apprehensive of your Displeasure, but as I hope no bad Consequences will arise from it, all will be well when we have the pleasure of seeing you. Our Gent: are well & desire their Comp[ts] with which I am D[r] sir Your most Obed[t] Serv[t]

[207] ELIPHALET DYER TO JEDIDIAH ELDERKIN AND OTHERS.[1]

London Octr 18[th] 1763

[ ] before wrote from Falmouth of my Arival [ ] from London of my arival At this place which

[2] See no. 199, *ante*.

[206] [1] H. S. P., Shippen MSS., VI, 55.

[207] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 217-19.

hope you [ ] Received And Nothing New with respect to our affairs [ ] Since Occurr[d] as Mr Jackson [2] in a few days after my Arival here took a Jorney into the Country and is not Expected [ ] till about Ten days and as yet tho[t] it not best to Communicate our affair to any other person whatever, Indeed at present it is very difficult to know to whom to Apply as it is very uncertain who will be in power & So [ ] Till Sometime after the Setting of the Parliament which will not be till ye 15[th] of Novemb[r] and after [ ] it may be Soon known which Party will Prevail; the one [ ] Some hopes a greater Moderation may be than for Some [ti]me past has been I am fully assur[d] Mr Jackson will afford me all the Advice & assistance that his particular Connections with the Colony will Admitt and I believe it will not be thought [th]at any Intrest of y[e] Colonys will in y[e] least Interfere with any [re]asonable and prudent prosecution of this affair Mr Jackson is of Opinion that the present Hostility of the Indians and the pretended Aversion of the Indians to our Settlement of the Susq[h] & Delaware Cou[ntry] will be the greatest obstackle & the most Dificult to remove I hope when I Can be able to Set that matter even in y[e] light am now Able it may in Some measure be removd, but as that matter is of So great Consequence with respect to our Success hope you[ll] spare no pains to have that matter Sett in a still Clearer light. The Conference of those Indians att our May Assembly the Gov[rs] Answer & their replye [3] was at large in y[e] London Magazines before my Arival here, if y[e] Truth Could be made manifest as to their Comming, by whom Sent, that it was a Contrivance of S[r] W[m] Johnson [4] & not by the Six Nations, which I Verily believe to be y[e] Truth would be of great Avail. you[ll] also remember that the Evidence taken by Mess Woodbridge & Smith was Never properly Authenticated Viz the Authority that took y[e] Evid[ce] not ascertained, if it was it was Never Sent to me at Boston as was proposed, I doubtless Shall Need it, hope I may have as frequent Intelligence as possible as to the Temper of the Indians in y[e] affair Especially anything New that may happen Since my [ ]
good Cause y[e] Money I left in Brother [ ]
be Transmitted as Soon as may be or in goo[d exch]ange

[2] Richard Jackson.
[3] No. 176, *ante*.
[4] See no. 197-A, *ante*.

tho I fear Bills Cannot be had of our [ ] Cannot find our Agent is like to receve the [ ] Some time, but of this Shall Soon let you know further [*I believe there is a mistake in the* [ ] *with respect to the valuation like to be made when the dividend to ye Colony of Connecticut, as to ye Sum.*] but it Seems there is Such Demands for publick Monies that the payment to y^e^ Northern Colonies will be postpon'd for Some time. Neither will it be Safe to purchase y^e^ Massachusetts Bills as I See no prospect of payment Neither are Gen^tn^ So fond of them here as was [ ] a Gent^n^ att Boston when I purchasd a Bill of [ ] my proper regards to all Enquiring Fri[ends] believe me Gent^n^ with Utmost respect Your Very

Humle Serv^t^
Elipht Dyer

To Mess^r^ Jed^h^ Elderkin Sam^ll^ Gray Esq^r^ & ye rest of the Susqh Comtee

[208] MINUTES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL.[1]

20th October, 1763.

MEMORANDUM.

The Governor, pursuant to His Majesty's Instruction under his sign Manual, dated the 15th of June last,[2] did this day issue a Commission[3] appointing Colonel James Burd Commissioner on the part of this Province, to act jointly with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, in communicating His Majesty's Strict Commands to the People from that Colony, who are making a Settlement at Wyoming, that they immediately desist from their undertaking and remove from thence within a reasonable limited time.

[209] JAMES HAMILTON TO JAMES BURD.[1]

By the Honorable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieut't. Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

To Colonel James Burd, of the County of Lancaster, Esqr., Greet'g.

WHEREAS, I have lately received an Instruction from His Majesty, dated at St. James's, the 15 day of June last,[2] setting forth that it had been represented to His

[208] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 59-60.
[2] *Ibid.*, 60; no. 189, *ante*.
[3] No. 209, *post*.

Majesty that a number of Persons, Inhabitants of His Colony of Connecticut, had presumed, without Licence from Him, or any acting under His Authority, to begin a Settlement on certain Lands at Wyoming, on the River Susquehanna, belonging to His good Subjects, the Six Nations of Indians, and their Allies the Delawares, whereby the said Indians were greatly disquieted and aggrieved. And that His Majesty had thought it necessary, as well for the Support of His Royal Authority, as in Justice to the said Indian Nations, whom he is determined at all times to protect in the peaceable Enjoyment of all their just rights & possessions, that an effectual stop should be put the Settlement which the said People of Connecticut had so unwarrantably attempted to make. And His Majesty, therefore, in and by His said Instruction, signified to be his Royal Will and Pleasure, that I should forthwith, by Commission, under the Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania, constitute and appoint a proper Person, to be Commissioner on the part of this Province, with full power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Governor & Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Royal Pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement. And am thereby further required to instruct the said Commissioner, with all convenient Speed to proceed with the said Connecticut Commissioner, to the said Settlement at Wyoming, & there to cause his Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and then, immediately to require and command the Inhabitants in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said Undertaking, and to depart and remove from thence within such limited time as I in my discretion should think necessary and reasonable, As in and by the said Instruction, whereof a true Copy is hereto annexed, appears. Now Know You, that, in obedience to the said Royal Instruction, and for carrying the same into immediate Execution, and judging you fitly and duely qualified for the same, and reposing special Trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Fidelity, Resolution and Ability, I have, by and with the advice of the Council, nominated, constituted & appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint you, the said Colonel James Burd, to be Commissioner on the

[209] [1] *Pa. C. R.*, IX, 61-62.
[2] No. 189, *ante*.

part of this Province of Pennsylvania, with full power to act in Concert with a Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Company of Connecticut, in the due and faithful Execution of His Majesty's Royal pleasure concerning the Inhabitants of the said Settlement, hereby requiring you with all convenient Speed to proceed with the Commissioner on the part of the Colony of Connecticut to the said Settlement, and there to cause this your Commission to be read and published with all due Solemnity, and immediately after Publication thereof, to require and command the Inhabitants, in His Majesty's Name, forthwith to desist from their said undertaking , and to depart and remove from thence as soon as may be before the Expiration of Weeks at the furthest after your arrival and publication of this your Commission amongst them; As they will answer their contempt herein to His Majesty, at their peril.

And what you shall do in the Premises you are faithfully to report to me at your return.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, the twentieth day of October, in the third year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & sixty-three.

James Hamilton.

[210] Joseph Shippen, Jr. to James Burd.[1]

Philad[a] 21. Octob[r] 1763

Dear Brother

I have only time to acknowledge Your Favour of the 17[th] Inst, with one for the Governor which he will answer on Sunday next before he setts off for N. Castle. The News of the Connecticut people at Wyoming being cut off by the Indians[2] will make it quite unnecessary for You to go there, tho' Your Commission was made out. Yet the Governor says it will be absolutely proper for You to repair very soon to Augusta, from the Intelligence he has just recd from Sir W[m] Johnson, thro' Gen[l] Amherst, The Substance of which I suppose his Honour will communicate to You when he writes. As M[r] Horsefield resigns the Command of the two Companies in Northampton, The Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Clayton in his Room, being recommended by the Commissioners &

[210] [1] H. S. P., Shippen MSS., VI, 57.
[2] See no. 211, *post.*

myself. The inclosed Letter is to desire him to come down to Philad[a] on Receipt of it. Please to forward it to him, it may remain at Harris's or Hunter's, till he comes, if he should not be returned from Augusta. We hear he is gone with about 80 Men on an Expedition to Wyoming to destroy the N. Englandmens Corn &c., but this it seems is already done to their Hands by the Indians. I hope Clayton will not proceed further up that Branch just now. * * *

[211] Extract from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*[1]

Extract of a Letter from Paxton, in Lancaster County, October 23.

Our Party, under Captain Clayton, is returned from Wyoming, where they met with no Indians but found the New Englanders, who had been killed and scalped a Day or two before they got there; they buried the Dead, nine men and a woman, who had been most cruelly butchered, the woman was roasted, and had two Hinges in her Hands, supposed to be put in red hot, and several of the men had Awls thrust into their Eyes, and Spears, arrows, Pitchforks, &c sticking in their Bodies. They burnt what Houses the Indians left, & destroyed a Quantity of Indian Corn. The Enemy's tracts[2] were up the River, towards Wighalousing.

[212] Rev. John Elder to James Hamilton.[1]

Paxton, 25th Oct[r] 1763.

Sir:

In a Lett[r] I writ to your Hon[r] the 17th Ins[t], I acquainted you, that it was then impossible to Suspend the Wyoming Expedition. The party is now returned, and I shall not trouble your Hon[r] with any account of their proceedings, as Major Clayton informs, that he transmitted to you, from Fort Augusta, a particular journal of their transactions from their leaving Hunter's till they returned to Augusta. The mangled Carcases of these unhappy people presented to our Troops a melancholly Scene, which had been acted not above two days before their Arrival; and by the way the Savages came into the Town, it appears they were the same party that committed the Ravages in Northampton County, and as they set off from Wyoming,

[211] [1] October 27, 1763.
[2] *Sic.*
[212] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 127.

up the same Branch of the River towards Wihilusing, & from several other Circumstances, it's evident that till that Branch is cleared of the Enemy, the frontier Settlem^{ts} will be in no safety. * * *

I am, Sir, Your most obed^{t} & very hu^{b} Serv^{t}

John Elder.

[213] James Burd to Joseph Shippen.[1]

Lancaster, 27th October, 1763.

Dear Brother

* * * I set out tomorrow morning for Augusta. I Rece^{d} the Govern^{rs} letter, &c. last night,[2] and I could not go sooner after the Rece^{t} of his. I am inform'd by a Person that left Harris's late yesterday, that the Connecticut Commiss^{r} was not arrived there when she came away, therefore I hope to be there as soon as that Gentn.

My Love to all friends & believe me, Dear Brother,

your most affectionately,

James Burd.

Joseph Shippen, junr., Esqr.

[214] James Burd to James Hamilton.[1]

Lancaster, 27 October, 1763.

Sir

Last night late I was favoured with your Hon^{rs} letter, dated the 23^{d} Curr^{t}, accompanying y^{e} Commiss^{n} for me to go to Wyoming, in Conjunction with the Commiss^{rs} from Connecticut, as likewise the Extract of Sir William Johnsons letter to Sir Jeffry Amherst.[2]

I shall set out tomorrow morning early for Fort Augusta, I could not go sooner after the Rece^{t} of yours. I shall do my utmost to answer your Hon^{rs} Expectation, both in Executing the Commiss^{n} & Defending Fort Augusta to the last Extremity. * * *

[215] Appointment of a Committee in the Connecticut Legislature to Appoint a Commissioner to Wyoming.[1]

In the Lower House

Col Stone, Col Chauncey, Col Marsh, Mr Talcott, & Mr Wetmore, are appointed a Com^{te} to Joyn Such Gentlemen as may be appointed in the upper House to take

[213] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 128.
[2] No. 209, *ante*.
[214] [1] *P. A.*, IV, 128-29; the letter is here addressed to Joseph Shippen.
[2] This may be no. 184, *ante*.
[215] [1] C. S. L., Towns and Lands, 1st. series, VIII, 325.

into Consideration that part of his Honours Speech which Relates to the appointment of and Commissioning a person to warn those persons who are on the Lands at Wioming on the Susquihanna to Depart therefrom agreeable to his Majesty's order & report[2] their Opinion thereon.

Test Abr^m^ Davenport Clerk

In the upper House

Jabez Hamlin and Mathew Griswold Esq^rs^ are appointed a Com^tee^ to joyn the Com^tee^ of the lower House in the above affair

Test George Wyllys Secret^y^

Oct 1763.

[216] Eliphalet Dyer to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

London November 3^d^ 1763.

Dear Sir

Arrived at this place after about seven weeks passage, it is now near four weeks since my arrival have had my health very well ever since have been in London, I find Mr. Jackson vastly friendly and agreeable and as yet have acquainted only him with my affairs. He advises not to be sudden in my applications as it is very uncertain at present who will be the persons in power after the sitting of the Parliament which will be the 15th instant as the present ministry are not supposed to be permanent. Mr Jackson informs me the ship for New London to take in your mast, will sail from hence in January next. I should much rejoice to see you here which shall expect in that ship if not before. Have nothing of news of consequence to write you at present this is only just to let you know of my arrival and that I am in good comfortable spirits have taken very agreeable handsome lodgings, at the upper end of Lancaster Court near St. Martin's Church; first stair consisting of a large dining room bed chamber & dressing room all neatly furnished and enjoy myself as well as can be expected considering absence from my dear family and friends. You will not forget to write to me by the New York Packets as was stipulated. You'll excuse my brevity, as have many letters to write & the ship very soon to sail. Remember me with proper regards to particular friends & enquirers, my respects to Mrs. Ingersoll, and believe me, Your very Humble Servant,

Elph^t^ Dyer

[2] No. 189, *ante;* see the report, no. 217, *post.*

[216] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX,

[217] Report of the Committee Appointing a Commissioner to Wyoming.[1]

Wee Your Honours Committee appointed[2] to take into Consideration That part of his Honours Speech Relating to the appointment of and Commissioning a Person to warn those Persons who are on the Lands at Wyoming on the Sesquahanna to Depart therefrom &c—Beg Leave to Report That wee apprehend it adviseable That Major Baldwin be appointed by this assembly and properly Commissioned on the part of this Colony to act in Concert with Such Commissioner as is or may be appointed by the Lieutenant Governour of Pensilvania to carry into Execution his Majesties orders and Instructions Relative to the Matters afores[d] and that the Said Major Baldwin be Directed Forthwith to proceed on that Service and that he be further Instructed to Enquire and take an Acc[t] of the Names of the Persons that may be Settled on Those Lands and of the place or places where they were last Settled; and that in Case s[d] Commiss[rs] Shall Judge it Necessary to take a Guard for their protection Some part of the way; the one Moiety of the Reasonable Expence thereof shall be paid out of the Publick Treasury of this Colony

Sign'd pr Ord[r] J Hamlin

(Oct. 1763)
In the upper House

The foregoing Report of the Com[tee] being Read & is accepted and approved

Test George Wyllys Secret[y]

Concurred in the Lower House

Test Abr[m] Davenport Clerk

[218] James Burd to James Hamilton.[1]

Harris's ferry 5[th] Novem[r] 1763.

Sir

* * * The[2] Connecticutt Commiss[or] has not as yet arrived here neither do I imagine he will come, Major Clayton is Return'd some time from Wyoming and tells me he has Acquainted your Hon. particularly of his March

Jared Ingersoll Papers, 287-88.

[217] [1] C. S. L., Towns and Lands, 1st. series, VIII, 325.
[2] No. 215, *ante*.

[218] [1] H. S. P., Shippen MSS., VI, 59; *P. A.*, IV, 130-31.
[2] The following words are lined through: "I have heard nothing of".

to & from that place & of the fate of those Unhappy New England People that were settled there. I presume the Majors march renders it quite Unecessary for any thing to be done by the Commiss[rs] in Consequence of your Hon[rs] Instructions to me but if any thing yet Remains I shall Receive your further Commands with pleasure. * * *

[219] Thomas Fitch to the Board of Trade.[1]

Norwalk in Connecticut 10[th] Nov[r] 1763.

My Lords

Having in my Letter of the 15[th] of September[2] acknowledged the receipt of the Kings Instructions to the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut directing that a Commissioner should be appointed on the part of this Colony with full Power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner to be appointed by the Lieu[t] Governor of Pennsilvania to warn off the Inhabitants said to have begun a Settlement on Certain Lands at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna belonging to the Six Nations of Indians and having acquainted your Lordships of my Entring into a Correspondence with the Lieu[t] Governor of Pensilvania for the purpose of Carrying into Execution His Majestys Royal Pleasure with all possible Dispatch and Faithfulness

I now am further to acquaint your Lordships that a Commissioner has been appointed under the Public Seal of the Colony with full Power to act in Concert with a Commissioner in like manner, to be appointed by the said Lieu[t] Governor of Pensilvania for the purpose aforesaid with Instructions agreable to His Majestys Royal Instructions aforesaid.

The Commissioner on the part of Connecticut set out in order to proceed to Wyoming and there duely and faithfully to execute the Kings Commands and on his return reported to me that on his Journey he received Intelligence that the Inhabitants at Wyoming which were but very few were cut off by the Indians and that the

[219] [1] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 45; C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 258-59. On March 3, 1764, the following entry was made in the minutes of the Board of Trade: "Read a Letter from Thos. Fitch Esq[r] Governor of Connecticut to the Board, dated the 10th of November, 1763, containing an Account that the Settlement at Wyoming has been destroy'd by the Indians"; H. S. P., Board of Trade Journal, 72:112-13.

[2] No. 204, *ante*.

Settlement was wholly broke up, upwards of thirty Persons it was said were Killed or Captivated and but very few Escaped. But that he nevertheless proceeded to Philadelphia where he received from Lieu[t] Governor Hamilton a full Confirmation of the Unhappy Disaster of those Poor and Miserable People. M[r] Hamilton informed him a Party had been sent up to the Place and found all Destroyed and buried ten or Eleven Dead Bodies lying there. M[r] Hamilton Signifyed to him that as There was nothing now to do he advised him to proceed no further and Accordingly he Returned and made the Above Report. [3]

I am My Lords with the Highest Esteem and Regard Your Lordships most Obedient and most humble Servant

Tho[s] Fitch

[220] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton. [1]

Dear Sir

I am now to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters of the 21st of August and 11th of Sept[r], the first gave me the best account you had received of Col Bouquet's proceedings, who I am much pleased to hear got safe into Fort Pit with the greater part of his Convoy and the reinforcement under his Command.

As you apprehended I find General Amhurst has made Loud Complaints of Pennsylvania, but not in the least against you, however I thought myself obliged, in honour, to prevent any misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Assembly from continuing long unexplain'd and shew'd my Lord Hallifax your account of the Affair from whence it appeared very plain that the Assembly were not applyed to by General Amhurst, and therefore could not refuse to comply with this demand, for they were adjourned before he made any application; my Lord Hallifax is perfectly satisfied that you could not supply him with any of those Men that were raised for guarding the Frontiers, but desired I would write a Letter which I did to my Nephew to desire he would recommend any demands General Amhurst may make of the Assembly, in pursuance of the King's orders in the most effectual manner.

[3] The following significant words are lined through in the original draft: "Where those poor people went from to settle there he could not certainly learn but only in General Some from Jersey and some there went from other Different Parts and particularly was Informed some Went from New Jersey".

[220] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 5-7; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 72.

I think the Assembly should instruct their Agent to apply to the Treasury Govr Hamilton for their proportion of the Money according to the number of Men they actually raised.

I thank you for your readiness to assist in the Maryland Line. I hope it will not require so much attendance as it has done, now we have sent Artists from hence.

I am very well pleased to find the Assembly has give you a part of your support, they can never offer to present you a Bill for raising Money not conformable to the Agreement since his Majesty's displeasure with their former proceedings has been signified to you by Letter from the Secretary of State, in which you are told you could not pass such a Bill without breach of your Duty to the King and to us.

I observe it was with great difficulty Col Bouquet got to Fort Pit, & yesterday we had an account that a Convoy was intercepted going from Niagara to little Niagara and entirely cut off, however this Day I find my Lord Hallifax has an account of a great Indian Treaty that has been held by Sir William Johnson with Deputys from eighteen Tribes of Indians, some of the Senecas present wherein several of them have accepted the War Belt, and will assist us to bring these Invaders to reasonable Terms, this gives me some hopes that an end will speedily be put to these cruel Ravages.

I am very well pleased to find you have received the King's orders to remove the People settled at Wyomen, at present you cannot carry it into execution but I hope within twelve Months it may be done, was not the Settlement at Cashetang included in this order?

I much wonder General Amhurst has not demanded any assistance from the Colonys, he wishes to Lord Hallifax with great confidence that he shall soom put an end to this War.

No doubt your attention to Indian Affairs must engross all your time, I heartily wish you may soon be freed as well as the poor Inhabitants on the Frontiers from so disagreable and dangerous a stituation.

Lady Juliana returns you her thanks for the compliments you make her, and in return sends you her good wishes; she is with the Little People at Stoke and will not be in Town 'til the middle of next Month. Mr. Allen is not returned from Bath, but Mr John Barclay

told me to Day he would be in town in two or three Days. I am with great truth.

Dear Sir your Most affectionate Friend
Tho Penn

London Nov^{r} 11th 1763.

[221] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I am greatly concerned for the situation of the Inhabitants on the Frontiers who are continually liable to be destroyed by the Enemy, but I hope Col. Armstrong's Expedition to the great Island where he has destroyed the Houses and Corn of the Indians will secure that Frontier, as they will find it difficult to subsist on any of the excursions—Northampton County I am in great pain for, but I hope the Inhabitants will shew as much spirit as those of Lancaster & Cumberland have done and will attack the Indians in their Towns on the East Branch of Sasquehannah & Delaware, but I hope great care will be taken not to attack those Indians that are our Friends, as I fear may have been the case near Bethlehem, how came Col. Horsfield to send for the Officers and Men to answer any Complaint, without having some security from the Indians that they should not be attacked?

Sr Jeffery Amhurst's conduct is extreamly injurious to the Colonys, and his Schemes not approved of here, so that I suppose he will speedily come home and leave his place to one who will judge better what is fit to be done. I saw Lord Hilsborough to Day, and find they intend to confide much in Sr Wm Johnson, I advised it very strongly & that in Indian Affairs he should not be under the controul of the General, and have it in his power to draw for what Money is necessary to pay for proper presents to them.

I think there will be so much danger in sending up the Commissioners to Wyomen, without a considerable number of our Friends of the Six Nations, that it will be better to defer it. * * *

[222] Joseph Chew to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

Dear Sir,

The last ships that arrived at Boston from London brot Letters from Col^{o} Dyer. I really long to hear what he says ab^{t} Susquehannah since the Proclamation given at

[221] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 12-13; Penn-Hamilton Correspondence, I, 72; dated December 9, 1763.
[222] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts.

St. James the 7th of October last. Don't imagine I have forgot you with Respect to the List of Shipping &c. It is almost compleat and I hope to send it pr the Next Post. We have had a [2] at this Port, and I wish for an hour with you to say some things on that subject. Don't you believe a West-Indian in London to Read the Peice in the Inclosed Paper would give us a *Damn* or two. Have you any news of the mast ship.

Give Mrs. Chew's and my best Respects to good Mrs. Ingersoll, we desire you and Master to accept the same and I assure you, that I am, with the greatest truth, Dear Sir, Your affectionate

New London Decr 21st, 1763. Jos. Chew

[223] Sir William Johnson to Cadwallader Colden.[1]

Johnson Hall Febry 3d 1764

Dear Sir

* * * I understand Mr Lydius is making great preparations, and furnishing himself with a Number of Claims &ca, to his large Tracts of Land, and that he will set out for England by the Way of Quebec early in the Spring, I thought it necessary to give you this Information, as It may in some Measure concern the Province to be Timely apprized thereof. He intends likewise to prove the just Title of the Connecticut People to the Susquehanna Lands. * * *

[224] Sir William Johnson to John Penn.[1]

Johnson-hall Feby 9th 1764

Sir

I had the pleasure of writing to you in Answer to your Two Letters, on the murder of the Conestoga Inds which I hope you received.

Since my writing I am credibly informed that Mr Lydias of Albany (the person employed on behalf of Connecticut to procure the Deed from the Inds for the Lands they claim on the Susquehanna within your Government) is now preparing a number of Vouchers, [2] & other necessary papers with which he intends to proceed for England early in the Spring by the way of Quebec, in order to [3] support & make good the claim of the New Englanders to that

[2] The manuscript was torn at this point.

[223] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 316-17; N. Y. H. S., *Colls.*, 1922. *Cadwallader Colden Papers*, VI, 285-86.

[224] [1] Newberry Library, Chicago; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 322-34.

[2] See no. 223, *ante;* "Certificates" is lined through here.

tract.[4] I thought it necessary to give you this information that you may be enabled to take such timely steps for preventing people at home from being imposed upon thro his misrepresentations—his character is too well known here, [& I believe in Pennsilvania to require any illustration of mine, but his little importance having perhaps prevented it from extending to England, care should be taken least the artifices of which he is Master may not deceive those in power][5] to require being enlarged upon, but they are probably strangers to it in England. * * *

[225] Thomas Penn to Richard Peters.[1]

Mr Peters

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Letters of the 19th of October by Mr Read, and of the 15th and 15th of Nov^{r}, and am very glad to find the Journey you had taken was of so much service to you.

I return you my thanks for keeping up a correspondence with S^{r} W^{m} Johnson for the Publick Service; what he says in his Letter,[2] of which you have sent me a Copy, about the Indians having made a promise to the Connecticut People that they should have the Land, is what immediately struck me, on reading their Treaty, as being very improper, and directly contrary to the Six Nations Treatys with us. However I expect this business will be settled here this Winter, as an Agent is come over to apply to the Crown for a Grant, when we shall very easily make out our right, and put a final stop to any attempts from that quarter.

I have great satisfaction in the information I have received that S^{r} W^{m} Johnson will be more depended upon in the management of Indian Affairs than he has been for some years past, the necessity of which I have strongly urged, and by the last accounts I have reason to hope a short time will put an end to the Indian War. * * *

[226] John Smith to John Henry Lydius.[1]

Windham february y^{e} 25th 1764

Coll Lydias Sir after Due Regards according to Your Directions I went Down to Mr freas and Engaged him to

[3] "Strengthen" is lined through.

[4] See no. 226, *post.*

[5] The words in brackets are lined through in the original draft.

[225] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 24-27; dated February 11, 1764.

[2] Probably no. 184, *ante;* see the minutes of the Indians' conference at Hartford in May 1763, when this promise was made; no. 176, *ante.*

undertake that Jorny up y^e^ Mohock River But as to his Trouble &c Expence in Going and takeing y^e^ Evidence[2] we proposed he Could not Make any Gess at So we agreead to Leave y^e^ whole for you to Settel with him on his Return I Gave Mr freas Sum Minits of y^e^ perticulars and Referd him to you for further Instructions Mr freas took no Mony of Me But advised Me to Draw upon Coll Lydias to settle with him at his Return which I made Bold to Do and Rote to you that I would Send y^e^ mony to you y^e^ Last weke if possable which I Could not Do without Sending a Man on purpose which we are now obliged to Do: on the Recept of another Letter from Coll Dyer: them Evidences are found Nessacary and Sir if you find them Evidences Not So full Respecting Sr Williams Sending y^e^ Indians Down to our Assembly Last Spring as we Expected[3] if their is any other Evidence Respecting our affairs handy to be Come at which you think will be advantageous to us Sir Be So Good as to obtain them for us y^e^ Mony is Sent By Mr Riply y^e^ Barer which is sent on purpose Sir I Shall Rely on your Candor in Supplying Mr Riply with all y^e^ Evidences you Can in y^e^ affair and in So Doing you will Grately oblige your assured friend and very Humble Sert

John Smith

Addressed. To Coll John Lydias In the Cytie of albany with Care per favour of Mr. Riply

[227] Samuel Gray and Jedidiah Elderkin to John Henry Lydius.[1]

Windham Feb^ry^ 26^th^ 1764

Sr

The bearer hereof Mr John Riply Waits on you for Those Evidences Mr Smith Imployed Mr Justice Freese To take for us[2] and lodge With you We Should be glad To have the originals with a proper Certificate That Mr Freese is a Justice Connected Togather and properly attested by your Notary publick. Wee have sent Some Money by The bearer Which if not Sufficient please To

[226] [1] Franklin MSS.

[2] See nos. 223 and 224, *ante*, in which Johnson informs Colden and Penn that Lydius is preparing to take evidences for use in London.

[3] See no. 197-A, *ante*, in which Eliphalet Dyer gave it as his opinion that Johnson was responsible for the conference at Hartford, and that he "hired" the Indians to go down.

[227] [1] Franklin MSS.

[2] See no. 226, *ante*.

Send us your account Which Shall be Duly remitted, Wee Should be glad if att any time any Thing occurs To you further To Establish those points, or any other you Think material In the Cause you Would gett them properly attested and Send Them To us, with the Expence Thereof Which Shall be remitted To you

We are With due respect your most obed^{t} Humble Ser^{t}

Sam^{l} Gray
Jed^{h} Elderkin

[228] Thomas Penn to James Hamilton.[1]

* * * I am concerned for the fate of those deluded Connecticut People tho' the consequence of their own folly; this Affair will be heard before the Council here, as those Purchasers have sent over an Agent, who M^{r} Jackson informs me will soon present a Petition to the King in Council. I hope the decision of this Affair will also decide that at Cashetang. * * *

[229] Thomas Penn to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Sir

I have received the favour of two Letters from you of the 18th of May by Mr Fury. which was very long on its way, and one yesterday of the 12th of February by the Packet.

I am first to return you both our thanks for your obliging offer to do every thing in your power consistent with the Duty of your employment, towards promoting our Interests, this is all we shall ever wish, and in any case of ours shall desire only to have a fair hearing and a just decision; with regard to the Connecticut Settlement we have great satisfaction to hear that the Six Nations sent a Deputation to that Province, and that one of your Deputys accompanied them; one thing I observe in the Speech of the Six Nations published which is that they have promised to let these People have the Land whenever they incline to part with it, this may be attended with bad consequences, as the Indians have agreed to sell to my Family all the Land within the bounds of the Province of Pennsylvania, but this Affair I hope will be settled here as an Agent from these pretended Purchasers is arrived

[228] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 31-33; Penn Hamilton Correspondence, I, 73; dated March 9, 1764.
[229] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 59-61.

here to make his application to the King on their behalf. The Letter you enclosed to me for Mr Croghan I sent to him immediately, he called on me afterwards and I make no doubt he will write to you by this Packet.

It is a great satisfaction to us to find that you had informed the Indians of the Six Nations of the Massacre of the Conestogo Indians, and that they received the account in so reasonable a manner, we return you our thanks for your care in this affair, and have given directions that as soon as the frenzy has somewhat subsided, and it may be more safe to make a legal enquiry into this business it may be done, my Lord Hallifax has given orders to the General to assist us in case we should stand in need of Military help. We are very greatly concerned for this melancholly affair, and hope the Governor and all other Officers will assist in making all reasonable satisfaction to the Indians.

I think nothing Mr Lydius can say will prevent a determination here against the Connecticut People, I wish to bring it on here while Mr Croghan is in this Country.

We are much pleased to hear you have fitted out so large a body of Indians & shall hope soon to have an account of their Success against the Delawares and Shawanese.

Mr Allen has shewn me a Letter he has just received from you, We shall very soon confer together upon it, and you may be assured I shall with great pleasure do every thing in my power for your Service; I think we are all under great obligations to you for your Service to the Publick, & would have it fully known that confidence may be placed in persons able to serve their Country, and their Schemes preferred to such as are not capable of advising or executing any Scheme for the Public Service in which Indians are a Party.

The last Summer I could not avoid pressing in the strongest manner an attention to the Northern Indians, some had been shewn to the Southern, and a considerable Present was allowed, while those with whom you are connected and who had been our fast Friends for so many years, and that it was much for our Interest to support as the Cheif of all the Northern Tribes, were intirely neglected, I did not let the Ministers rest 'til the Letter of July was wrote in which General Amhurst was directed to take your advice, I pressed my Lord Egremont to write to you also in the presence of my Lord Hallifax, but he excused himself and said the Letter to General Amhurst

wou'd answer my intention, and so it went; My Lord Hallifax was then the Northern Secretary, and I had the satisfaction to find he was in opinion with me, and I think will be ready to bring Indian Affairs back to its proper Channel; the Board of Trade I find have been so fully employed during the setting of the Parliament, that they have not began to consider what you have laid before them, but as next Thursday will put an end to the Session they will then have time to consider them. I am with great regard Sir

Your most humble and most obedient Servant

T: P:

London April 14th 1764.

[230] Eliphalet Dyer to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

* * * As to the Susq^{h} & Delaware affairs I am here upon have nothing special to write you but must refer you for information to the Com^{tee} to whom have often wrote, tho' in general can say the affair here is not looked upon or treated in that despicable manner as by some was pretended would be. You mention in yours that those settlers on Susq^{h} are partly killed & partly Captivated, tho understand by other letters not by y^{e} neighbouring Indians but by some more remote, but I am sorry for their misfortune but understand it saved the government the trouble of driving them off. * * *

[231] George Croghan to Sir William Johnson.[1]

London Aprel 14th 1764

Hon^{d} Sir

* * * M^{r} Penn is Greatly oblidg^{d} to y^{r} Honour for the Accounts you Gave him Respecting y^{e} New Englanders & is in hopes of haveing y^{e} affair Setled when the Lords of Trade Sitt on Indian affairs & you May Depend that a proper Carrictor of M^{r} Leidess[2] will be given to y^{e} Lords of Trade before his arivel hear by Several Gentelmen of y^{e} army who know him & with whom I have an aquaintance hear, So that I flater My Self he will Come two Late to Do any thing he Expects. * * *

[230] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; N. H. C. H. S., *Colls.*, IX, *Jared Ingersoll Papers*, 288-92; dated April 14, 1764.

[231] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 396-99.

[2] John Henry Lydius; see nos. 223 and 224, *ante*.

[232] ELIPHALET DYER TO THE SUSQUEHANNAH AND DELAWARE COMPANIES.[1]

London May 25th 1764

[ ] of [ ] to you therefor, as well as for the many Usefull [ ] therein contained, which Shall Indeavour to have [ ] best Manner am Able. I have lately wrote you by [ ] Bound to Boston, in which are returning one Mr Jarviss of Middletown, as also Mr Hubbard of Guilford two Gentn [ ] to whose care have Committed the Same; therein is really con[tained every?][2]thing that then Occurd, Needfull to Communicate, & In[deed nothing?] Since has happened worthy of Notice, I doubt not but you [in?] Six or Seven months, the time I have been in England [have been able?] to Accomplish & bring to pass much more than I have done; Indeed [I am?] Sensible I could have had the Affair finished & ready to [come?] home by this time, but then it must have been conclusive [for?] us; I want to return to my Native Country & family much more [than?] you can possibly desire, but though I am far from Saying, or pretend to Say, we ever Shall Succeed, but of this am Certain that it is Patience & Perseverance alone that afford hopes, you are Sensible that most Inoppertune was the Season in which I came here, the Indians [were?] in Tumult, & Commotion, the People on Susqh & Delaware killed,& drove of those lands, we were in persuit of, and all I could hear about [the matter?] was to our Utmost disadvantage, to which I could make no reply or none of ye Comtee undertook to write me ye least word in ye affair till was disuaded by every one that Appeard the least friendly, not to applye in any publick way as yet but in Private with Such men of Note to whom could gain Admission, which method have been ever Since persuing; but it may be Esteemed a Very great Priviledge to have Six minutes with the great here, once in Six Weeks; I have been used to driving as much as most any with us, but here there is no Such thing, am Oblidgd to take quite different method; but hope not without Some Success that is I believe the affair is rather gaining ground; it Never has been lookd upon here, as whimsical romantick, Moon Shine and the like, but a Very Serious affair, in which many here wish our Success, & it is as True many doubt of it, though Others think it not alto-

[232] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, IV, 428-30.
[2] Several lines of this letter were burned.

geather Improbable. As I was in hopes we could have procured Some good evidence of with regard to Sr William Johnsons sending those Indians on their Message to the Governour & assembly last May[3] to which purpose was Encouraged by a letter from M^r^ Gray Sometime Since, waiting for which as also for Other reasons mentioned in my letters to y^e^ Com^tees^ before this Occasiond me hitherto to delay entering the Petition but as their now Seems but little hope of receiving any further Evidences in the Affair am determind if not Strongly Advised [to the contrary to present?] the [petition to?] the King in Council, or [ ] it take its Course, [ ] formed will be, that as to y^e^ Claims of M^r^ Penn [ ] on his grant, & the Grant to the Governour & Company [of the?] Colony of Connecticutt that is as to y^e^ Affect & opperation [of the?] grants to y^e^ lands in Question will most probably be [refered?] to the Attorney & Solicitor generall for their Opinion;[4] [? but a]s to the Expediency of forming a New plantation, and [govern]ment, for the Benefit of the purchasers & their Associates, [I am?] Very much referr^d^ to the Board of Trade, tho must inform you that however Success full we may be in the general [plan?] & design Yet no free Charter Government at this [time] can be Expected, Neither as I am Informed is there the [lea]st hopes of having a Grant free of Quit Rents; wether [you?] should think those Incumberances would be Such as [would?] render the Affair not worth pursuing Shall leave with you to determine. I hope Still may be able to return by the fall, either by having Accomplished the business I came upon, or Otherwise in Answer to my last by Cap^t^ Deverson I may be permitted to return, & leave the affair with M^r^ Counsellor Gardiner to persue as therein proposed; as I hope not to be Oblidged to tarry over Another winter, as it would be Very Tedious to me as Also Expensive to the Companys but by yours I think am not to Expect any more Money if so it is Very certain what I have allready had will not Carry me over Next winter as I think you Cannot desire me to wait for & Expect my wages on my return which by Next Spring would Amount to £300. And Am Advisd that even the Expence Attending the Petition it Self when fully heard &c will not be less than two or Two hundred & fifty pounds beside my Expences

[3] See nos. 197-A and 226, *ante*, in which Dyer again makes this charge against Johnson.

[4] See no. 235, *post*.

living here[5] &c but however were I to See an Apparent Advantage, Should not Omit pursuing it meerely for the want of a little Cash. Gent[n] as this letter is rather a repetition of what have wrote before am loath to be Tedious but hope Soon to be Able to give you Some more Material Intelligence and am Gent[n] with due respects your Very Obed[t] Hum[le] Serv[t]

Eliph[t] Dyer

To the Com[tees] of the Susq[h] & Delaware Companys.

[233] THOMAS PENN TO WILLIAM PETERS.[1]

* * * With regard to the two or three Companys of People on the Frontiers that would settle on the New England Plan, you must consult the Governor, as I shall M[r] Allen, & write to you in a Postscript, I want to know where they mean by the Frontier; if they mean on Land unpurchased of the Indians we shall not agree with them, neither if it should be Land near Wyomen, near which we shall have fifty or sixty thousand Acres Surveyed for our use, in case these People should be agreed with, we would not desire more than our ten Per Cent to be reserved in their settlement. * * *

[234] THOMAS PENN TO JOHN PENN.[1]

* * * I am much concerned the Connecticut People will not bring on their Suit while M[r] Croghan is here, however I shall be able to baffle their attack, and will get from M[r] Croghan an Affidavit of what he knows of the mind of the Six Nations on that Affair. You did well in giving me notice of Lydius's intended Voyage,[2] S[r] W[m] Johnson has in his state of Indian Affairs given an account of this to the Lords of Trade. * * *

[235] THE PETITION OF ELIPHALET DYER TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.[1]

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council

The Humble Petition of Eliphalet Dyer Esquire on the behalf of himself and of Sundry other Persons Purchasors of several Large Tracts of Land on or near the Rivers Susqueehannah and Delaware in North America commonly

[5] For a full account of Dyer's expenses in London, see no. 243, *post.*

[233] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 73-74; dated June 8, 1764.

[234] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 78-85; dated June 8, 1764.

[235] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 16, 17; *ibid.*, V, 67.

called by the Names of Susqueehannah and Delaware Companies Amounting to the Number of 2000 Persons or thereabouts Sheweth That Your Petitioners Constituents did in the Year 1754 and 1755 for full and Valuable Considerations and without any the least Imposition Fraud or Deceit Purchase from the Sachems of Sundry Indian Tribes in the form and according to the Usage Constantly Practiced by the said Indian Tribes Considerable Tracts of Land lying between the 41st and 43d Degrees of North Latitude near to the said Rivers Susquehannah and Delaware as the same Lands are more particularly described and Set forth in the said Purchase Deeds in your Petitioners Custody.

That the Principal View and intent of making such purchases was to Cement and fix the Indians in those parts in Friendship with your Majestys Subjects and to further the Security as well as Cultivation of those parts of your Majestys Dominions and in order to carry this plan into Execution it was intended and proposed that an Humble Application should be made to your Majesty's late Royal Grand-father King George the Second for his Royal Charter for Erecting and settling a New Colony upon the said purchased Lands in such form and under such Regulations as should seem most Expedient to his Majestys Royal Wisdom.

That the Lands so Purchased being found to lie within The Limits Granted by his late Majesty King Charles the Second to the Colony of Connecticut the said Susquehannah Company to obviate any opposition from that Colony applied in the Year 1755 [2] To the General Assembly of the Governor and Council of your Majestys said Colony of Connecticut praying their Consent that the said Petitioners might be at Liberty to apply to his said late Majesty for a Grant of the said Lands and for Erecting and setling thereon a Colony for the more Effectually securing the said Indians in his said Majestys Allegiance and the Defence of his Dominions in North America and for Liberty to make further Purchases of the Indians in those parts for the aforesaid Purposes as they should see Occasion Notwithstanding such Grant of King Charles the Second

That at a General Assembly of the said Colony of Connecticut held in May 1755 It was resolved by the said Assembly [3] that they were of Opinion that the Peaceably

[2] Vol. I, no. 130.
[3] *Ibid.*, no. 134.

and Orderly Erecting & Carrying on some New and well regulated Colony or Plantation on the said Lands would greatly Tend to Secure the said Indian Nations in Allegiance to his Majesty and Friendship with his Subjects and accordingly they thereby Manifested their Ready Acquiescence therein if it should be his Majestys Royal Pleasure to grant the said Lands to your Petitioners and thereon to Erect and Settle a New Colony and Such form and under such Regulations as should be Consistent with his Majestys Royal Wisdom and the said Assembly also humbly Recommended the said Petitioners to his Majestys Royal Favour in the Premisses.

That the Breaking out of the War soon after both in Europe and America put a Stop to the above mentioned intended Application by your Petitioners Constituents to his said late Majesty but soon after the Conclusion of the late Peace the said Companys Reassumed the Consideration of their respective Purchases and of the means of Establishing themselves therein and in Consequence thereof great Numbers of the Delaware Company repaired unto and for some Time Continued upon that Tract purchased of the Delaware Indians with whom they lived in the most perfect Peace & Harmony and the Susquehannah Company were moving forward to take Possession of and Settled on their said Purchased Lands when a Letter was Received by the Governor of Connecticut from the Right Honourable the Lord Egremont then one of your Majestys Principal Secretarys of State dated the 26th of January 1763 importing that it was your Majestys pleasure that the said Governor should Exert every legal Authority and employ his utmost Influence to prevent the Prosecution of any such Settlements til the State of the Case could[4] be laid before your Majesty and the Necessary Precautions taken to Obviate any fresh Troubles in America and the said Governor was directed to use every means in his Power to withdraw from the said Settlements any Persons actually there.

That the Governor of Connecticut having immediately Communicated to the said Companys your Majestys said Orders they in Testimony of their intire Submission and acquiescence therein unanimously agreed that no Person whatsoever belonging to the said Company should enter or make any Settlement upon any of the said purchased Lands untill the State of their Case should be laid before

[4] The second source cited above has "should" here.

your Majesty and your Majestys Royal Pleasure should be further known therein.

That the several Purchases made by the said two Companys lying very near or Contiguous to each other they have agreed to Unite in their Humble Suit and Application to your Majesty and have Deputed your Petitioner their Agent to lay a State of their Case at your Majestys feet.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly Beseeches your Majesty on the Behalf of the said two Companies his Constituents that he may be Permitted to lay before your Majesty in Council or in any other manner as to your Majestys Wisdom shall seem meet the fullest proof of the Validity Justice and fairness of the said several Purchases and the perfect Satisfaction and acquiescence therein by the Indians from whom the same were made And your Petitioner also most Humbly beseeches your Majesty that upon the Renunciation of the Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut of all right and Title to the said Purchased Lands as lying within the limitts of their Charter Your Majesty will be most Graciously pleased to grant the said Purchased Lands to your Petitioners said Constituents and to Constitute and Erect them into a new Colony or Settlement by such Name in such form and under such Regulations and Restrictions as to your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom shall seem most fitting and Convenient.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

Indorsed: Copy of Petition of Eliphalet Dyer Esq[r] and others. Praying His Majesty will be pleased to Grant to them Sundry Lands purchased by them from the Indians near the Rivers Susquehanna and Delaware in America. 11[th] July 1764. Read and referred to a Committee 16[th] July 1764 Copy sent M[r] Penn. [5]

[236] Thomas Penn to John Penn. [1]

Postscript to M[r] John Penn's Letter of 13[th] July.

M[r] W[m] Peters wrote me he had proposals from some People that wanted to settle on the New England Plan and were willing to comply with our Terms and to allot

[5] The second source cited above is a document containing copies of the state of the case for Pennsylvania (no. 36, *ante*); the opinion of Charles Pratt (no. 46, *ante*); the opinion of Charles York (no. 50, *ante*); and the affidavit of George Croghan (no. 237, *post*). This document is indorsed: "Connecticut (Instr[d]) to oppose the Petition of Eliphalet Dyer Esq[r] & others".

[236] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 117.

us more than our tenth of the Land, pray inform us as soon as you receive any application that we may consider it. I think no large Tracts can be laid out within the Indian Purchases whereon some settlements are not made which is my great objection, and I have also another, that of subjecting them to the Rules of New England Settlements.

One thing I should have mentioned with regard to the Tax, that where our Lands reserved are settled by Intruders care should be taken that they pay the Tax, and that it be not charged on us, as it would be if no Person was settled upon it. Pray consult M^r^ Allen, M^r^ Chew, M^r^ R^d^ Peters and M^r^ Hockley upon this immediately; this is a great Article and will make a difference of several hundred Pounds a year to us; there should be also an appeal from the Country of Cumberland, where they have valued the vacant Lots at Carlisle, not as Land but Lots. Enclosed is the Power for granting Manors & reserved Lands.

[237] Deposition of George Croghan Concerning the Susquehannah Company.[1]

George Croghan of Cumberland County in Pensylvania in North America Esq^r^ (Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs under Sir W^m^ Johnson Bar^t^ his Majestys Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America) now residing in the parish of S^t^ Martin in the fields in the County of Mddx maketh Oath that he hath been resident in North America for the Space of 23 Years next before his Arrival in England wch was in the Month of Febry last And this Dept saith that upon his first Arrival in North America he traded with the 6 Nations & the other Indian Tribes dependant upon & tributary to them and was in such Favour & Confidence with the Council of the 6 Nations that he was in the year 1746 (before he was appointed Deputy to Sir W^m^ Johnson wch was not 'till the year 1756) admitted by them to sitt as a Councillor in the Onondaga Council then siting in Philadelphia wch is the supreme Council of the 6 Nations & the sev^l^ Tribes Depend^t^ thereon And this Dept fur^r^ saith Deponent further saith that he hath frequently attended at the Council of the 6 Nations as a Councill^r^ & hath

[237] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Land Grants, IX, 205-209; Penn Papers, Connecticut Claims, V, 71, 73, 75. The document in the first source is in the handwriting of Henry Wilmot; see no. 235, *ante*, note 5; dated July 27, 1764. The document drafted by Wilmot shows evidence of having been drawn up as early as June 9.

given when they have Meett In Pennsylvania and on the ohio and hath given when asked his Opion as such a Councillor in the sev[l] Debates that have arisen there And that he understands the Language of the six Nations & of sev[l] other of the Indian Nations & is acquainted with the manner in wch the 6 Nations of Indians dispose of their Country and Tracts of Lands & hath been present in Council sev[l] times when Sales of Lands have been debated And this Dept saith that accordg to the best of this Depts Judgm[t] & belief the Common & usual Method of mak[g] a Purchase of the 6 Nations is for the person or persons proposing to purchase to signify his or their desire to purchase such a District of Country to the Onondaga Council wch proposal is made to them in Council when sitt[g] Either att home or in any of y[e] Colonys who deliberate upon such proposal until the next Meet[g] of the said Onondaga Council with the English wch is sometimes in three or six Months & sometimes in 12 Months after such Proposal when the said Council give an Answ[r] to such proposal & either agree to sell upon the Terms proposed or propose other Terms or propose to sell a lesser Quantity or refuse to sell at all And if the Terms are agreed upon Deeds are forthw[th] prepared & explained by a sworn Interpreter to the s[d] Onondaga Council and executed by the said Council then present And this Dept fu[r] saith that accord[g] to the best of his Judgm[t] & belief no purchase of the 6 Nations is looked upon by them to be good & valid wch is not approved by the Onondaga Council & conveyed by them in Council And this Dept saith that all the Tribes of the Delaware Indians are Looked upon & Deem[d] tributary to the 6 Nations hav[g] been conquered by the 6 Nations & that the 6 Nations claim the Right to all the Soil or Country possessed by the sev[l] Tribes of the s[d] Delaware Indians which Lye over y[e] Mountains Comonly Call y[e] blew Ridge of Mountains & the same are constantly sold by the s[d] Onondaga Council who always give a consible part of the Purchase Money to the Delaware Indians Shawanees and other Tribes Dependent on them And this Dept saith in the year 1762 this Dept went to Sir Will Johnsons at Fort Johnson in the Mohock Country & that Sir W: J: told him that a Deputation or a part of the Onondaga Council (to the Amo[t] as this Dept believes of 20) had been with him Sir W[m] Johnson & in a Conference with Sir W[m] Johnson had complained that their Cousins the Delawares had informed them that a Number of White Men from New

England had settled on a part of their Country near Wyomen on the north Branch of the River Susquehannah & desired that Sir W^{m} Johnson wo^{d} write to the Gov^{r} to know by what Authority they had seated themselves in their Country wch they never had sold or to that Effect and this Dept fu^{r} saith that he was also present at ano^{r} Conference held by Sir W^{m} Johnson at Easton in the Province of Pensylvania with the sev^{l} Tribes of the Delaware Indians to wit the Delawares the Mohickans and the Munceys all living on the Branches of the River Susquehannah At wch Conferrence Teadiuscung their Chief acquainted Sir W^{m} Johnson & Governor Hamilton (then present) that some of their young Men was just come from Wyomen and informed him that sev^{l} other White People from New England were come to settle upon their Lands & joined some that had settled there before That he did not unders^{d} what the White People meant by settling in their Country unless they intended to steal it from them for that neither they nor the 6 Nations had sold it & desired that as he (Sir W^{m} Johnson) was appointed by the Great King over the water to superintend their Affairs that he wo^{d} take some measures to have the white people removed or to that Effect and this Dept saith that in Aug^{t} foll^{g} this Dept was present at Lancaster Town in Pensylvania at ano^{r} Conferrence held there by Gov^{r} Hamilton Lieutenant Gov^{r} of Pensylvania with the same Delaware Indians who attended the Conferrence at Easton tog^{r} wth a Number of y^{e} Delawares & Shawnees from the Ohio and about 400 Six Nation Indians among wch were sev^{l} of the Onondaga Council. When Gov^{r} Hamilton acquainted them that the Gov^{r} of Connecticut had acquainted him that the English settled on the Susquehannah had so settled in Virtue of a Purchase made of the 6 Nations and desired to know of them now as there was so large a Number of 'em present whe^{r} they had sold any Lands on Susquehanna to any of the New England Men or not or to that Effect In Answer to wch the Indians by their Speaker replied that they had been informed by Sir W^{m} Johnson of what he (Governor Hamilton) had then informed them of, & had before they came there, made Inquiry & could not find who had taken upon them to sell any part of their Country to those new England people but had reason to bel y^{t} some assuming people amongst them had for Liquor or Money to purchase Liquor signed some Deed to those people from New England 'but sayd their Brethren the English must know that the power of

Sale was in the Onondaga Council only who denied that they had ever agreed to any such Sale & that they looked upon the Land as stolen from them which was claimed by any such Deed and was determined never to consent to its being settled or used Words to this Effect & then the Speaker (Address[g] himself to Teadiuscung) sayd Cousins as you have Swallowed down your Throats all your own Country before and your Uncles the 6 Nations have made a fire for ye at Wyomen We desire ye to go & sit by that fire & watch it & see that no People come there to steal our Country & if any should come we desire y[e] will give us immediate notice that we may take some Measures to remove them or to that Effect.

[238] Report of Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.[1]

To the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honble Privy Council for Plantation Affairs.
My Lords,

Pursuant to your Lordships Order dated the 11th instant, We have prepared Draughts of an Instruction to the Commanders in chief of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, directing them to appoint each a Commissioner to repair to Wyoming on the River Susquehannah, and to proclaim to the People who are making a Settlement there, His Majesty's Commands that they do remove from thence. And we beg leave herewith to lay the said Draughts before your Lordships.[2] We are My Lords Your Lordships most Obedient & most Humble Servants

	Shelburne	John Yorke
	Soame Jenyns	Geo. Rice
Whitehall	Ed. Eliot	Orwell
May 30th 1763	Ed Bacon	Bamber Gascoyne

[239] Thomas Penn to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Sir

Tho' I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you since I wrote to you last. I thought I would not let Mr Croghan depart, without expressing the sense I have of your constant Services to the Publick, which I trust from the success you have already had, will be the means of establishing a good Peace with all the Indian Nations, this I have, and shall on all occasions declare to his

[238] [1] P. R. O., P. C. I.
[2] See nos. 189 and 190, *ante*.
[239] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 143-44.

Majesty's Ministers, that are not so well informed of your merit, and services, as to my Lord Hallifax, he has very lately assured me, that he will use his best endeavours with Mr Grenville to procure you a proper consideration for your Services, whenever a Memorial is presented, which I think you should draw up, setting forth an exact state of your case, and the hardships that have been put upon you, and send it over to any Friend you think can best serve you, if you think it more proper to send it to me than any other I will most readily present it. Let one be sent as to the King and one to the Lords of the Treasury, but the Top may be blank as the Treasury may change hands.

The last Packet I suppose carryed you the Scheme for the future management of Indian Affairs; I took much pains to induce the Board to form one for your settling a natural Boundary with the Indians, which Mr Croghan tells me you have much at heart. They did not incline to make any alteration in the Boundary mentioned in the Proclamation, but after having many times pressed for it, it was agreed upon as in the Draft which my Lord Hilsborough shewed me when finished, whatever part of the Land to be taken in by this Boundary shall fall to our share as being in Pennsilvania we shall make the Indians such a satisfaction for as shall be thought just & proper, of which you will do us the favour to confer with Mr John Penn about and we will order the Goods from hence that shall be agreed for; you will also be so good to say what you may think proper to the Indians relating to it if any thing should be necessary before it is concluded. I am with great regard. Sir Your most obedient humble Servant,

T P

London Septr 7th 1764.

[240] Samuel Postlethwait to Joseph Shippen, Jr.[1]

Fort Penn Sep^{r} 29th 1764.

Sir

Having Procured the Inclosed I thought Proper to send it you that his Honour the Governor might be made acquainted with it. I was Present when Lieutenants Deposition was taken by the magistrate and so got a Copy, I likewise seen the things they took from the Indians, there was above a Pound and a half of Powder a great

[240] [1] L. C., Edward Shippen Papers, 1727-1783, No. 1624.

many mokesons a Considerable Quantity of Corn bread and Mr Dunn said that one of his men fired before the Other's and his bullet Droped in water about twenty yards before it Reatched the Cannoe upon which one of Indians Damned him for a white son of a bitch and bid him put more Powder in his gun. He also told me that the Indians had made Large Threshing floors and Threshed out the wheat the New England People Left at Wyoming.[2] This Peice of news has Alarmed the Fronteir very much and made some families above Fort Penn move off from their Places. * * *

Ther is no yong fellow here whom I cou'd Recommend for an Ensign but Mr. Ralfe tole me he woud Recommend one to his Honour for that Commission. I have forty men. I am Sir, Your much Obliged and most Obedt Humble Servt,

Sam[l] Postlethwait.

[241] Expense Account of David Baldwin.[1]

D[r] The Colony of Connecticut to David Baldwin for Expences on a Commission for Removing Settlers at Wyoming on Susquehanna River.

Oct[o] 1763

To Expences from Connecticutt to New York	£1	15	6
To Expences during my Stay at New York	1	10	0
To Cash paid in Exchange of a Horse, mine being cut & wounded in the Stable there	8	10	0
To Expences from New York to Philadelphia	3	15	3
To Expences from Philadelphia to meet Gov[r] Hamilton & during my abode at Philadelphia	6	13	2
To Expences on my Return to New York	3	2	10
To Expences at New York	1	12	6
To Expences from New York to Milford	1	19	11
To Hire of a servant	4	0	0
To Horse Hire from Milford to Smith Town	5	0	0
To Hire of a Man in my business during my Journey (To be deducted)	4	16	0
To my Time in s[d] Service—25 Days & Expence in preparing for S[d] Service	18	15	0
To 2 Journeys from Milford to New Haven and Expences before my Journey to the Westward receive my Comission and Instructions	1	0	0
	£57	14	2

Errors Excepted

Oct[o] 1763

[2] See nos. 211-214, *ante*.

Colony of Connecticutt C^r^ Cash Received on the
Above Accompt for which I gave my Receipt £100 0 0
Gen^l^ Assembly Oct^r^ 1764

In the upper House, Jabez Hamlin Esq^r^[2] and such Gen^tn^ as the lower House shall join with him are appointed a Com^tee^ to examine the above Acco^tt^ of Maj^r^ David Baldwin and make Report of their Opinion of what may be just concerning the same to this Assembly.
Test George Wyllys Secrety

In the lower House
M^r^ Rowland & M^r^ Wetmore are appointed a Com^ee^ to joyn the Com^tee^ appointed in the upper House for the purpose abovementioned. Test W^m^ Pitkin Jun^r^ Clerk

Your Hon^rs^ Com^tee^ Appointed to Examine the within Account, beg leave to Report that having met Major Baldwin and heard him on the Several Charges therein Contained, we are of Opinion that the Same are Just and Reasonable, amounting to the Sum of £57 14 2 and also that he rec^d^ of this Colony the Sum of £100. So that the ballance due from Major Baldwin to the Colony is £42 5 10. All which is Submitted by your Humble Serv^ts^

New Haven Nov^r^ 1^st^ 1764 To the Hon^ble^ Gen^ll^ Assembly Sitting at New Haven Signed p^r^ Ord^r^ Jabez Hamlin

In the lower House The foregoing Report Read Accepted and approved Test W^m^ Pitkin Jun^r^ Clerk.

In the upper House The foregoing Report of the Com^tee^ being read, is accepted and approved
Test George Wyllys Secret^y^

Resolved by this Assembly That Maj^r^ David Baldwin pay and Deliver to the Treasurer of this Colony The Sum of Forty Two pounds five Shillings and Ten pence mony which is the Ballance Due to the Colony on an Acc^t^ Settled w^th^ him by a Com^tee^ from this Assembly and Take Two Rec^ts^ of the Treasurer and Lodge one of them with the Secretary past in the upper House
Test George Wyllys Secrety
Concurr'd in the lower House Test W^m^ Pitkin Jun Clerk

[242] William Patterson to James Burd.[1]

Dear Sir

I wou'd be glad to know what our expectation may be

[241] [1] C. S. L., Susquehannah Settlers Papers, I, 7; See no. 217, *ante*.
[2] "John Ch" struck out.

[242] [1] H. S. P., Shippen Papers, VI, 113; the original bears the penciled date 1764.

touching the applycation for Land, whether granted or any certainty of it's being allowed us. If speedy means are not used in obtaining the Gen[l] Warrent & Surveying up the best Lands will be all settled by a cross set of people that will not be Easy moved.

I understand the Proprietaries have three surveys made for their use Viz. at Wyoming one at Aug[a] one and near Munsey Hill another if these are all they intend to reserve it's time for our Committee to push the matter & have our Land or what we expect Located. I send by the Bearer a letter I wrote at the requiest of Kill Buck containing his complaint which I Beg you may take notice of & Enquire into the cause thereof I wou'd be much obliged to you for a line by the first conveniant oppertunity. Yours Affectionately

W: Patterson.

[243] Extract From the Diary of Eliphalet Dyer.[1]

* * * Admitted Lord Falmouth The Earl of Carthelough Florentius Vassal Esqr & with them 9 more their associates to each Two rights In the Susqh purchase

To Richard Jackson Esqr one
Mr Councellor Gardiner one
Mr Thos Nuthall Attorney One

Test E Dyer.

Octr 1st 1763

Samll Gray of Windham Esqr to Elipht Dyer Dr as pr his receipt for receivd of me in Bills of ye Colony of Connect of ye Susqh monies..£256 10 0
In Bills of ye Deleware monies... 36 3 5
which left in his hands when left Windham for my voyage to England.....£292 13 5

Contra Credt by an Order in favr of John Smith Esqr drew at Voluntown when on my way.....£ 9 12 0
by an order in favr Coll Fitch at Boston for £120 0 0

£129 12 0

[243] [1] Connecticut State Library.

For Intrest to Coll Fitch 6 in my favour
The above Drt brot down.....£292 13 5
Ct as above..... 129 12 0

£163 1 5
Still in ye hands of Mr Gray in
Sterling..... 122 6 1
Cr for Bill of Excge sent by mr
Gray.....£113 12 0 Sterling
August 1st 1763
received of Samll Gray Esqr Comtee of ye Susqh
Company.....£444 15 0 Lawll money
more in Bills left in his
hands to Exchange....£256 10 0
[more of money recd of
Del Company in Bills
Delivered Mr Gray.... 36 3 5
£292 13 5][2]
Of which receivd at Boston pr
order in favr Coll Fitch.....£120 0 0
Cash receivd of Del Comtee..... 145 12 0
In Bills left in the hands
of Brother Gray to Excge
into hard money.....£ 36 3 5
£710 7 0
Recd of Esqr Smith for which
gave him an order of Brother
Gray more..... 9 12 0

£540 Sterling [or]
£719 19 0 L money

being ye whole of ye monies belonging to the Suqh & Delaware Companys I Brought with me when I set out from Home for my Voyage to Great Britain Elipt Dyer

my own Cash brot with me to
London Bill of Excge from Prov-
ince Treasr on Mr Manduit.....£200 0 0
more in Cash my own..... 7 10 6
To my horse & Chair to Piscataqua 2 10 0

N. B. Lodgd the £200 with Mr. £210 0 6
S & Roberts In
Lombard Street & then
took out of ye Bankers £ 50 0 0

[2] The words in brackets are lined through.

N. B. Lodgd before of
Companys money with
sd Banker.....£400 0 0

Novr 29 1763 remains in Bankers hands in ye whole £550 Sterling. Since took from my Banker £50. When set out from Boston to Piscataqua put into Mr Trumbles hands £3 For Expences. Delivered Nat Hebard for his return 45/

an Account of Expences on acct of Susqh & Deleware Companys from ye 1st day of August 1763 then Set out for my Voyage to Great Brittain on their Account

	L	M
to Sundry Expences to Piscataqua.....£	5	10 0
To Nat Hebard for his return.....	2	5 0
more while at Piscataqua.....	5	2 0
£	12	17 0
In Sterling money.....£	9	12 9
my part storrs for passage.....	13	8 6
more paid for passage & presents.....	10	15 3
Expences at Falmouth.....	1	16 0
Expences to get on shore & from Deal to London	3	5 0
Mr Rowley's Bill for Linnen &c.....	6	14 0
Mr Jeffreys Do for Sword &c.....	7	4 6
Mr Penns Do for Hatt & lace.....	1	18 6
Barber & Washwomans.....	0	7 1
Mrs Willson Bill for breakfast candles, Coal & washing.....	1	9 2
paid for Small Bill for Coal.....	2	11 0
loss in Exchange of Delaware money & light money.....	1	0 0
to getting my things fm Depford.....	0	11 0
To Doctr & mede in Sickness aboard Ship.....	3	17 0
To Expences Travll Country 4 days.....	2	3 0
The above is to 1st Novr 1763.....£	66	13 9
Susqh & Deleware Companys Dr		
to sund for other side.....£	66	13 9
Novr 8th Mrs Willson Bill for do.....	0	17 3
for shoes & Slippers.....	0	15 6
to memm Case 3/.....	0	3 0
Pamphlets on Colony affair.....	0	3 6
Court morning sword Belt Buckles &c.....	1	12 0
Mourning ruffles &c.....	0	12 0
Mr Smiths Bill for Lodgings.....	2	0 0
postage Letters &c.....	0	8 0

14th Mrs Willsons Bill	1	8	6
to Counsellor Gardner fees Services &c	7	4	0
more to Counsellor Gardner	2	2	0
Mr Smiths Bill for stockins for Court &c	2	18	0
22nd Mrs Willsons Bill	0	10	0
Wine merchts Bill for Wine Rum Brandy &c for storrs	2	6	0
News papers @ 1/3 pr week	0	10	6
29th Mrs Willsons Bill	0	11	9
for pamphlets &c	0	4	6
Taylors Bill for Court Mourning Suit & others	17	16	0
for some small furniture Tea Chests &c	0	12	0
Decer 8th for mending &c	0	5	0
	£109	18	3

Mem: how far the King being deceivd in his Grant shall opperate.
Vid Bacons Abridgt Title Perogative Vol 4th p 211:12 &c.

[244] Benjamin Gale to Jared Ingersoll.[1]

* * * The manuscript I mentioned to you is an historical acc[t] of the several Factions which have subsisted in this Colony originating with the New London Society—thence Metamorphosed into the faction for proper emissions on Loan, thence into New Light, into y[e] Susquehannah & Delaware factions—into Orthodoxy—now into Stamp duty—the actors the same, each change drawing in some new members—but it contains such stubborn facts and will so blacken some men's Coats that I fear the Author would not long survive the impression. * * *

[245] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company Legally Warned and held In Windham Jan[ry] 16[th] 1765.

Jed[h] Elderkin Esq[r] Moderator Sam[l] Gray Clerk

Whereas Col Eliph[t] Dyer late agent of this Company having Returned & made Report of the State of their Cause & of his Prefering a Petition in Behalf of this as also of the Deleware Companys before his Majesty in Counsel with Respect to Certain Land purchased on the River Susquehannah & Deleware the matters of Which Petition is Still Depending & undetermined & there

[244] [1] L. C., Jared Ingersoll Transcripts; dated January 13, 1765.
[245] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

Being no Person in Great Briton Duly Ortherised to appear in behalf of this Company in the matters Affores[d] Whereupon it is now Voted That John Gardiner of Inner Temple London Esq[r] be & he is hereby appointed as Agent or Attorney For S[d] Company For them & on their Behalf To Appear Before any of the Courts boards or Persons In Great Briton before whom s[d] Petition & the matters Thereof may be Depending & in & by all Proper ways & means To Prosecute the Same & the Committe of s[d] Company are Hereby appointed & Desired to Prepare & Send Forward to The s[d] M[r] Gardiner proper Letters & autherising him Accordingly.

And that the s[d] Company hasten The Collection of the Money Due to the s[d] Company For to Defray the Expence of Carring on s[d] Cause in Great Briton.

Att a Meating of the Susquehannah Legely Warned & held Att Windham in the County of Windham Coloney of Conneticutt In New England For To here the Report of the Hon[ble] Eliphlet Dyer Esq[r] who was by s[d] Company Duly Appointed Their Agent & Sent to Great Briton in the name & behalf of Said Company To lay the matter of & Relative to their Purchase before his Majesty & Asking Favour &c & grant thereof to s[d] Company & s[d] Agent having been according to his Appointm[t] & Returned & Att This Meating haveing Given an Account of his Conduct & Proseding Therein with Proper Testimonials of his Transactions & management Thereof, s[d] Company having heard his Reports & takeing into Consideration the Great Care labour & Industry of their s[d] Agent in s[d] Weighty Cases With his Curcumspeck Industry in Every Step to act for the Best Interist of s[d] Company & att The same Time in Every Movement in s[d] Case Wisely to Consider That nothing Should have been Done That should have any Tendency by any Means What Soever in the Least to Injure or Expose the Coloney to which he & the Most of s[d] Company did Belong do now Return to their s[d] agent Their thanks Considering the Cause att Present as Laying Before & Waiting the determination of the Lords of Trade & Plantation &c that the Interest & Connection our s[d] Agent hath in England will Be of Great use & Benefitt to s[d] Company in Further Prosecuting s[d] Case we would Ask the agent in our behalf to carre with any or all those worthy Gentlemen who are Inguaged in our Interist as he should See Fitt & Voted to Adjurn This Meating To the 24[th] Day of April next att this Place att nine of the Clock In the morning. [2]

[246] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att an adjourned Meeting of the Susquehannah Company Held att Windham April 24th 1765.

Majr Jedh Elderkin Moderator Saml Gray Clerk

Voted That Whereas There [are] Diverse persons who have been Employed by This Company in order to admit Proprietors at Certain Sums From Time to Time by sd Compy Limited & Sundry Persons from Time to Time have been admitted att Such Sums by sd Company Limitted as affores[d] but many of those who have been employd for the Purpose affores[d] have never Rendered any Account of their Prosedings either to the sd Company or any Comittee For that Purpose appointed & as the Rispective Sums Due to sd Company are very much Wanted & very Spedely in order to Transmitt to Great Briton to Defray the Charges & Expences that must Necessarally arise in a Further Prosecution of the Claim of sd Company there & as all Means For Settlement have Been as yett Inaffectual this Company being Desireous To bring Those affairs to as speedy a Close as posable, have Appointed & do Hereby appoint Samuel Gray of Windham Esqr To Repair to the Several & Respective Persons Emploied by sd Company to admit Proprietors that Have not as yet Setled & Paid in, the Several Sums by them Received For the use of sd Company & with Such Persons settle Their Respective Accounts & of such Persons Receive the Respective Sums From them Due to sd Company or Good Secureity Therefor Soon to be Paid & as soon [as] may be render his Account of his Doings Therein to the Standing Comitte of said Company.

Voted that the Committee shall Give order on the Treasurer of This Company to pay To Peter Harris of Plainfield the Sum of £15 7 4 In Consideration of What Benjn Coit of Preston Recovered of him on account of Simon Draper order given.

Voted That John Rider Be & he is hereby Admitted a Proprietor of one Whole Right in the Susquehannah Purchase In Consideration of his Delivering his Horse &c To In Satisfaction for the Horse that one Bennett Took from him. Voted to Adjourn This Meeting to May 16 Next to meet Att Hartford at 10 of the Clock.[2]

[2] No. 246, *post.*

[246] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

[2] No. 247, *post.*

[247] MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH COMPANY.[1]

Att a meeting of The Susquehannah Company by Adjournment Held att Hartford May 16th 1765.

Eliph[t] Dyer Esq[r] Moderator Sam[l] Gray Clerk

Whereas it Appears by the Settlement made by Sam[l] Gray With Sundry of the Gent[n] Imployed in Selling Rights For this Company that there is more than £500 0 0 Law[ll] money Due by Good Securiteys To this Company & Whereas £200 0 0 Lawf[ll] money is now Wanted For to Remitt To Great Britain In order To Forward the Cause of s[d] Company.

It is now Voted that if Benj[n] Giles of Groton or any other Proprietor or Proprietors Shall Raise & Furnish the Com[te] of s[d] Company With s[d] Sum of £200 0 0 or Partt Thereof To be Forwarded To our Agent John Gardiner Esq[r] To be Improved In Forwarding s[d] Cause he or they Shall be refunded Such Sums or Such Parts of it as he or they Shall Raise out of the above s[d] Moneys With Interest & Full Allowance For Extrodinary Troble as Soon as the money Can be Collected.

Test Sam[ll] Gray Clerk

The Following Persons are admitted Proprieters by John Gardiner Esq[r] our Agent In London Viz[t].

S[r] Herbert Lloyd, Barronet; Howell Gwynne of Garth Esq[r] In the County of Brecon; M[r] John Augustine Leavey Attorney att Law; Henry Williams of Crickhowell Esq[r] In the County of Brecon; John Symmons of Llanstinan for the County of Pembrook Esq[r]; George Wingfield of y[e] Inner Temple Esq[r]; Morriel Morgan Esq[r]; M[r] Will[m] Powell Attorney att Law; as p[er] M[r] Gardiners Letter Dated June 4th 1766; Test Sam[ll] Gray Clerk.

Glassenbury July 27th 1769

To Sam[ll] Gray Clerk of the Susquehannah Company S[r] I have admitted the following persons Viz. Charles Hollister a Whole Share half This share is sold to Tim[o] Hollister & Certif[c] given; John Hollister a half share releas[d] back To the Company as p[r] Deed on Record; Gideon Hollister half share Sold To Tim[o] Hollister & Certificate given; Nath[ll] Hollister half share Sold To Zach[s] Newcomb & Certificate given; Francis Hollister half share releas[d] back To the Company as p[r] Deed on Record p[r] Eliz[r] Tallcott Com[te] Recorded p[er] Sam[ll] Gray Clerk Rights Sold by Isaac Tripp 1769

[247] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

James Nessbutt 1 whole right
Isaac Davis ½ right
Abraham Becraw ½ right
Entered here July 27th 1769 Test Sam[ll] Gray Clerk

[248] Richard Jackson to Thomas Fitch.[1]

Sir 5 June 1765

* * * I am sorry to find that some Aspersions have fallen on M[r] Dyer as if he had deserted the Cause of those in whose favour he came over here in accepting a Post in the Customs, to my knowledge the Person who bestowed that place upon M[r] Dyer did not know the Occasion of his coming over, & in case the Susquehannah company can make out y[e] facts in their Petition, I dare say they will yet succeed in it. M[r] Dyer left it in as favourable a Situation as it was capable of & under y[e] Conduct of a very capable Solicitor. * * *

[249] Thomas Penn to Edmund Physick.[1]

Mr Physick

I just write this to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter by Budden and to tell you we are very sensible of your attention to, and care in forming the Lists of our taxation, which we shall send our observations upon by Budden and the Packet after I can have Mr Peter's thoughts upon them who is now at Liverpoole. I shall only observe that I think in the Northampton List, there being Intruders on many of those Lands, is not so certainly described as might have been, it being no doubt known to Lewis Gordon what Settlers there are on the Tracts of Twelve thousand odd hundred Acres in the Forks of Delaware— I recommend it to you to get the best account you can of the numbers of Persons settled upon our reserved Land, that you may be able to inform the Assessors in case they should not charge them with the Tax on the Land they are settled upon. * * *

[250] William and John Pitkin to Sir William Johnson.[1]

S[r] Hartford, March 7[th], 1766

Being (by the Friends of one Isaac Hollister a Young Man taken Captive at Susquehannah in October 1763

[248] [1] C. H. S., *Colls., Fitch Papers*, II, 351.
[249] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 282-83; dated July 22, 1765.
[250] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, V, 59. Isaac Hollister wrote a pamphlet describing his Indian captivity, only two copies of which

Son of Capt Timothy Hollister who with another of his Sons is Supposed to be Killed at the Same Time and Place) to Signify the Same to you and Desire your kind Offices to procure his return from his Captivity, they are informed that this Young Man was at the Senick Castle but the Indians were about to remove him to another Castle but where, they are not Informed.

Would therefore in their behalf request your help that he may be returned to his Friends of which the Bearer is one.

He is descended of a Good Family of a Neighbouring Town from here.

Your Serving them in the Matter of his return will Oblige S^{r} your most Obedient Humble Servants

W^{m} Pitkin
John Pitkin

[251] Nathaniel Whitaker to Eleazer Wheelock.[1]

* * * As I was returning, M^{r} Smith told me, that it has been Said by Some great ones, that there is a necessity of making back settlements. But that all y^{e} Land on y^{e} Ohio in pensylvania bounds is Sued for & also in those of virginia; but that the latter ask for Such an extent y^{t} it is not likely they will succeed for (Suppose) one quarter. I infer from hence & so does he, that you may obtain, under the present ministry, a grant for some large tract that way—But w^{t} think you of land up toward Otter Creek? M^{r} Peabody can inform you about it who has surveyed it. or w^{t} think you of Wioming—or of some Other part of Pensylvania? M^{r} Pen will grant some small tract, if you desire it, perhaps 4 or 5000 acres, because the present ministry will desire him—but you may probably obtain y^{e} largest tract up towards otter Creek or some where on the Ohio or the Lakes—You must judge what is best. * * *

[252] Sir William Johnson to Cadwallader Colden.[1]

Dear Sir Johnson Hall 27th March 1766

Your favour of the 4th Ins^{t} did not come to my hands

are known to be in existence, one being in the Connecticut Historical Society and the other in the Library of Congress.

[251] [1] Library of Dartmouth College; dated March 19, 1766. See index to Vol. III for further information concerning Wheelock's desire to obtain from the Susquehannah Company a grant of land for his Indian school.

[252] [1] N. Y. H. S., Misc. MSS., Johnson; *Sir William Johnson Papers,*

till after the departure of the last Post, I have likewise a letter from M^r^ Amos Ogden on the same Subject, whom I am verry desireous to serve, as I believe him to be a deserving Man, and one who merits some Gratuity for his past Services. I wish I knew how, or in what way I could best do this, from what M^r^ Ogden mentioned to me when he was here, I apprehend his cheif desire is to obtain a Grant of Lands somewhere about Wioming on the Susquahana, in which case it will not be Elligible for me to say any thing, as such a design w^d^ appear contrary to the Sentiments I have always been oblidged to Express concerning Indian Lands. * * *

[253] Thomas Penn to Richard Hockley.[1]

* * * With regard to the Officer's Petition[2] they desire the Land at Fort Augusta, where and at Wyomen we shall Survey large Tracts for ourselves, whenever the Indians are disposed to sell, but I cannot tell when that will be, and they say they desire to have the Land "on such Terms and on such conditions of settlem^t^ as you may think best calculated to answer the publick good purpose and at the same time so easy to ourselves as that we may be enabled to improve the Lands immediately" &c, these are the words, and how I should imagine they intended the common Terms I cannot conceive. I should be willing after an Indian Purchase and after we had laid out our tenth, to grant them their Quantity on the common Terms, and at present can say nothing more. * * *

[254] Eleazer Wheelock to Nathaniel Whitaker.[1]

* * * I shall do every thing in my Power for the furtherance of your Design. The Board are to meet at Hartford Next week. I find it difficult to determine where to fix the School. Wyoming on Susquanna if it were practicable I should on the whole preferre to any other place—By this Time you are acquainted with Gen^l^

V, 112-13; *Cadwallader Colden Papers*, VII, 106-107.

[253] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, VIII, 366; dated London, April 2, 1766.

[2] This refers to the petition of William Plunkett and other officers for a grant of lands beyond the frontier. See Linn, *Annals of Buffalo Valley*. Plunkett, Maclay and others who settled the tract thus granted on the west branch of the Susquehanna, later came into open conflict with the Connecticut settlers on the east branch; see Vol. IV, *passim*.

[254] [1] Library of Dartmouth College; dated April 29, 1766. See no. 251, *ante*.

Lymans Affair & likely his prospect of Success has Occassioned you & Friends to think Whether it will not do to carry the School with him if he obtains. My Friends are generally loth to go so far. * * *

[255] Sir William Johnson to Cadwallader Colden.[1]

Johnson Hall, May 9th 1766.

Dear Sir

I heartily thank You for your last letter and have heard Since from Captn Ogden who informs me that he gives up all thoughts of Wioming. I shall therefore Write him & to my friends in London as Soon as I have a little leisure. * * *

[256] Thomas Penn to James Tilghman.[1]

* * * Mr Croghan and Mr Trent have both wrote me on the story of some Persons endeavouring to get a Grant over the Hills within our Province, assuring me they never had any such intention that I am convinced they are sincere and I think it is so foolish a Scheme that none but very weak People would attempt—they say they intend to apply for some low down on the River Ohio.

I thank you for your congratulation on laying aside the Petition for a change of Government.

I shall write by next Packet to Sir Wm Johnson about the Purchase. I had a Letter from him by the last Packet, but must speak to the Lords of Trade on that Subject, before I answer it, as soon as that is done I shall follow your advice, and have now given orders to Mr Wilmot to prosecute our Petition against the Connecticut People that want a Grant of Land at Wyoming, immediately. I shall write in my next about the Lower County Land, which you mention in your Postscript, as I have but just time to have this Copyed. With regard to the Acts for restraining your Trade you may be very easy as all Matters are settled in the House of Commons to the satisfaction of the Merchants, on which I congratulate you and my Friends in Pensilvania. I remain Your very affectionate Friend

T. P.

London May 10th 1766.

[255] [1] N. Y. H. S., Misc., MSS., Johnson; *Sir William Johnson Papers*, V, 206; *Cadwallader Colden Papers*, VII, 107-108.
[256] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IX, 14-16.

[257] THOMAS PENN TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.[1]

Sir Willm Johnson Bar[t]
Dear Sir

I have just received your Letter of the 28[th] of Feb[y], and defer answering that part of it relating to the Indian Boundary 'til I have conferred with the Lords of Trade, which I shall do before the next Packet sails.

I enclose you a Copy of the Memorial as it is presented. I considered it with M[r] Wilmot, whose knowledge of things of this sort is very great, and we both consulted my Lord Dartmouth upon it, who as well as M[r] Wilmot was of opinion it was best to have but one Memorial referred to the Board of Trade, that they would report on all they could, and the rest might be done by the Treasury or Secretary at War.

It is but lately presented, and the American Affairs not having been agreed to in the House of Commons 'til Thursday it could not be considered but next Week if possible I will endeavour to bring it on, & get every thing done for you that I possibly can of which I will inform you by the first opportunity and am with great regard Dear Sir Your affectionate Friend & most Obed[t] Servant

Tho: Penn

London May 10[th] 1766.

[258] RICHARD HOCKLEY TO THOMAS PENN.[1]

* * * The Officers that I have seen are pleased with your intention of granting them the Lands when purchased of the Indians and proper care must be taken that You are first and Fully served, it is said there is undoubtedly a Silver Mine on the Wioming Lands, I wish the purchase was made and that secured to your Family as I am fearful lest it shoud be granted to others through some means or other. * * *

[259] THOMAS PENN TO JOHN PENN.[1]

Dear Nephew

The Letters that come herewith were by mistake left behind at Stoke when I went on Fryday to Town. I desire you will order them to be delivered; and I shall just add to them, that on applications for Lands beyond the thick Settlements if a number of People choose to settle

[257] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IX, 15-16.
[258] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Add. Misc. Letters, II, 7; see no. 253, *ante*, note 2; this letter is dated July 4, 1766.
[259] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IX, 42.

together, whether it would not be of advantage to Survey a Tract of Land for a Township for them, and let them divide it into such Farms as they should agree among themselves should be allotted to particular Persons, this I think would be a good method of proceeding, provided there are bona fide the number of Persons ready to settle that are reported to the Office. This was the method of proceeding at the first settlement of the Country, and you see, by the old Map, that no vacancys were left. I desire you will consider this at the next meeting & am Your most affectionate Uncle

T. P.

Stoke House July 20th 1766.

One Captn Ogden was with me the other Day proposing to settle about Wyoming.

[260] Proclamation of Governor John Penn.[1]

By the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

A Proclamation.

Whereas I have received Information that many ill-disposed Persons, in express Disobedience to His Majesty's Proclamation, and royal Instructions, and regardless of the Rights of the Proprietaries, or the Indians in Alliance with the English, have, without any Licence or Authority, seated themselves upon Lands within this Province, not yet purchased of the Natives: And Whereas the making such Settlements doth greatly tend to irritate the Indians, and may again involve us in a War with them, if not put an immediate stop to: And Whereas I have lately received his Majesty's positive Commands to suppress such unwarrantable Proceedings, and to put an end to these and all other the like Encroachments for the future: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring, in his Majesty's Name all persons whatsoever who have made any such Settlements within this Province, immediately to evacuate and abandon them, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril. And I do hereby prohibit all his Majesty's Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony from making any Settlements, or taking any possession of Lands, by mark-

[260] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Governors Proclamations, XVI, 121.

ing Trees or otherwise, beyond the limits of the last Indian purchase within this Province upon Pain of the severest penalties of the Law and of being excluded from the Privilege of securing such Settlements, should the Lands, where they shall be made, be hereafter purchased of the Indians. And Whereas it has been reported that a certain Frederick Stump, a German, settled beyond the Indian Purchase, near to Fort Augusta, had my Warrant or authority for making such Settlement; I do hereby declare, that the said report is utterly false and groundless, and that neither the said Stump, nor any other Person, ever had the least Encouragement from me to settle on any Lands unpurchased of the Indians; but that, on the contrary, I have constantly denied every Application of that kind.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Sixty six; and in the Sixth year of his Majesty's Reign. By His Honour's Command

Joseph Shippen Jr., Secretary — John Penn

God save the King.

[261] Sir William Johnson to Daniel Burton.[1]

Johnson hall October 8, 1766.

Sir

* * * The want of proper funds, or some other Cause hath been productive hitherto of much Neglect in propogating the faith amg[t] the Ind[s] of which the French availed themselves to good purpose nor I believe can we equal the assiduity of their Clergy who sacrificed their Ease, Connections, and the Comforts of Life to reside in the most distant Villages, and Conform to the Way of living of the Inhabitants without which in fact, little could be done. M[r] Wheelocks plan seems a laudable one but give me leave to remark that many of these Schemes which had their birth in N England have soon appeared calculated with a View to forming Settlements so obnoxious to the Ind[s] who have repeatedly declared their aversion to those who acted on such interested principles; All the

[261] [1] *Sir William Johnson Papers*, V, 388-90. In Day's *Calendar*, 331-32, is listed a letter dated October 8, from Johnson to Thomas Penn mentioning his disbursements and gratuitous services for the public interest and intrusting his case to Penn's influence, also mentioning the anxiety of the Indians for a boundary line, and his discouragement of projects for settlement at Wyoming.

good Lands in N Engd being thick Settled they are Extremely desirous of Migrating & have created much disturbance by attempting it, another objection is that those brought up under the Care of Dissenting Ministers become a Gloomy race & lose their Abilities for hunting &ca spend their time in Idleness & hangs upon the Inhabitants for a Wretched subsistence havs lost those Qualities wch render them usefull to us witht acquirs any others in their place worthy the Name of Christns to wch indeed they have little or no pretensions all wch discountenances Religion with the rest of the Inds. * * *

[262] Ezra Stiles to Pelatiah Webster.[1]

Memo Novr 6, 1766.

In May 1760 Mr Gardner of Colechester, (who was an original Adventurer, & of the first Committee that visited the Lands on Susquehanna in 1753 before the purchase, & well knowing to the whole Affair in its whole progress) told me that the first 400 proprietors advanced 5 Dollars a whole Right—the next 300 paid 7 Doll—the last 150 paid 9 Dollars:—so the Number had risen to 850 at that Time. Since that were admitted 200 paying £8 proc.—and 50 paying 50 Doll. each. I believe this comprehends the Body of the Proprietors.

Whole Shares

400	at 5 Doll	2000 Doll.		
300	7	2100		
150	9	1350	5450	£1635
850				
200	@ £8		1600	
50	@ 50 Dollars	2500	750	
1100	Whole Shares.		£3985 L. M. or £3000 Sterling	

[263] John Penn to Thomas Penn.[1]

* * * I have delivered all the letters enclosed in yours of the 20th of July. I am quite of Opinion that Settlements made by a number of people in Townships should be encouraged, provided the appliers mean to set down & improve the Land they apply to the office for.

[262] [1] Y. C. L., Stiles' Folio Letters, I.

[263] [1] H. S. P., Penn MSS., Add. Misc. Letters, II, 10; dated November 12, 1766.

I hear there is a Petition preparing and to be presented to me for a large tract of Land when a purchase is made at Wyoming upon the same footing. M^r^ Tilghman and all our friends think this a very good method. The Cap^t^ Ogden you mention was with me some time ago upon the same business. I told if he would apply after a purchase was made, I would give him any encouragement I could as I thought his plan a good one, but desired him not to think of it before, nor to go into that part of the Country for fear of displeasing the Indians. I think he told me some people had already taken possession of the land he wanted and he would drive them off & prevent their settling[2] I forbid him doing any thing farther in this business as I expected a purchase would be made very soon, which he would be acquainted with time enough to make any application he pleased. * * *

[264] Richard Jackson to [Jonathan Trumbull].[1]

* * * I need not tell you, that our Charter has its Enemies in America as well as England; it is the Object of Envy to some, in the other Colonies, & is unfortunate in its similarity to that of Rhode Island, a gov^t^ that has made herself abundantly more obnoxious, than I dare say Connecticut can be expected to become, even hereafter, at the worst by her Enemies. But it is impossible with all the Pains one can take, in a Country so remote, altogether to separate them in Peoples Minds. There is a strong Prejudice in many Mens Affections ag^t^ Charter Government, & that too particularly in Men that come from some y^e^ other Gov^ts^ in America. Col Dyer has been a witness to what I am saying & has contributed to my knowledge, to the removal of the Prejudice when it came in his way; for my own Part I have always insisted & I am sure with truth that the 2 Charter Gov^ts^ of the Massachusetts & Connecticut were the most Quiet on the whole on y^e^ Continent, if we except one or two very inconsiderable Colonies.

I have reason to think some ill designing Persons are now at work to spirit up ill will against us but I shall think it incumbent on me to exert all my Vigilance on this as well as every other Occasion in which the Colony is interested, & your private thoughts on this as well as every

[2] See Vol. III.

[264] [1] C. S. L., Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., Papers, II, 121; dated November 8, 1766.

other Subject, affecting the Colony will be very acceptable to me. * * *

[265] William Samuel Johnson to Eliphalet Dyer.[1]

London Febʳʸ 12ᵗʰ 1767

Dʳ Sʳ

This must only tell you that I am safe arriv'd in London & settled down in yʳ Lodgings, which at present promise to be very agreable. If you dread Storms & Tempests & everything that is bad at Sea, you will bless yourself you did not undertake this Voyage, for I assure you we had a most shocking Passage. * * * There is no News worth mentioning that I can absolutely rely upon, & I have already mentᵈ to his Honʳ all the Reports of the Day I shall soon tell you how I like England & such other things as occur. You must not fail to write me often, & I assure you I will not remain in Debt to you. Lᵈ N is Ill & our Case cannot come on yet for some time you will see by Mʳ J & my Letter to his Honʳ all that can be said of it at present. Give my Complᵗˢ to Mʳˢ Dyer, the Majʳ Coll Fitch & all Friends as tho particularly named. * * * Mʳ Gardner is in Wales so I can tell you nothing about Susquehanʰ. * * *

[266] Thomas Penn to John Penn.[1]

* * * I have heard nothing lately of Capt. Ogden,[2] but believe he has got a grant here of Land in New York; I hope he will not offer to take forceable possession at Wyomen. * * *

[267] William Samuel Johnson to Dr. Benjamin Gale.[1]

* * * I have done the best I could for Y. C. but hitherto without success those who have any Charity for Amᵃ will give only to the Indian School,[2] with which they are much pleased & to which all ranks of Peopᵉ contribᵉ. They constantly tell me also that Connᵗ surely is too well able to support its own Collᵉ & ought not with Propriety to ask any support from this Country where there are so very many Objects of Charity before their Eyes whose miseries make the deepest Impressions & cannot be over-

[265] [1] C. H. S., William Samuel Johnson Papers, Box I.

[266] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IX, 87; dated February 13, 1767.
[2] See no. 263, *ante*.

[267] [1] C. H. S., William Samuel Johnson Papers, Box I; dated July 31, 1767.
[2] This refers to the Indian school of Eleazer Wheelock at Lebanon.

looked. The Susq^{h} Petit^{n} still lies depend^{g} before the K. in Council & Gen^{ll} L.[3] has he says great Encourag^{t} to expect a fav^{e} Issue of his affairs, as soon as any stable System shall take place at Court. At pres^{t} indeed everything is so unsettled that no public or private Business can get forward. * * *

[268] William Samuel Johnson to Eliphalet Dyer.[1]

London Aug^{t} 5th 1767.

D^{r} S^{r}

I am weary of runing after M^{r} Nuthall, I have been ten times at his House which is in New Broad Street quite at the other end of the Town, but as he is at this season most of the time in the Country I cannot yet meet him. I left y^{r} Letter however, & shall no doubt find him by & by. But I have several times talked with M^{r} J[2] M^{r} Pownal & the Clerke of the Council from whom I learn that no steps have been taken in the Susq^{h} affair since you left Eng^{d}. The Pet^{n} lies where you left it, & I fear M^{r} G.[3] has given himself little concern about it. I wish you had y^{r} money from him again. He has not been in London since I came here, nor can I find when he is expected. When I see Nuthall if he can tell me more (which howev^{r} I doubt) you shall be informed of it. * * *

[269] William Samuel Johnson to Eliphalet Dyer.[1]

* * * Instead of going as I told you I intended to Norfolk &c, I have been ill of a Fever & obliged to give up that design, tho' I thank God I am now again very well recov'd. This has given me Opportunity to make farther enquiries about Susquehannah, but still only to confirm what I have before told you.[2] Nuthal still keeps out in the Country so that I have not seen him but I have found M^{r} Thompson who was his Clerk when you was here & is now his Partner, who still says he is confident that nothing has been done since you left England, & that M^{r} N. he presumes was not to take any steps but by direction & that he is very sure he has receiv'd none. I

[3] General Phineas Lyman was at this time in London promoting the scheme of his company of Military Adventurers; Alvord, *Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, II, 176.

[268] [1] C. H. S., William Samuel Johnson Papers, I, 17.

[2] Richard Jackson.

[3] John Gardiner.

[269] [1] C. H. S., William Samuel Johnson Papers, I, 19; dated September 12, 1767.

[2] See no. 268, *ante*.

have also enquir'd of Dr Franklin, who knows of no late pursuit of the affair. I have little expectation of seeing Mr Gardiner, who is still in the Mountains of Wales, & if one may believe what is said confidently enough here tho' I don't undertake for the Truth of it & beg it may not be mentd from me, has given up all hopes of succeeding in Business in Westmr Hall, & is in very low Circumstances sho'd this be true you will perhaps conjecture that yr affair has stop'd with him, that he chose to keep all the Money you sent (which you know is the main spring of all motion here) to himself, & has given none of it to the others concern'd to keep up their spirits, & encourage them to assist in pushing on the business. And yet if one could see him perhaps he would give a differt account of the whole matter. Tho' I sho'd with great pleasure do you or the Susqh Compy any services in my Power yet I hope they will not think of appointing me their Agent but immediately dispatch you out again upon that business where I shall receive you with the greatest pleasure in the world. There are many reasons why they shou'd not think of me but it is enough to say that there are you know very many who think (tho' I believe mistakingly) that the pursuit of that Cause is prejudicial to the Colony, who will at least make a Clamour about it sho'd I engage in it, while in the immediate service of the Governt—Beside as you have given this Business all its train, & are perfectly acquaintd with the whole matter you can pursue it infinitely better than anybody else & it would certainly be a very great mistake to employ any other person in it. I can give you no reason why I did not mention Gen[l] Lyman in my former Letters only that I had nothing material to say about him tho' I see him very often & I left him to present his own Compl[ts] & to write of his own affairs which I did not pretend to enter into; however I have presentd yr Compts as directed & he returns his & says tho' he has not yet actually obtain'd his Grant yet he has very good assurances that he shall succeed very soon as I sincerely wish with you he may. * * *

[270] Minutes of a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company.[1]

Att a Meeting of the Susquehannah Company Legally Warned & held In Windham September 16th 1767
John Smith Esq Moderater
Samll Gray Clerk

[270] [1] C. H. S., Susquehannah Company Papers.

This Meeting was adjourn^{d} To the 2nd Wednesday In Novemb^{r} next To meet att This place
Test Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk

Att a Meeting of The Susquehannah Company Held att Windham by Adjournment Novemb^{r} 11th 1767
John Smith Esq^{r} Moderator
Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk

Whereas this Company have Receiv^{d} late Intelligence from Great Briton that their agent has Some Time Since Removed from London by Means of which the Prosecution of their Petition has been Delayed but that there Seems a favourable oppertunity to Prosecute the Same & Nothing discouraging as To Success if an agent was Their Present To Prosecute the affair Thereupon Resolved that It is Necessary to have an agent appointed for that Purpose & that it will be Necessary over & above the Companys money that has or may be Collected In, to Raise att Least one Dollar or a Dollar & a half upon a Right In Order to Prosecute S^{d} affair and that this Meeting be adjourned To the 6th Day of Jan^{ry} next att Windham & that Publick Notice be given thereof by the Clerk of this s^{d} Company In all the Publick News Papers that s^{d} Company meet at that Time by them selves or Constituents prepared to Consider of & comply with s^{d} Resolve & the Delaware Companys are also Desired To Meet att Time & Place for the Same Purpose abovesaid Voted.

Voted That Elip^{t} Dyer Esq^{r} be desired Immediately to Write to W^{m} Sam^{l} Johnson Esq^{r} now In London to See that our Petition be Kept alive till an agent should arrive In London To Prosecute The Same.

Voted that Joseph Galloway Esq^{r} & M^{r} Peletiah Webster of the City of Philadelphia be each of them Intituled To one Whole Right or Share In the Susq^{h} Purchase In Testimony of the Greatefull Sense This Company have of their kind Services for s^{d} Company

Voted To adjourn This Meeting To the 6th Day of Jan^{ry} Next att This Place. Test Sam^{ll} Gray Clerk.

[271] Thomas Penn to John Penn.[1]

Dear Nephew

I came Thursday expecting to have spent yesterday at my Desk, but as I have most at heart the settlement of the Boundary between the English & the Indians, which

[271] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IX, 199-200; dated December 12, 1767.

M^r W^m Johnson has been these three years negociating; I went yesterday morning early to Lord Shelburne, and finding him engaged with General Conway, waited there and breakfasted with Lady Shelburne, hoping to see him, but there was so great a number of people waiting to speak with him, that he desired I would dine with him, as the only time he could confer with me; this I did, and staid 'till near eight, so that the whole day was spent, and I had the mortification to find, no orders could be sent about it, by this packet; but I am most seriously promised, it shall go by the next. I received Letters the day before from M^r Allen, & George Croghan, pressing the necessity of a Settlement of this Boundary; of these I having given him extracts and pray tell M^r Allen (to whom I cannot write) that I read the paragraph of his Letter relating to the Iron, and about his Son M^r John Allen, Lord Shelburne expressed his desire to do him any good office, and his regard to M^r Allen, and will let me know after Christmas, when business is pretty well settled, whether any thing falls, that would be agreeable to him.

I write by the Packet to S^r W^m Johnson, and press him to get as much Land for us (between the West branch of Susquehannah & Delaware) as the Indians will consent and prevent any further dealings, between the Six Nations and the people of Connecticut, by their obliging themselves, when they remove to sell it only to us. I desire you will confer with M^r Chew, and such others as you may think proper on this point; it being of great importance, not only to our immediate profit, but to prevent very troublesome and expensive litigations. * * *

[272] Thomas Penn to Sir William Johnson.[1]

Dear Sir

I can truely assure that I have been an importunate Solicitor both on account of your own grant, and that of the Indian Boundary. I was with Lord Shelburne & Lord Clare about them last week, and came to Town on Thursday, expecting the orders about the Boundary, would have been dispatched by this packet, but after a long conference I had with the first, I find it will not go 'till the next; I had just received a Letter from M^r Croghan and from M^r Allen, pressing the necessity of it very strongly & very speedily, which I gave Lord Shelburne copies of,

[272] [1] H. S. P., Penn Letter Book, IX, 201-202.

to lay before the Council, and I really believe it will be done by next packet.

Lord Shelburne desired I would express his regard for you, and his desire to carry into execution what you recommend, he also gave all the assistance he could, with regard to your Land, and we hope to get a Grant under the Great Seal here, on an acknowledgment of a Beaverskin, or some such reservation, which will supersede all fees at New York, of this I shall write to you further by the next packet.

I have to desire, you will use your best endeavours with the Indians, to grant us the Land, as high as they can be brought to agree to, between the West branch of Sasquehannah & the River Delaware, to prevent all possibility of the people from Connecticut, giving us any more trouble there, and that they will covenant when they incline to sell the rest, that they will sell it only to us, as they have always done. I hope to write you fully by next packet. In the mean time I am with much regard Dear Sir Your most obedient and most humble Servant

T. P.

London Dec 12, 1767.

APPENDIX

[273] JAMES HAMILTON TO THOMAS PENN.[1]

* * * I inclose you the Copy of a Letter I received lately from Sir W^m^ Johnson[2] upon the Subject of the Connecticut people's taking possession of the Wyoming Lands: by which you will see He has it much at heart, from an apprehension of the mischief that would ensue, to defeat that project; to which end, He has written to the Lords of Trade[3] and acquainted them with the ill consequences that may be expected to follow should those people prosecute their scheme.

As, from Sir William's representation, the matters will come in the best manner before the ministry, I doubt not but you will cooperate with him to the utmost of your powers to obtain such orders as may be effectual to stop proceedings of so dangerous a kind; for I see no possibility of doing it with any force I am master of, should they come again, determined to force a settlement with such numbers as they threaten; Sir Jeffery Amherst whom I desired once more to write to Governor Fitch upon the subject, and with that view sent him a copy of Brodhead's affidavit,[4] declines any further interposition, telling me, He sees no necessity for it, as M^r^ Fitch has publish'd a proclamation[5] to discourage it, and Sir William Johnson has laid the state of the Case before the Lords of Trade. I have not yet received any answer to my letter to Governor Fitch.

I also inclose you the copy of a Conference I held with Teedyuscung yesterday;[6] He came down as he says purposely to complain of these proceedings, and seems full of anger and resentment. He would I doubt not fall upon these people and cut their throats on the least encouragement given him; But I dare not even commission him to lay hands upon them and bring them down to me, for fear least upon their making opposition, the Indians might proceed to extremities, and in the end kindle up a new Indian war, the sad effects of which we have so lately

[273] [1] H. S. P., Penn Papers, Off. Corr., IX, 184-86; dated Nov. 21, 1762.

[2] No. 125, *ante*.
[3] No. 113, *ante*.
[4] No. 127, *ante*.
[5] No. 102, *ante*.
[6] No. 137, *ante*.

felt. So that the easiest and most effectual way to put a stop to the trouble we are threatned with, would be, if possible to procure an order from the Crown to the commander in chief to interpose his power to prevent them, for which there is yet sufficient time, as at present there is not one of them at Wyoming, nor can they come with intent to settle till the month of May or June, before which time I hope to receive your orders upon this head.

I have ever been of opinion that Gov^{r} Fitch or some of his family were interested in this project, and M^{r} Joseph Chew and Coll Fitch's (who I am told is the Governor's Son) waiting upon Sir W^{m} Johnson as Deputies from the Susquehanna Company, as they are called, to know his opinion respecting the propriety of making that settlement, together with his evasive manner of writing upon the subject, is a strong confirmation of it.

With respect to the settlement at Cushetunk, I am really ashamed that nothing effectual has been done to remove those people but the issuing of proclamations. After the Treaty at Easton I fully intended to have gone thither myself for that purpose, seeing it so difficult to engage any others on whom I could rely, but my being called abroad from place to place during the whole summer prevented it. I have lately spoke to M^{r} Gordon the Clerk of Northampton to see if he can engage 20 or 25 men, on whom one may depend, to undertake to bring some of them down. He has promised to endeavour it, yet thinks it will be difficult, as many of the Minisink people favour them, and many others would be glad to get land on the same terms. It is surprising that none of the Indians have, of late, taken any notice to me of those people, or made any complaints about them. M^{r} Gordon tells me there are not fifteen or at most twenty families there, and these I shall as soon as the season will permit endeavour to dislodge.

It would be no difficult thing to manage the Indians in such manner as to obtain from them just and proper representations, petitions, &c (which might be laid before the King) respecting these affairs, were nobody to intermeddle but those who have the right. But Israel Pemberton and his Association, by means of their money, have such an influence over the Interpreters, that nothing is said by me about Business with the Indians, but it is instantly reported to them, for which reason I am constrained to say nothing to them but what all the world might hear,

least it should immediately be told again, perhaps unfairly, and an ill use made of it to the disadvantage of the Government. * * *

[274] Richard Peters to Robert Monckton.[1]

Philadelphia 14 Aug^{t} 1760

* * * General Haviland has at last got together a good Army & will I hope give a good account of the Isle aux Noix, S^{t} Johns & all other fortified places on the Lake & River Champlain. Much is said in praise of the Road lately cut between No. 4 & Crown Point. It makes but one step from New England into the very heart of the French Settlements. I am told that the people of Connecticut are attempting to get footing in the Indian Country above & west of Cashictan in Latitude 41, 40 minutes & from thence to Lat. 41, under a Pretence that their Royal Grant gives them to the South towns. This if true may do infinite mischief at this time. * * *

[275] Richard Peters to Robert Monckton.[1]

Honoured & Dear Sir

My head was so full of Lottery Tickets when you went out of Town that I passed the Door & never thought of it till after you were gone.

We have been amusing ourselves at Easton with a grand Meeting of Six Nations Indians & their Dependants the Nantycokes, Conoys, Moheckons Tutulors, & Delawares. They were so hard put to it to come down that they laid before the Governor a Belt given for the Confirmation of the peace three years ago as a Belt given to invite them to a Treaty. In this they were set right and then they mentioned the Connecticut Settlement. This was related to them in its Naked truth and they were moreover told that these vagrants settled those Lands under colour of Indian Purchases & they were asked if they had sold the Lands to the New England people, they denied it & mentioned that some private Indians had taken upon them to sell it. We gave them a Rect. & string to carry to the Onondago Council & to request that in full Council they would reprove their young men & declare those sales void. In short Presents were made as usual & a large Number of Quakers attended & were as busy as ever. * * *
Philad^{a} Aug^{t} 15 1761

[274] [1] M. H. S., *Colls.*, 4th ser., IX, 297-99.
[275] [1] M. H. S., *Colls.*, 4th ser., IX, 440-41.

[276] Sir Jeffery Amherst to the Earl of Egremont.[1]

* * * Your Lordships Letter of the 27th January[2] (the Duplicate of which I have above acknowledged the receipt of) I answered on the 12th April,[3] and as no Answer was arrived from Governor Fitch, I have again[4] wrote to him and transmitted him the Duplicates. * * *

[277] Report of Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.[1]

At the Council Chamber Whitehall the 7 of June 1763.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council for Plantation Affairs.

Your Majesty having been pleased by Your Order in Council of the 21st of January last to referr unto this Committee a Representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations,[2] upon a Report made by Sir William Johnson[3] Your Majestys Superintendent of the Affairs of the Indian Nations in the Northern District of North America upon examining into the complaints of the Delaware Indians against the Proprietors of Pensilvania concerning certain Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves to have been defrauded, and also upon another point set forth in Sir William Johnsons Report touching the complaints made by the Delawars against several of the people of Connecticut, who were coming to settle at Wyoming on the River Susquehanna which had greatly alarmed the Jealousy of the Indians. The Lords of the Committee in Obedience to Your Majestys said Order

[276] [1] P. R. O., C. O. 5:63, p. 83; dated May 14, 1763.

[2] No. 145, *ante*.

[3] No. 160, *ante*.

[4] No. 165, *ante;* a copy of Amherst's letter to Fitch dated May 4, 1763 was inclosed with this letter and bore this indorsement: "Copy Letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to Governor Fitch; Enclosing him the Duplicate of the Earl of Egremont's Letter regarding the Attempts of the Connecticut people to settle on the *Susquehannah;* and Likewise a Duplicate of the General's former Letter, on the same Subject, the Governor not having Acknowledged the Receipt of Either of the *Originals*. Dated New York, 4th May 1763". In a letter to Egremont dated June 27, 1763, Amherst inclosed "every material information" that had occurred since his last letter. Among the inclosures was Fitch's letter to Amherst of June 24 (no. 195, *ante*) and Fitch's answer on June 26 (no. 196, *ante);* in his letter of June 27 to Egremont, Amherst did not refer to the subject of the Connecticut Settlement; P. R. O., C. O. 5:63, p. 129.

[277] [1] P. R. O., P. C. I.

[2] See no. 144, *ante*.

[3] No. 113, *ante*.

of Reference, did on the 3d of March last,[4] take the said Representation, Report and other Papers thereto annexed, into Consideration, and it appearing that the disputes between the Proprietors of Pensilvania and the Delawar Indians concerning the Lands of which those Indians deemed themselves defrauded, is happily brought to a conclusion, it therefore becomes unnecessary for Your Majesty to give any directions whatever thereupon. That with respect to the other point relating to the people of Connecticut having alarmed the Jealousy of the Indians by attempting to make settlements at Wyoming, which is claimed by the Indians as part of their Hunting Lands, the Committee being informed by the Earl of Egremont, one of Your Majestys Principal Secretarys of State, that he had signified Your Majestys Commands to the Govrs of Connecticut, as likewise to Sr Jeoffrey Amherst Commander in Chief of Your Majestys Forces in America, requiring them to exert every legal authority, and employ their utmost Influence to prevent the prosecution of any such settlement; And His Lordship having laid Copys of the said Letters[5] before the Committee, their Lordships thought proper to referr the same to the Lords Comte for Trade & Plantations to consider and Report whether they conceived any or what further measures necessary to be taken for putting a stop to the said Settlement. And the said Lords Commissrs having reported thereupon[6] that they find in the books of their Office that in Janry 1759 the Govrs of South Carolina and Georgia being directed by His late Majestys Secretary of State to give immediate Orders in His Majestys Name for the removal of certain Persons, who without any Licence or authority had settled themselves to the Southward of the Alatamaha, they appointed each a Commissioner under the Provincial Seal, with Instructions to repair to the said settlement assemble the Inhabitants and proclaim to them His Majestys said Orders; which being accordingly done, the settlers removed themselves. The said Lords Comrs therefore proposed, that Instructions should be sent to the Govrs of Pensilvania and Connecticut directing them to proceed in like manner with respect to the Settlers at Wyoming; and the Lords of the Committee agreeing in

[4] No. 148, *ante*.
[5] Nos. 145 and 146, *ante*.
[6] No. 163, *ante*.
[7] No. 166, *ante*.

opinion with the said Lords Com^rs^ for Trade & Plantations thought proper to direct them to prepare Draughts of Instructions for the Gov^rs^ of Pensilvania and Connecticut agreable to what is above proposed,[7] which they having accordingly done,[8] the Lords of the Committee take leave to lay the same before Your Majesty for Your Royal approbation.

15 June 1763 Read & App^d^ [9].

[278] NOTICE OF MEETING OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DELAWARE COMPANIES.[1]

Advertisements. *To the Proprietors of the First and Second* DELAWARE COMPANIES. You are hereby warned to meet at the Town-House in *Norwich* on the First Day of *August* next, at Twelve of the clock on said Day, to consult & transact what may be judged best in consequence of some interesting Intelligence and advice lately received from our Agent in *Great-Britain. Dated July 19, 1764* John Curtiss, Jabez Fitch, Isaac Tracy, Ebenezer Backus, Elisha Tracy, Committee for said Companies.

[279] NOTICE OF MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH AND DELAWARE COMPANIES.[1]

Whereas the Agent for the Susquehannah, and first and second Delaware Companies, is lately returned from Great Britain, and has many Things of Consequence to communicate to those Companies, relative to his Agency, in those Affairs, and the Proceedings therein at Great Britain.

The said Companies are therefore, hereby Warned to meet at the Court-House, in Windham, on Wednesday, the sixteenth Day of January next, in order to hear the report of said Agent, in those Affairs, and thereon to act, and do what may be thought best towards a further Prosecution thereof.

Dated December 21st, 1764.

Jabez Fitch,
John Curtiss,
Isaac Tracy,
Elisha Tracy,
Ebenezer Backus,
} Delaware Committee

[8] No. 174, *ante.*

[9] The instructions were sent out June 15; see nos. 189 and 190, *ante.*

[278] [1] *New-London Gazette,* July 27, 1764.

[279] [1] *Connecticut Courant,* January 14, 1765.

Eliphalet Dyer,
Jedidiah Elderkin,
Samuel Gray,
John Smith,
} Susquehannah Committee

[280] Extract from the *Connecticut Courant.*[1]

To Mr. Green, Printer at Hartford,
Sir

At a Time of such universal ingathering, I am desirous to cast my Mite into your grand Treasury of News, Politics, &c. &c. (And if you please) that the following, being thrown into your Canaille, may with,

"Drown'd Puppies, stinking Sprats, all drench'd in Mud
"Dead Cats, and Turnip-tops, come tumbling down the Flood." O. N.

Whereas, I have taken Notice that a *Spirit* of gross Misrepresentation, Calumny, & Lying is gone out into the Land: tending to inflame Men's Minds and stir up Fewds and Factions, and Mutinies, and Seditions, and Discords, and Riots, and Tumultes, and Uproars among the People of this Colony, and has of late so unhappily disturbed the Peace and Quiet thereof; and as we have some Reason to expect more of the like Kind, therefore it may be of Use to insert the following Passages out of an antient Statute Book, (to which perhaps Many are Strangers, or at least have not lately consulted, with due Care and Attention) and at the same Time, annex to them a few Topics for political disquisition; which if they do not seem exactly suited to the Text, will require the greatest ability to handle them properly, viz. "Thou shalt not revile the Gods, nor curse the Ruler of thy People," Exod. 22.28.—or—"Let them in Mind to be subject to Principalities and Powers; to obey Magistrates—to speak Evil of no Man." Tit. 3. 1.

New London Society

"They dispise Government, presumptious are they, self willed; they are not afraid to speak Evil of Dignities." 2 Pet. 2:10.

Old Tenor

"Render to every One their Dues—Fear to whom Fear, Honor to whom Honor." Rom. 13. 7.

Spanish Money

"Frowardness is in his Heart, and he deviseth Mischief continually; he soweth Discord—he speaketh Lies;

[280] [1] March 16, 1767.

he soweth discord among Brethren." Prov. 6. 14. 19.—"thou shalt not raise a false Report." Exod. 23. 1."—put away Lying, speak the Truth." Eph. 4. 25. "—and all liars" the worst Sort of which are Slanderers, "shall have their Portion," &c. Rev. 1. 8.

SUSQUEHANNAH

"The Workers of Iniquity whet their Tongues like a Sword, and bend their Bows to shoot their Arrows, ever utter Words; that they may shoot them in Secret at the Perfect; they commune of laying Snares privily," &c. Psal. 64. 3, 5.

THE LATE MEMORABLE STALKING HORSE

Many more Texts might be cited, and many more Subjects proposed, but let these be first considered—and as this *Spirit* appears so spightful and malicious, and its Aim is so apparent; tis to be hoped that the Freemen will be on their Guard, nor suffer themselves to be imposed on and led astray, or kept in a Ferment till their next Meeting.—I conclude with two Queries,

1. Whether it is not (perhaps the Epithet, execrable, may sound too harsh; therefore I say) scandalous, to prostitute the Scripture to every Purpose.

2d. Whether Zeal for Liberty, or a View to serve a Turn, dictated the Pen of many Writers, who have given *broad Slaunts*—Instances of which Kind have been frequently among us—but I forbear—

Compared by,

Your Constant Customer;

from the Beginning, *to wit.* One that hopes to share (with Another, that has not produced a better Claim) the Privilege of appearing in your Courant.

[281] EXTRACT FROM THE *Connecticut Courant.*[1]

From a late London Paper
To the Printer

If any man doubts of the evils that arise to a state from granting vast tracts of land to individuals, let him only think of Russia and Poland, where the people having no property in the lands, are absolutely slaves: or of Germany France and Denmark where they are in the lowest state of vassalage to their Lords, who permit them just to exist.

[281] [1] June 29, 1767.

Unhappily for England, William the Conqueror seized upon & granted the lands to his favorites and followers, in the descendants of whose hands great part of it remains to this day; such only excepted as belonged to the church; great part of which at the reformation, Harry the Eighth confiscated, and which he gave to the Nobles; leaving however some in the hands of the Clergy. From these and other Causes the titles and tennors of Lands are very perplexed. We have freehold, copyhold, leasehold, college-lands, church-land: some are held by lives, other pay fines, &c. But very few hold a spot absolutely free and independant; and therefore the people must ever remain poor whilst their land-lords are Princes. Those evils have been long seen and felt, but never reformed.

But when the people who were persecuted in this country fled to New-England they run the three colonies of Boston, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, out into lots of ten miles square; these they called townships, and granted them to forty or fifty persons jointly, their heirs and assigns for ever, and obliged them in seven years to build a church and school: Those settlers subdivided to their children, and they again to their's; so that every man in those Colonies is a free-holder, and thereby actually enjoys more liberty than any people in Europe or America; the Colony is also better cultivated, and infinitely more populous than any other of our colonies.

But in the very next colony to these, I mean New-York, the case is very different; for their many enormous grants were made by the Crown to individuals, of 20 miles square: these are not one-fourth part settled at this time, and such people who are seated on those lands are all tenants at will. New-Jersey was disposed of much in the same manner, and therefore endless perplexities and law-suits. As to Pensylvania, it is, perhaps, the most enormous grant that was ever made to a subject, and where millions of acres pay a quit rent to the sole proprietor. But the people of Maryland are all vassals. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, as also Georgia, are many immense grants to individuals and therefore the latter three colonies are very thinly inhabited, whilst New-England has several hundred as fine towns as any in England and their lands carried to the highest cultivation, because they are freeholders. Nor do I think there is a man in those colonies of 500 l. a year; nor are there any without some share in the soil, and therefore no slave vassals or beggars; and on their example, it

is said, Lord Egmont's petition for the whole island of St. John for himself and family, was just rejected.

But notwithstanding we have the amazing progress and population of New-England before our eyes, and which was effected without the aid or succor of Great Britain of half a crown, while the greater part of the southern colonies who have cost this kingdom several hundred thousand pounds, remain a desert; I say, notwithstanding this, we are pursuing that method in Canada, East and West Florida which tends to discourage population; I mean, by granting enormous tracts of lands to favorites, & their favorites who never intend to see that country; but who, perhaps, will obtain votes for immense sums from this nation to encourage & improve their lands; but even in that they will be disappointed; for such public money has been, and may be again misapplied.

The only right method, Sir, to settle these immense forrests is by adopting the plan of New England, I mean by comprehending great numbers of persons in every grant made out to them their heirs and assigns, forever, and to be tied down to apply to the settlement of such grant in a given time, or to be vacated: by this means there will be but one tennor freehold and that alone will inspire the planter with industry without any succour from the public and we should soon see those regions as populous as New-England. I am your's,

Marcus Aurelius

[282] Notice of Meeting of the Susquehannah and Delaware Companies.[1]

By late Intelligence received from England, relating to the Affair of the Susquehannah and Delaware Companies, it is thought convenient to have a Meeting of said Companies. This is therefore to Notify all concerned, to meet at Windham, on Wednesday the 16th Day of September next, then and there to transact any matters relating to said affairs, as may be thought needful. Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel Gray, Jedh Elderkin, John Smith, Job Randall, Susquehannah Committee. Jabez Fitch, Isaac Tracy, Robert Dixson, Ebenezer Backus, Elisha Tracy, Delaware Committee.
Windham, July 1, 1767.

[282] [1] *New-London Gazette*, July 3, 10, 17, 24, and August 7, 1767; no record exists to show that this meeting was held.

[283] NOTICE OF MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNAH AND DELAWARE COMPANIES.[1]

At a Meeting of the *Susquehannah Company*, held by Adjournment at *Windham:* November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS, this Company have received late Intelligence from *Great Britain*, that their Agent has some Time since removed from London; by Means of which the prosecution of their Petition has been delayed; but that there seems a favorable Opportunity as to Success, if an Agent was there present to prosecute the Affair; *thereupon Resolved*, That it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose, and that it will be necessary, over and above the Company's Money that has or may be Collected in, to raise at least One Dollar, or One Dollar and an Half, upon a Right, in Order to prosecute said Affair: And that this Meeting be Adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that publick Notice be given by the Clerk of this Company, in all the publick News-Papers, that said Company meet at that Time, by themselves or Constituants, prepared to consider of and comply with said Resolve.

And the Delaware Companies are also desired to meet at Time and Place for the same Purpose abovesaid. *A true Copy of Record,*

Test. SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of said Comp'y.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE to the First and Second Companies of the *Delaware* Purchasers, That whereas we have received late Intelligence from Great Britain, that our agent has some Time since removed from London, by Means of which the Prosecution of our Petition has been delayed, but that there seems a favorable Opportunity to prosecute the same, and nothing discouraging, as to Success, if an Agent was there present to prosecute the Affair: Whereupon we apprehend it is necessary to have an Agent appointed for that Purpose and that it will be necessary over and above the Company's Money that has or may be collected in, to raise at least One Dollar upon a Right, in order to prosecute the said Affair.

THESE are therefore to notify the aforesaid Companies, to meet at the State House in Windham, on the sixth day of January next, and there to take under their Consideration the Matters above referred to, and to act and do every Thing that they shall think proper, for the Benefit

[283] [1] *New-London Gazette*, November 27, December 4, 11, 18, and 25; and January 1, 1768; *Connecticut Courant*, December 14, 1767.

of said Companies; and that they meet by themselves or their Constituants, prepared to consider of and comply with what the abovesaid Companies shall think fit in said Meeting.

Dated Norwich, Nov. 12th, 1767.

Ebenezer Backus,
Isaac Tracy
Robert Dixon
Elisha Tracy
} Committee for said Companies

[284] ELIPHALET DYER TO WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON.[1]

* * * I have wrote to Mr Jackson Mr Gardiner Mr Greyson. I designed to have wrote to Sundry others but have not time as I must send these to Majr Williams a Sabbath day Evening to be forwarded. You will not doubt of my saying every thing Need full in them to your advantage but as they contain many things am oblidged to send them sealed. I can not entertain the least doubt but you will receive the Utmost Civilitys at least from the two former in mine to Mr Jackson have Indeavoured to remove all Jealousys he may have entertained as to the Colony & Especially on the present appointment of an Assisting Agent with him you will find him I dare say very agreable pray give your assistance in our Susq^{h} affair. You will not fail of a Small blessing I dare say, & I believe generosity Money is Wanted & Trust it will be Collected Soon as we have Sued for Considerable. I have also wrote to Mrs Willson where I lodged (Open) you will seal & deliver it to her if you please you will not find better Lodgings but of that have wrote you in another paper in which I have minuted Sundry directions as they Occurred to mind tho many have omitted least they might seem Trifleing. Pray goe to Church to Lock Hospital at least once I want you should hear Mr Madden, Genl Lyman will Introduce you there if in London. I dare say you will have many Introductions to a Very Valuable acquaintance in y^{e} Letter way. I could have wrote to several reputable Merchants but Suppose you may have of that kind from York but a few acquaintances at first will open new ones Continually & of such a diversity as will suit every season. I shall long to hear from you often, will you forget me? I really Claim the next place to your family

[284] [1] C. H. S., William Samuel Johnson Papers, IV, 5; this letter was probably written about November 30, 1766.

& nearest relations. I know you will have many to write to but I Value my self on ye Score of friendship I have twice pawned all my reputation for you & dare do it again. I really long to goe with you I could risque a Tempestuous Voyage for that purpose if we could be upon equal footing as to Expence &c but I dont much want to goe without you tho I confess I should be glad to see London once more. * * *

[285] Eliphalet Dyer to the Connecticut Legislature.[1]

[To the] Honble Gen[ll] Assembly of y[e] Colony of Connecticutt att [its] Sessions att Hartford May A D 1763

[Where]as I purpose by the leave of Divine Providence [to voy]age to Great Britain Some time this Summer [and] if this Assembly please to Recommend me to Mr Jackson Our Agent And I may be Able thereby in any Respect to Serve this Colony, to which I shall look upon my Self under the Strongest Obligations the pleasure & Satisfaction I shall take therein will be Esteemed an ample reward therefor by y[r] Honrs most Obed[t] H[le] Serv[t]

Eliph[t] Dyer

[In] the Lower House voted that his Hon[r] the Gov[r] be desired [to re]commend Eliphalet Dire Esqre to Mr Jackson the agent [for th]is Colony at the Court of great Britaine as above moved for

Test Abr[m] Davenport Clerk

285] [1] C. S. L., War, 1675-1774, X, 406. The document is mutilated in the places where brackets are used.

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